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CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

After the disposal of some preliminary business—

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Samuel Thorndike was passed through a committee of the whole, and reported to the house, where it was debated at length, Messrs. Murfree, Baylies, Reed, Grosvenor and Pickering being the principal supporters of the bill, and Messrs. Robertson, M'Kim, Taylor, Wright, Irving, Lowndes, Calhoun, Eppes and Gholson its principal opponents.

The case presented by this bill was that of a cargo of foreign produce exported for New Orleans in the year 1808, and of course without the formalities necessary to secure to the exporter the drawback on exportation; but driven by stress of weather into a foreign port, Havanna. The bill proposes to allow to Mr. Thorndike drawback on the cargo, which was sold at Havanna, its re-exportation being prohibited by the municipal regulations in that port, notwithstanding the non-compliance with the formalities required by law previous to exportation.

The bill was indefinitely postponed by a majority of 20 or 30 votes.

The engrossed bill making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814; and the engrossed bill to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers (which this day passed through a committee of the whole) were read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A number of orders of the day were called up, which the house refused, by large majorities, to to take up until they came to the bill respecting the Office of

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill establishing the permanent residence of the Attorney General of the United States at the seat of government.

A motion was made by Mr. *Wright* of Md. to strike out the section providing for increasing the compensation of the Attorney General; and, being assented to by Mr. Ingersoll (the chairman of the committee who reported the bill) was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson* of Va. the bill was further amended by striking out that part of the bill requiring the Attorney-General, when required, to make reports, &c. to Congress on cases submitted to him; on the ground that the laws already made such a provision.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the amendments were concurred in by the house.

The bill now containing no other provision than that requiring the permanent residence of the Attorney General at the seat of government,

Mr *Potter* of R. I. moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

Mr. *King* of Mass. moved an amendment to limit the requisition of the bill to a residence at the seat of government during the sessions of Congress and of the Supreme Court. Negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then by a very close vote of 47 to 45, refused to extend Oliver Evans's patent for steam engines.

The bill to incorporate the stockholders of a National Bank, reported several weeks ago, and which has since slumbered on the table having been named among the Orders of the Day, was, on motion of Mr. Taylor of NY. who reported it, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Va. that the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish the Bank of the Metropolis, it was determined in the negative, ayes 31.

The bill for the relief of John D. Hay, relieving him from the payment of $355, being the amount of money belonging to the Post office, which was, together with all his other property, consumed by a fire, in which he lost also three infant children, passed thro' a committee of the whole, was ordered to be read a third time, read accordingly, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate fixing the salary of the Paymaster General of the Armies of the United States, making an allowance for clerk hire, and for the appointment of Assistant District Pay-masters, passed through a committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Troup of Geo.

The provision for augmenting the salary of the Paymaster General from 1440 to 2400 dollars, gave rise to considerable discussion. It was opposed by Messrs. Eppes of Va. Alston of N. C. and warmly supported by Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Lewis of Va. Gholson of Va. M'Kim of Md.

The objections made to this provision were, not that an increase might not reasonably be made, but that this was not a time to increase salaries of officers generally, and that no particular increase ought to be made. The discussion resulted, however, on amending the bill so as to allow the Paymaster General 2000 dollars per annum during the war, and thus amended the bill passed to a third reading.

BOSTON, April 13.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates to 12th Feb. have been received in town. The most interesting articles of intelligence will be found under our foreign head.

It is stated in the London papers, that on the return of Murat, king of Naples to his capital, he immediately abolished the continental system in his dominions, and threw open his ports to general trade—that he soon after, opened a communication with Lord W. Bentinck, the British agent in Scicily, which resulted on the 4th of Jan. in a treaty of peace between him and the allied powers, on condition of his co-operation against Buonaparte.

An Austrian minister had arrived at Naples previous to Jan 6.

Gen. Bulow moved from Breda, Jan. 31, and entered Brussels on the 1st and 4th of Feb He met with no opposition. A detachment entered Ostend on the 4th. Gen. Maison had left Antwerp with a garrison of 10,000 men, and joined Macdonald who had retired within the French frontier.

The Halfax papers are filled with extracts from London papers, consisting principally of translations of French articles which we have already seen and published in our paper. The latest Paris date is Feb. 8. Those papers contain the report which had before reached us, that the Cossacks had reached Fontainbleau. It is reported further that they were at Melun, 24 miles from Paris.

FROM ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX.
FRENCH SQUADRON.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The L'Orient squadron, said to consist of 3 sail of the line and 5 frigates, is understood to have been seen by the Eurotas frigate, steering towards the Canaries.

Two frigates, two brigs, and a corvette, sailed from Cherbourg last week.

Capt. P. Wallis, who reaped such distinguished laurels in the Shannon, is appointed to the command of of H. M. sloop Snipe.

Jan. 31.—We mentioned some time ago that Lord Bentinck had proceeded to the Bay of Naples, upon a mission of great importance, at the invitation of Murat. Upon his arrival in the Bay, in a British 74, a negociation, according to letters from Naples, of the 9th, was immediately opened, and a treaty of peace and alliance was signed with Murat on the 5th ult

Feb. 2.—Dantzic was delivered up to the Duke of Wirtemburg, commanding the besieging army, not on the 1st of Jan. according to capitulation, but on the following day, and the surrender is unconditional. The whole of the garrison became prisoners of war, and the French part of it was immediately put on march for Russia. A portion was Dutch, and those were set at liberty, and are provided with the means of returning to their own country, for the expulsion of the enemy whom they had been so long compelled to serve.

Feb. 7.—Six Duth Mails and a messenger from Lord Castlereagh, arrived yesterday.

His Lordship arrived at Basle on the 18th, and a German paper mentions, that after a long conference with M. de Metternich, Count Nesslerode, and Baron Hardenberg, it was resolved to make new overtures to Bonaparte.—Lord Castlereagh certainly had a conference with the Emperor of Austria and the Ministers of the Allies immediately after his arrival; and we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the object of the first conference related to Holland and the Netherlands. It was settled that Holland should have a strong barrier and accession of territory on the side of the Netherlands.

The Dutch Papers, which are to the 2d inst. and the German to the 26th ult. announce that the Allies continue their successful progress.

Count Wittgenstein was at Haguena. The Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg and Count Wittgenstein's corps on the other side, had pursued another body of French under the cannon of Strasburg.

The Russian troops crossing from Dusseldorf towards the Meuse, entered Aix la Chapelle on the 17th, and Liege on the 18th.—Head quarters were soon to be removed from Breda to Brussels, the keys of which, report says, have actually been delivered to the Allies.

The islands in the Elbe, near Haarberg, were taken on the 19th ult. in consequence of which the speedy fall of that place is anticipated; and it is said, that Davoust has offered to capitulate in Hamburgh. Gorcum is to surrender in 15 days, if not reheved Antwerp it is said, will be attacked by land and sea at the same time. The army of the Crown Prince is marching to the Rhine.

The accounts from Italy continue favorable.

A strong Austrian force has crossed over St. Gothard to take Beauharnois in the rear, and occupy Milan.

In consequence of an invitation from the Admiralty, 150 shipwrights (unmarried,) from Plymouth-yard, have volunteered to go to the Lakes in Canada, to construct vessels. They are to have 10s per day; 15s for Sundays; 2s per day in lieu of provisions; and 1s for every extra hour; besides being entitled to an apprentice on their return. Eight smiths, for the same destination, are to be at Portsmouth on the first of next munth. [These preparations on the part of the enemy, are rather too late in the season to be of much service to them.]

Feb. 11.—The advanced Cossack army were within 25 miles of Paris.—Bonaparte has been defeated with great loss.

The Dutch are to be allowed to trade with the West Indies.

We mentioned yesterday, in a postscript to a correspondent's letter that Gorcum had surrendered. This is mentioned in other letters. After a tremendous bombardment, the Governor agreed to capitulate, and the garrison are to be prisoners of war.

It is said that Admiral Vernueil has offered to surrender the Texel fleet, but that his terms have been rejected.

Hamburgh was strongly invested by the Allies, and it was expected it would fall in six or eight days, from last accounts.

From a London paper of February 11th.

The American frigate Essex has put into Lima, having taken upwards of 30 British vessels, among them 15 South Sea whalers.

The American schr. Hannah, from Marblehead to Nantz, with fish, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, prize to H. M. S. Conquestador.

Paris papers of the 8th reached town last night, but they contain no news.

There is now no doubt but a treaty for peace is going on with Bonaparte. The Allies have made a fair trial of the sentiments of the French people, and, when even their capital is threatened with all the horrors of a siege, not a voice that we hear of is raised against him and they obey him as before. The Allies are therefore, it is considered, justified in treating with him, on conditions they will leave him have the Crown, but will effectually reduce his power, and disarm his ambition. An Armistice is shortly expected. *Morning Post.*

There was a firing on the French coast yesterday at 12 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

FROM LAGUIRA.

Capt. Trowbridge, of the schooner Achilles, informs us that for 65 days he was detained at Laguira by an Embargo, which was raised on the first of April; and that Laguira was in possession of the Patriots.

Governor of Massachusetts.—The returns from 395 towns, give,

For Mr. Strong,	51,193
Mr. Dexter,	39,630
The same towns in the year 1813 gave	
For Mr. Strong,	51,536
Mr. Varnum,	37,753
Democratic gain,	2240.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, has arrived at St. Mary's, where she landed a quantity of govt. stores (munitions of war) and was to sail again immediately on a cruize. The Peacock was chased several times by ships of the line and frigates on her passage, all of which she outsailed.

By the arrival of the schooner Achilles, Trowbridge, from Laguira, we learn, that during her stay at that port, the most shocking outrages and assassinations were daily committed on the property and persons of all the European Spaniards at that place. That in the space of eight days, upwards of 1600 persons of this description were put to death in the most inhuman manner. Like excesses were also committed at Caraccas. The Achilles, and all other vessels in port, were embargoed for 65 days, by the Patriots, owing to their fears of being compelled to embark in the event of the province falling into the hands of the Royalists.—*Gaz.*

The Herkimer American of April 7th states, that the ships lately building at Sackett's Harbor were launced on the first inst.

Gen. M'Arthur, on his way from the seat of Government, to the lines, lodged at Newtown, (N. J.) on Wednesday night.

From the Evening Post.

We are indebted to a friend for the following particulars of the depredations committed by the British at Petepang, a town situated on Connecticut River, about four miles above its mouth.

LYME, April 9.

Yesterday the enemy made a dashing expedition against Saybrook, and set fire to upwards of 20 sail of vessels. On this side of the River they did not molest us. Capt. Jones and Capt. Biddle with a number of officers and marines came to our assistance, and 2 sloops were fitted out against the enemy, but to no purpose. They remained with their Barges opposite Calf's Island very quietly all day until evening, when owing to the darkness of the night and a strong current they escaped without our being able to do them any damage.

The following are the names of the most of the valuable vessels burnt, and the persons to whom they belonged.

New ship Guardian, owned by Messrs. Hayden & Starkey, about 300 tons—$12,000.

Ship Superior, owned by Hull & Griswold and others, about the same tonnage—10,000.

New ship owned by Messrs. Caldwell and Scarborough—12,000.

Ship Atalante, owned by Ebenezer Hayden—10,000.

New brig owned by Wm. C. Hall & others at Middletown—20,000.

Brig Amazon, owned also by Wm. C. Hall,—4,000.

Brig Felix, owned by Justin and Elias Lyman—7,000.

Brig Cleopatra, owned by Joseph Hill, esq. of Saybrook—6,000.

New schr. owned by Messrs. N. L. and G. Griswold and others—12,000.

A schr. owned by Jas. Watson, mostly destroyed—10,000.

Several new vessels on the stocks, sloops and other small craft, coasters, &c.—40,000.

Total, $143,000.

Two pleasure boats, one brig, two schrs. set on fire but extinguished, and a large quantity of sails, rigging and anchors, taken from the stores, the Houses did not suffer much by being plundered.

In addition to the above we learn by our informant, the following particulars:—That the six Barges arrived with muffled oars, at Pettipange, about 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, they landed about 270 soldiers and marines, who immediately rushed into the village, posted centinels and took possession of it.—The officer who commanded, stated that his orders were to burn the vessels in the harbor, and not molest the inhabitants, but if any of the soldiers were insulted or killed, they had orders to burn every house in the village—having met with no opposition, they fired every vessel in the harbor, to the number of 23 which have been valued at 200,000 dollars—several articles of plate were stolen, but were returned by the officers—they stole 7 hogsheads of Rum and carried off about $5000, worth Cordage, the property of Samuel Hayden, one man who had a vessel on the stocks, saved her by making it known to the officer that he was a *Freemason.* An officer who commanded in the militia was called upon to turn out a force to oppose them, but he was either sick or pretended to be so. After remaining at the village the whole day amusing themselves apparently, quite at home—they left that about 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time about 1000 persons were collected on the other side of the river, who fired upon them at a part of the river half a mile wide, while they were descending.—Com. Decatur had sent over some troops, who were with those collected on the opposite side of the river—it was supposed that some of the British were killed descending the river.—Pettipang is 18 miles from New London.

The enemy at our doors. On Thursday morning last, about half past 2 o'clock, six British barges were discovered opposite Saybrook rowing up the river. In the barges were between 2 and 300 men. They then landed, after alarming the inhabitants, and proceeded to set fire to all the shipping at that place. The property destroyed is valued by some at 150,000 dollars. Between 20 and 30 vessels were consumed. Capt. Jones, with a considerable number of officers and marines, arrived there in the afternoon, but too late to oppose the enemy, who departed about 4 o'clock, P. M.

The above facts are gathered from different sources, and may be incorrect in some points. We must wait for something official before we can fully satisfy the public.

From Sackett's Harbor.—Report says that in consequence of information received by com. Channcey, of the strength and forwardness of the enemy's flotilla at Kingston, he had given notice to the inhabitants of the Harbor, that he was in hourly expectation of an attack, and recommended their immediate removal from that place.

Another report. Something more improbable. That the British commander at Kingston had sent word to the inhabitants, advising them to remove to some place of more safety, as he should soon attack the Harbor. It is added, that the British fleet is out, including their new ship mounting 60 guns, of very heavy metal. And it is also added, that none of the cannon for our new ships, have yet reached the Harbor. This we fear is too true.—*Alb. Gaz.*

[We do not place much confidence in any part of the above.—*Colum.*]

THE ARMISTICE.

From all the information we have obtained on this subject, the following are the particulars we believe, as far as they have progressed in this important affair. As we understand, a proposition has been received from Sir Geo. Prevost, Governor of Lower Canada, by our government, for a suspension of hostilities between the forces of the U. States and those of Great Britain, under his command, in the two Canadas, during, we presume, the pending negociations between the two governments. To this proposition our Executive, after a consultation of his cabinet, has acceded—with a provision, that the armistice shall extend to operations by sea, as well as by land; and, to ascertain whether this annexed condition is accepted, a flag has been sent to the commander of the naval forces of the British on our coast, the result of which is yet to be learnt. That a negociation for an Armistice is proceeding, we presume there is no doubt; and that the state of the business is as given above, we have good reason to believe.—Many days cannot elapse before the truth is known. Our is intelligence is as direct and positive as can be expected in the case.—*Col.*

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL EXTRA.

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 2d April 1814.

The following very important despatch from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Pinckney has this moment been received by Governor Early—this last battle decides the fate of the Creek Indians.

HEAD QUARTERS,
6th and 7th Districts,
FORT-HAWKINS, April 2, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to your Excellency the official account of a decisive victory over the hostile Creek Indians achieved by the military talents and enterprize of Gen. Jackson, supported by the distinguished valor and good conduct of the gallant troops under his command: While the sigh of humanity will escape for this profuse effusion of human blood, which results from the savage principle of our enemy, neither to give nor accept quarter—and while every American will deeply lament the loss of our meritorious fellow soldiers who have fallen in this contest, we have ample cause of gratitude to the giver of all victory for thus continuing his protection of our women and children, who would otherwise be exposed to the indiscriminate havoc of the tomahawk and all the horrors of savage warfare.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOS. PINCKNEY,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

His Excellency Gov. Early.

On the battle ground, in the bend of the Tallapoosie, 28th March, 1814.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney,

SIR,

I feel peculiarly happy in being able to communicate to you the fortunate eventuation of my expedition to the Tallapoosie I reached the bend near Emuciau (called by the whites the Horse Shoe) about ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected; expecting our approach, they had gathered in from Oakfuskee, Oakchaga, New Yaucau, Hillibees, the Fish Pond and Eufaulee towns, to the number it is said of 1000. It is difficult to conceive a situation more elligible for defence than they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breastwork. It was from 5 to 8 feet high and extended across the point in in such a direction, as that a force approaching it would be exposed to a double fire while they lay in perfect security behind. A cannon planted at one extremety could have raked it to no advantage.

Determining to exterminate them, I detached General Coffee with the mounted men and nearly the whole of the Indian force early on the morning of yesterday to cross the river about two miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the infantry I proceeded slowly and in order along the point of land which led to the front of their brest-work; having planted my cannon (one six and one three pounder) on an eminence at the distance of 150 to 200 yards from it, I opened a very brisk fire, playing upon the enemy with the muskets and rifles whenever they shewed themselves beyond it; this was kept up, with short interruptions, for about two hours, when a part of the Indian force, and captain Russell's and lieutenant Bean's companies of Spies, who had accompanied General Coffee, crossed over in canoes to the extremity of the bend, and set fire to a few of the buildings which were there situated, they then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast-work, and commenced a spirited fire upon the enemy behind it. Finding that this force, notwithstanding the bravery they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge them, and that General Coffee had entirely secured the opposite bank of the river, I now determined to take their works by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected had been waiting with impatience to receive their order, and hailed it with acclamation.

The spirit which animated them was a sure augury of the success which was to follow. The history of warfare I think furnishes few instances of a more brilliant attack—the regulars led on by their intrepid and skilful commander, Col. Williams, and by the gallant maj. Montgomery, soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them, and the militia of the venerable Gen. Doherty's brigade accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which would have done honor to regulars.—The enemy were completely routed Five hundred and fifty-seven were left dead on the peninsula, and a great number of them were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the river; it is believed that no more than ten had escaped.

The fighting continued with some severity above five hours, but we continued to destroy many of them who had concealed themselves under the banks of the river until we were prevented by the night. This morning we killed 16 which had been concealed. We took 250 prisoners, all women and children except two or three. Our loss is 100 wounded and 26 killed. Maj. M'Intosh [the Coweteu] who joined my army with a part of his tribe, greatly distinguished himself. When I get an hour's liesure I will send you a more detailed account.

According to my original purpose, I commenced my return march to Fort Williams to-day, and, shall if I find sufficient supplies there, hasten to the Hickory ground. The power of the Creeks is, I think, forever broken.

I send you a hasty sketch, taken by the eye, of the situation on which the enemy were encamped, and of the manner in which I approached them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, April 18.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE *CREEK INDIANS.*

In this day's paper, our readers will see an authenticated account of the most decisive battle ever fought in North America with the Indians.—Whilst the humane breast sorrows at these bloody actions, the indignant eye will be cast on those abominable machinations at Carlton-House, and their sub-agents at Quebec, who have deluded those ignorant Savages to commit the most horrible and unprovoked barbarities upon their friends and neighbors, and to draw upon themselves merited death and extermination.

Yet, most strange to tell, these political instigators, these worse than demi-devils, are called, by some people in this country, "the Bulwark of Religion!"—"O Religion, what crimes have been committed in thy name!"

Since our last, we have received some European intelligence—it comes in a round-about way from South America—but the anxiety now is so great to hear any thing of or from France, that if it came from the Moon, it would be eagerly snatched at.

This intelligence came from Laguira to New York, and brings London dates to the 12th of February.—We had before French news to the 19th of the same month.—The present news contains little of real importance; the most material article is taken from the Morning Post, which states, that Bonaparte has not only not gone back to Corsica, but that he is disputing every inch of ground with the Allies, and that he is supported by the whole of the French nation—insomuch, that a peace with him was the expected result of the pending negociations carrying on in France.

The London accounts by the way of Halifax, and brought to Boston, are also to the 12th of February, and are not materially different from the other accounts.—If any thing can be gathered from them, they rather corroborate what is said by the Morning Post (a Ministerial print) viz. that Lord Castlereagh and the Allies had thought it necessary "to make fresh proposals of peace to Bonaparte."

The repeal of the Embargo and Non-importation Acts having passed both Houses of Congress, and received the sanction of the President, it is now to be considered as the law of the land.—On this subject, which has given rise to great contrariety of opinions, we thought it right to hear the sentiments of the wise men at the seat of Government, and respectfully await the determination of the Executive.—And we thought, that it was the duty of all good citizens to confide in the wisdom of the Chief Magistrate, and to trust in the patriotism of the majority of their Representatives, believing, that they were acting a part consistent with the safety of the Republic.—Meanwhile, we gave a full and important detail of all the debates in Congress, leaving our readers to form their own judgement.

Nations, like individuals, must occasionally conform to imperious circumstances.—Indeed, individuals can more steadily pursue "the even tenor of their way," than communities composed of men of different politics and interests.—It is not that our Executive wants spirit and wisdom; the great evil is, that our people want patriotism and unanimity.—The Executive can have no interest distinct from the people—his interest and his honor bind HIM to pursue this single object, the prosperity and happiness of the Republic.

Our country is not situated like China or Japan; nor are our laws unalterable, like those of the Medes and Persians.—The United States are differently circumstanced, and our people have different views and interests.—Here also, every man is a Politician—the Factionists of the East, and the Factionists every where, thrust forward their partial opinions, and obtrude their selfish interests, without regard to time, or place, or circumstance.—The country is covered with would-be Solons and Lycurguses, and would-be Legislators.—We are bewildered by a redundancy of Solomons, and we are confused by a multitude of Councillors, who clog the wheels of Government, distract the nation, and retard the movements of the great political machine, which require vigor, secrecy, and dispatch.

The Factionists maintain a perpetual opposition to the measures of Government.—When the Executive is for peace, they are clamorous for war; when he is for war, they are equally clamorous for peace.—It was the conduct of these Factionists, which first brought on the war, and their perverse obstinacy is the cause of its continuance, the English Minister still confiding in the machinations of "his friends" to distract and divide the Union.—If the people of America could have assumed even the appearance of unanimity, we should not have been involved in war, or it would have been of very short duration.

It is a settled maxim, that our country should take no part in the horrible contests of the Despots of Europe; but, at the same time, we cannot be indifferent spectators of the great events which take place in that quarter of the world,