AMERICAN

AND

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1814. PUBLISHED DAILY BY W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPH.

(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION) NOI 4, HARRISON-STREET.

Daily Paper \$8—Country Paper \$5 per annum
All Advertisments appear in both.



To smend the seventh section of the act, entitled " An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where the legislature of a state shall not convene prior to the first day of January, one thousand to the public through the medium of certain eight hundred and fourteen, no notice of the assumption of the quota of such state of the direct tax shall be deemed necessary; and such state shall be allowed until the twentieth of February next for making payment, and shall re- which gave rise to the burning of these places, ceive thereon the same deduction as if such | nor have the people been yet told who the payment had been made on the tenth day of persons were that recommended the adop-February.

H. CLAY. Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. B. VARNUM. President of the Senate pro tempore. APPROVED,

January 18, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of Richard Dale. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reand adjust the account of Richard Dale, and pass to his credit the amount of such sea stores, as may have been furnished him by the United States while he was commander of the United States' ship the Ganges; provided the said Richard Dale will relinquish all claims to the fations to which he may be entitled.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. B. VARNUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore. APPROVED, January 11, 1814

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS Expressive of the sense of Congress of the gal-

officers, seamen, marines and infantry, acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to captain Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him | Newark, provided that by so doing he would to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines | be enabled to hold the fort." and infantry serving as such, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Erie the | not tend in the remotest degree to preserve tenth of September, in the year one thousand eighthundred and thirteen, overa British squadron of superior force.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Perry, and captain Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers either of the navy or army serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and ra; and that he would be compelled by his sailing masters who so nobly distinguished | complete and unavoidable exposure to the sevethemselves on that memorable day.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices to the nearest | ject. This suggestion met the general coincimale relative of Lieutenant John Brooks of the Marines, and a sword to the nearest male relative of midshipmen Henry Laub and Thomas Claxton, Junior, and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for | But, unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, on the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future

generations. Resolved, That three months pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as such, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander on that signal occasion.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore. APPROVED, January 6, 1814.

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION Relative to the brilliant atchievement of Lieu-

tenants Burrows and M'Call. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant William Burrows, and to Lieutenant Edward R. M'Call of the brig Enterprize, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal with like emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the conflict with the British sloop Boxer, on the fourth of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. And the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of that valuable officer, who died in the arms of victory, nobly contending for his country's rights and fame.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore. January 6, 1814-Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION Relative to the brilliant atchievements of Cap. tain James Lawrence, in the capture of the British vessel of war the Peacock. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conthe death of that distinguished officer.

H. CLAY, J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tem. January 11, 1814—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. ON THE BURNING OF NEWARK, &c.

TO THE EDITORS. Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

burning Fort George and the town of Newark. | can suffer and be still. But altho' these accounts have been handed prints with great solemnity, accompanied with the severest reproaches against the supposed | timate knowledge of the trade which has been author of the act; still, sirs, not one of them have been accompanied with the real cause

tion of the measure. Permit, then, the underinformation of the public, a true and unadorned statement of facts, which no editor or other

person will venture to contradict. Heights were informed that the militia under the command of General M'Clure had returned to their respective homes, and that no force remained at Fort George except Capt. Will cocks' corps of Upper Canada volunteers, and | produce." about seventy of General Harrison's regular presentatives of the United States of America in troops, he immediately commenced a line of Congress assembled, That the proper accounting march upon the road leading from Burlington officers of the Navy Department be, and they to Fort George. This movement of the enemy was communicated to Gen. M'Clure in a very short time after it commenced, and upon receiving the information he sent a confidential person from Newark to reconnoitre the motions of the enemy, and to find out, if possible, the real object of his movement. This person had not proceeded more than twelve miles when he discovered that the van guard of the enemy had advanced to the Twelve Mile creek, and that his object was not only to re-occupy Fort George, but also to cross the river and possess himself of Fort Niagara.-The moment General M'Clure received this news he called a council of war of all the officers then under his command, at which council it was unanimously resolved, that it was amendments of the Senate to bills—a particuutterly impossible to maintain Fort George | lar report of which is given in the proceedings | for consideration. lant conduct of captain Oliver H. Perry, the agaist such superior numbers as were then ap. of that House. proaching it, and thought it ought to be immediately abandoned and destroyed. Gen. M'Clure then stated to the Council, that he had directions from the Secretary of War, purporting " in case Fort George should be at any time attacked by the enemy, to burn

> But it seemed to be the decided opinion of the council that the burning of the town could Fort George, as there were not a sufficient number of men to hold it under the then existing circumstances. It was however suggested by one of the members of the council, that as the enemy was approaching with all his force, and also bringing on a number of boats from Burlington, the probability was, that the great object was to cross the river, and take possession of Fort Niagara, as had been stated, in which case the destruction of Newark became a matter of the first necessity, inasmuch as the enemy would have no shelter in that quarter to prepare himself for an attack upon Fort Niagarity of the weather (at that time severe frost and snow) to return to his encampment at Burlington without being able to accomplish his obdence of the council, and it was then unanimously agreed, that the General ought to destroy the town, the moment he found the enemy approaching it—which he accordingly did. this side of the river, that step though a prudent one, and strongly recommended by militarv gentlemen of the first talents, had not the desired effect; for the enemy did cross not withstanding all the precautionary measures which were taken by Gen. M'Clure to prevent him;

> and the melancholy result is too well known to require detail. I have made this short statement of facts, Messrs. Editors, merely to give the public an idea of the real cause for burning the town of Newark, and at the same time to shew, that it was neither done under the order, nor by the direction of the Secretary of War, nor by the ennity or caprice of Gen. M'Clure, as has been most unfairly and most untruly stated by the editors of certain public prints in this quarter; but that it was done by the unanimous advice of military men, who certainly could have no other object in view than the preservation of Fort Niagara and its adjoining frontier. And I pledge myself, if those gentlemen have erred in giving such advice, that it was an error of

judgement and not of the heart. An Officer of the Army.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

January 20.

BRITISH CRUELTY.

The reader, who, after perusing the following very interesting extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, can restrain the expression of his indignation and horror, must be steeled to the voice of humanity and his country. On the correctness of the statement the reader may place the utmost reliance as it comes from one whose veracity is unimpeachable.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, who recently visited Halifax, to his friend in this city, dated Providence, R. I. Jan. 10. "During mystay at Halifax I had no reason

to complain of any severity extended to myself, on the contrary I had the range of that place and Dartmouth; I passed my time among our The Hon. Mr. Cheves, own officers, and saw as many of the inhabitants of the village as I wished. You may suppose my time was spent agreeably, and that I had no care. I say nay; it was every day a | SIR, source of pain to me, to see so many of my countrymen in bondage and misery. I visited that detestable chrrnal house, Melville prison, which has been the grave of so many of them. | cretary of War, and by him referred to this of- | the President to become a law.] There are now 800 confined in it, in a space in fice; and a copy of my letter in reply to the which 200 could not live in any tolerable degree | Governor, together with a copy of the list of of comfort. The sad consequences of their disallowed charges on settlement at this office crowded situation is filth, vermin, disease, on the 17th Nov. 1812, as well as the amount death! Previous to my arrival, there had pre- of the monies now standing to the debit of the

gress assembled, That the President of the Unit who died for from their native home and kin- I touching the subject of the Resolution of the Fort George, and of the circumstances which Commercial Daily Advertiser. the commissioned officers who served under may be termed the "wards of death." It is detachments of militia. him in the sloop of war Hornet, in her con- immediately above the prison, and whatever flict with the British vessel of war the Pea | passes from the lungs tainted with bad food cock, in testimony of the high sense enter- and long confinement, is received and breathed tained by Congress of the gallantry and good by the sick. He who enters those dreary conconduct of the officers and crew in the cap- fines must prepare for death, for any who reture of that vessel; and the President is also turn from it are supposed to have a particular requested to communicate to the nearest rela- dispensation from God. I shall never forget my tive of Captain Lawrence the sense which impressions on visiting this Golgotha of death; Congress entertains of the loss the naval ser- and the melancholy reflections it will leave on vice of the United States has since sustained in my mind will only cease when I hear of that prison being destroyed or abandoned.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. board the Malabar transport, with 40 or 50 account, is entirely exhausted, and claims at ting force to d fend it—and this act was the more officers. His situation on board that ves- gainst the state, which depend upon that fund less defensible because its position was such that sel is an enviable one, when compared with for payment, are suspended. If a difficulty it might have been destroyed at any moment that of his brother officers; he messes with the should arise to any of the items, it may be a lifits destruction had been really necessary. captain, who is an honor to human nature, and subject of future discussion. In the interim | The consequence of which act, and the abanexerts his influence and personal exertions to it is important to us that so much of the ac- donment of the country by the U. States and relieve their wants. Mr. Budd was severely count as is admitted should be forthwith dis | the public authority of the state of N. Y. was wounded in the action, and from loss of blood, charged. If convenient, a draft on the Bank | that the enemy had retaliated on our frontier has not, and perhaps never will again, enjoy a here will be most accepable. good state of health. He is an interesting and Many and various are the accounts which | agreeable young gentleman; he bears his conhave been given to the public relative to the finement with fortitude and resignation, for he The Secretary of War,

" And come it late, or come it fast,

"Tis but death that comes at last." His detention, I believe to arise from his in-

> CONGRESS. IN SENATE

TUESDAY, January 25. The bill to incorporate the Washington Library Company was read a third time and pas-

The bill for the more effectual enforcing the non-importation laws, was received from the

House of Representatives, and twice read. The bill to authorise the President of the U. States to permit the departure of Paul Cuffee from the United States with a vessel and cargo a third reading-Yeas 18-Nays 6.

Several messages were in the course of the day received from the House of Representatives communicating their concurrence in the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Desha of Ky. presented memorials from sundry Western citizens approving of a plan proposed at a late session for the protection of United States, and the goods or merchandize the North Western frontier.-Referred.

Mr. Archer of Md. made reports on the petitions of Azariah Root, Noah Spalding and John Rice Jones; which were ordered to lie | blank for the time after which it shall have efon the table.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. made an unfavorable report on the petition of Chloe Strong-which on the principle of the bill, which was oppos was ordered to lie on the table; a like report | ed by Messrs. Post and Grosvenor of N. Y on the petitions of Agnes and Mary Smith | Ward, Pickering and Richardson of Mass.

Mr. Ingersoll reported the agreement of the Judiciary Committee to the amendments of the Senate to the bill to appoint an additional judge in the Missouri territory; which amendment were concurred in by the House. Mr. Ingham also made an unfavorable re-

mending that she have leave to withdraw her memorial.

Java, in the latter of which both were killed. | release their craft for a very small proportion It was farther stated, in debate by Mr. Archer | of its value, &c. and Mr. Taylor, that one of these brave fel-

children even of those who fall in the naval | rise in its operation to occasional cases of hardservice, though a bill for that purpose is now | ship; but no principle of government was bet. before the House-by a provision in which, if | ter established or more generally acknowledgthe petitioner.]

of Md. Reed and Ward of Mass. and Taylor of law, &c. N. Y. and was supported by Mr. Ingham. On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report was | the House. referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Troup, from the conferees on the disa- | ding, greeing votes of the two houses on the bill Mr. Pitkin of Con. spoke against the bill for filling the ranks of the army, &c. made a report, which was ordered to lie on the tablefor the purpose of awaiting, it is presumed, the decision of the Senate on the said report.

STATE ADVANCES OF MONEY The Speaker laid before the House the following report.

War Department, 24th Jan. 1814. SIR-In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter and account.

By the former it appears, that no claims (other than those of the state of Virginia) for monies advanced by states, or territories, in calling into the service of the United States detachments of militia, are filed with the accountant of the War Department; and by the latter is shewn, the items in the accounts rendered by the state of Virginia, which have been adjusted under the authority of existing laws, and those also which require legislative provi-

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN ARMSTRONG. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Department of War, ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, Jan. 22, 1814.

In conformity to the resolution of the 15th instant, I enclose a copy of a letter from out a division. the Governor of Virginia addressed to the Sevailed a malignant fever, which swept off a state of Virginia on the books of this office. great number of those much-to-be-pitied men, There are no other documents in this office I

ted States be requested to present to the near. I dred dear; it has ceased in a great degree. House of Representatives, no accounts being led to the evacuation and destruction of that est male relative of Captain James Lawrence, But there are now 60 who are in what is term. filed here for monies advanced by states or rer. post, by our military force. Connected with a gold medal; and a silver medal to each of ed a Hospital, but which, with more propriety | ritories in calling into service of the U. States |

Respectfully, I am, &cc.

W. SIMMONS. The Secretary of War.

(Copy.) RICHMOND, Oct. 14th, 1812.

With high respect, &c. J. BARBOUR. (Signed) Washington.

Department of War, ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1812. count current.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) WM. SIMMONS. His Excellency, Jas. Barbour, Governor of the State of Virginia Richmond.

On metion of Mr. Eppes, the report was referred to the select committee having the subject under consideration.

enforcing of the non-importation laws by forwas considered by the Senate as in committee | bidding the courts to deliver to the claimants. of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for pending the trial, merchandize or other articles seized under the same," was read a third time and passed, by the following vote:

For the bill Against it

PROHIBITION OF RANSOM. The House, on motion of Mr. Calhouu, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to pro-

hibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the on board the same captured by the enemies The bill we have already published. The

fect, was filled with the first day of April.

Considerable desultory discussion took place and of Hugh Malloy; which were concurred and supported by Mesers. Calhoun of S. C. Wright of Md, and Fisk of Vt.

In opposition to the bill, it was said that it was contrary to the true policy of this nation, which, being weak in its maritime power, ought to permit the vessels of its citizens to be ransomed, because the chance of re-capture on its way to the port of an enemy is small; that no port on the petition of Mary Cheevers, recom- | benefit could in fact result to the United States from its passage, as the non-importation act was capable of evasion in a thousand ways-not ad-The case of the petitioner is this. She is | mitting, however, the fact stated of frequent the other of two sons of her own name, on evasions of that law by pretended ransoms; whom was her sole dependence for support, | that the operation of this law would be cruelly who were on board the frigate Constitution, in | severe on the coasters and poorer classes of our both her actions with the Guerriere and the citizens, who were allowed by the enemy to

The advocates of the bill in reply adduced the lows, in the agonies of death, raised himself | statement of the Executive of collusive practices from the deck and cheered aloud on being in. | under this pretext of ransoming vessels, for the formed that victory had declared in our favor. | purpose of evading the non-importation laws, an The report goes upon the ground that it afford intelligence to the enemy. They state also would be improper to provide by law for indi- | that if no such statement had been laid before vidual cases; and that no general provision ex- | the House, the fact was sufficiently notorious isted in our laws for relieving the wives and without it. The law might, it was true, give at all, it was said, relief might be extended to ed, than that the interest of individuals must give way to that of the community, which it The report was opposed by Messrs. Archer | was contended demanded the passage of the

The committee arose and reported the bill to

On the question of its passage to a third rea-

and Mr. Wright in favor of it. On motion of Mr. Troup of Geo. for the purpose of taking up a message from the Senate (noticed below) the bill was ordered to lie on the table; but was subsequently resumed, and after some remarks of Mr. Gaston in opposition to it, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FILLING THE RANKS, &c. A message from the Senate was read, concurring with the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill for filling the ranks, encouraging enlistments, &c-and the house took

up the message. Mr. Troup stated that the report of the conferees had been made upon the principle of compromise, and amounted to this-that the house was to recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendment so far as relates to an increase of the land bounty, and the Senate was to recede from its amendment to the bill respecting the money bounty; so that, if the bill was agreed to the whole bounty in money would be 124 dollars to each recruit-50 on enlistment, 50 on mustering the recruit, and I tion in nearly the following words: 24 on the discharge from service; the land bounty remaining as it has therefore been. Mr. T. related the arguments which had been used in committee, &c. and recommended an acceptance of the report.

The report was accepted by the House with-[So that this bill wants only the signature of

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER. Mr. Hopkins of N. Y. rose to make a motion which he deemed worthy the immediate attention of the House. His distance from the reporter prevented his first remarks from be-

ing heard. He took a rapid view of the pro-

gress of the campaign in the neighborhood

that transaction also was another into the merits of which it was not his purpose to enter at this moment, as it did not come within the scope of his motion. The village of Newark was burnt—a circumstance in every respect to be regretted, both as respected the character of the nation, and the faith violated by SIR-Enclosed I transmit an account of the | that act, which had been so often pledged to Commonwealth against the U. States, and the protect the inhabitants in the enjoyment of their vouchers in support thereof. I beg leave to sug- | property and personal rights. The place had gest to you the indispensable necessity of a been burnt, not in the act of attack, not as prompt attention to this subject, as the con- villages suffer that are destroyed in the contingent fund, upon which we have been com- | tending operations of opposing armies. It was Mr. G. Budd is in close confinement on pelled to draw for a great proportion of this burnt in cold blood, when there was no resisthe distresses and injuries they had suffered by our invasions of their country. The fort of Niagara had been destroyed; and, notwithstanding the published accounts asserted to the contrary, with it a vast amount of puelic stores had een destroyed.

It was impossible not to have foreseen, he said, when all our forces were withdrawn. SIR—The Secretary of War has referred to when we gave up the conquest we had made to carried on by men who have forsworn their this office your letter to him of the 13th ult. prosecute another and very distant one, that country, their conscience and their God. He together with the accounts accompanying it. | the country would be lest exposed to the exknows the principal traitors engaged in this ini- These accounts as well as those heretofore cursions of an enemy exasperated by our inquitous business, against whom he can bring rendered by the state of Virginia, have been roads into his territory, and so strong too, proof that would bring them to condign pu- acted on, and such parts admitted as it is that during great part of the past season he nishment. Of the trade which has been car- thought the military laws of the U. States, ex- held our forces confined within a small fortifisigned, who is perfectly acquainted with the ried on to Halifax from the Eastern States, I sting at the time the disbursements were made, cation. The consequence of those incursions whole occurrence, to transmit to you, for the hardly know the extent, but when I state to would authorize. A copy of the account cur- were well known. Lewiston, Schlosser and you that 17,000 barrels of flour was received in rent now enclosed, will shew you the items | Buffaloe were burnt. It might be necessary one day, some time since, it will give you some composing the sum of \$17,159 31, the amount in the view of government, to sacrifice a part idea of the necessity of putting a stop to it by admitted. And the accompanying statements of the territory for the preservation of the whole. When the enemy stationed at Burlington an embargo. Nova Scotia is a desolate forlorn embrace all the charges made by the state Whatever was the object, the tract of counwaste, and as barren as the desarts of Arabia; which have been disallowed, with the causes sry to which he had referred fell a sacrifice in at least whatever part I saw of it; it cannot sup- of such disallowance noted. Such of the re- consequence of the opperations of the gov. port one half of its population, consequently jected vouchers as are not on file in this of e nment. War was first carried there by our they would suffer severely for the want of our fice, were returned to Mr. Henning; a list of government, and the country afterwards left which is added to statement, No. 1, herewith. | defencless abandoned to the enemy. The dis-The balance in favor of the United States is | tresses incurred on account of this policy were \$2104 10, as will appear from the enclosed ac- great. Several vilages had been burnt. Terrified by the fears and horrors of a savage warfare, the people had abandoned their habitations, and 30 or 40 miles, and more from the scene of action, the roads swarmed with the flying sufferers. To relieve their distresses he would propose a resolution to the House. He did not say whether it would be proper in all cases for the government to compensate individuals for the losses of war; but this was a The engrossed bill " for the more effectual case in which it would be proper for our government to afford some relief. Our government heretofore extended the hand of relief to foreign sufferers-he alluded to the case in which a quantity of flour had been sent under the authority of the government to the sufferers at Carraccas—and he presumed our own estizens, equally suffering were at least So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate, entitled to attention. Mr. H: was proceeding to advert to the liberality which it had always been the policy of Britain to display to her citizens in similar cases—but The Speaker called his attention to the subject of his motion; and Mr. H. submitted the following resolu-

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the indemnity or relief of those who have suffered losses by the irruption of the enemy on the Niagara frontier; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or oth-

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. observed that this motion embraced a novel principle on which the House ought to have time to reflect, and

moved that it lie on the table. Mr. Troup rose to state a fact, not at all by way of replication to any thing the gentleman had said in support of the motion—but merely to correct an impression which might otherwise gain currency in relation to the burning of Newark. The commanding officer in that quarter had been ordered, by the Secretary of War, to destroy Newark in one event onlywhen it should be absolutely necessary to the safety of Fort George. It could only have become so in case of an attack on Fort George, the enemy availing himself of Newark as a place of shelter. Now no attack had been made on Fort George; and the burning of Newark was of course not consequent on any order of the government, but the disobedience or misconduct of the commanding officer. Such would be the fact, he was convinced, which an official statement of this matter would dis-

The motion of Mr. Hopkins was ordered to lie on the table.

THE LAKE SERVICE. Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio rose to offer a motion on a subject which he deemed of greatimportance to the success of the next campaign. To obtain a complete ascendancy on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, especially on the former, he conceived to be a matter of indispensable necessity. He was of opinion that such measures ought to be taken as to render this acquisition so certain that it should not remain a moment doubtful.

The enemy in that quarter appeared to be duly apprized of the importance of a superiority of force on these lakes. Already we have information that they have on the stocks a ship calculated to carry 64 guns, also two other vessels, each as large as the General Pike. We have also heard that they are preparing the best officers from their Navy on the Oeean, and taking seamen from all their stations to man the Lake Fleets.

Mr. K. apprehended, unless some efficient measures were early adopted and vigorously prosecuted, we should be very apt to lose the ascendancy already acquired on those waters. He was informed he said, and he believed from the best authority, that it had been found very difficult during the last year to obtain seamen for that service, owing to the greater frequency of sickness in that vicinity than on the Atlantic, to the higher price of clothing. inferiority of provisions, greater danger and less profit of service, &c. and he feared the difficulty would be rather encreased than diminished in the next campaign. It had been forther stated to him that the recruiting for the frigates had been injured on the seaboard, by the fear of the men that could be detached for Lake service. Under these views of this subject, he submitted a resolution for considera-

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encreasing the pay of the officers, marines and seamen composing the crews of the fleets in the service of the U. States on the Northern Lakes, and offering such other inducements as they may deem necessary, if any, in addition to those now offered, for procuring the proper number and proper description of men for any purposes connected with the naval service on the Northern frontier by which to establish the certain and complete command of the Lakes, so indispensably necessary to the further prosecution of the war; and that they have leave to report by bill or o-7 of therwise.