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CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 16.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. presented a petition of Daniel Landon, of Ohiostate, praying compensation for property destroyed by the enemy at Fort Wayne in 1812.—Referred.

Mr. *Lattimore* presented the petition of Margaret Hynum of the Mississippi Territory, praying to be confirmed in her title to a tract of land in that territory.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lattimore* presented the petition of Lewis Sewall and Samuel Smith; which was referred to the commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. *Archer* of Md. reported a bill for the relief of John Pitchlyn; which was twice read and committed.

The committee of Claims were then, on motion of the same gentleman, discharged from the further consideration of all matters referred to them, and not yet acted on.

A like order was, on motion of Mr. Robertson of Lou. adopted in relation to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. from the select committee appointed on Thursday, reported a bill providing for the removal of causes in certain cases therein specified, and for other purposes; which was twice read.

A motion was made by Mr. *Gaston* of N. C. to postpone the said bill indefinitely, and negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. *Potter* of R. I. that the bill do lie on the table, and negatived.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

The amendments of the senate to the important bill which went from this house, to amend the law relating to calling out the militia, &c. were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. from the militia committee, reported certain amendments to the bill from the senate "*in further addition* to the act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," which amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be read a third time, and was subsequently read a time, passed and returned to the senate for concurrence in the said amendments.

The bill from the senate "providing for the distribution of money paid into the courts of the United States," passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time and finally passed.

The committee of the whole were discharged from the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act for the regulation of the Post Office, on motion of Mr. *Ingersoll*, who stated that the lateness of the period in the present session, and the variety of details likely to be inserted in such a bill, rendered it necessary to postpone the consideration till the next session.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole on the bill authorising payment for property captured or destroyed while in the public service by the enemy of the U. States—and the bill being reported to the house was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill "for the relief of George Hamilton," and the bill "for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr," passed through committees of the whole, were engrossed for third readings, read a third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence therein.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole on the bill to revive and continue in force the act declaring the assent of Congress to two acts of Georgia and Maryland; which being reported to the house, were, on motion of Mr. *Pitkin* of Cont. ordered to lie on the table.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. E. Coles his secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 13th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

April 16, 1814.

THE REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of Representatives of the 13th inst. requesting information touching our relations with France, has the honor to submit to the President an extract of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, which contains the latest, and the only material, information received by this department on that subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. MUNROE.

Department of State, April 16, 1814.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1814.

"On the 29th ult. I had an interview with the minister of Exterior Relations, who informed me that he had made to the emperor a detailed report of the negociation, and that he would inform me of his majesty's decision, the moment it should be made known to him. His conversation during this interview was as conciliatory as it could be, and his expressions, tho' still general, admitted that indemnity was determined upon. The address of the senator count Segur to the inhabitants of the 18th military division of the empire, published in the Moniteur of the 15th inst. stated that his majesty was going to place himself at the head of his troops. Knowing that I should not be able to advance a single step in the negociation during his absence, unless he should before his departure from Paris decide upon the classes of cases for which indemnity should be made, I determined to address a note to the duke of Vicence, with a view to impress more strongly upon his mind the necessity of an immediate decision.

"The day on which I intended to present this note I was informed that the Duke of Vicence had set out from Paris at 4 o'clock, A. M. for the Head Quarters of the two Emperors, which was then said to be in Switzerland. The general impression in Paris that day was that the Emperor would set out immediately for Metz, where his army of reserve has been forming ever since he crossed the Rhine.—This circumstance induced me to believe that the note would not produce any good effect; I therefore determined not to present it. The Emperor is still in Paris, and I regret extremely that I did not adhere to my first determination, notwithstanding the absence of the Minister of Foreign Relations.—From the situation of affairs here, it is impossible to foresee the delays to which this perplexing business will yet be subject. In the first and only interview which I had with the Duke of Bassano, he said expressly that the obstacles which his absence had thrown in the way of the negociation should not occur again. Two months have not elapsed before the same obstacles are presented."

The bill from the Senate 'for the relief of James Lloyd,' passed through a committee of the whole—was ordered to a third reading, and read a third time: when on motion of Mr. Forsythe of Geo the said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourned to meet at five o'clock.

Evening Sitting.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting his report on the petition of John T. Courtney and Saml. Harrison, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill 'granting pensions to the officers and seamen serving on board the Revenue Cutters in certain cases,' were read and concurred in by the House.

Sundry amendments made by the Senate concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the U. States, were taken up. [These amendments go to fix specifically the payment of officers, &c. instead of appropriating an aggregate amount, to be distributed according to the discretion of the Executive.]

Mr. *Lowndes* of SC. having stated that the amendments which had been made were in conformance with the object of the bill as it passed this House; that the pay specified was the same as was now and always had been given to these officers, moved a concurrence in the amendments—which was agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing certain post roads, were read and agreed to.

The amendment of the senate to the bill authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie, allowing to Capt. Perry $5,000, in addition to the share of prize money allowed him by law, passed through a committee of the whole, and was concurred in.

[The reason of this amendment was stated by Mr. Lowndes to be, that although Captain Perry was in fact commander of the fleet on Lake Erie, he would, according to the construction given to the law, only be entitled to his share as commander of the particular vessel on board of which he fought.]

The bill from the Senate to lessen the compensation of marshals, attornies and clerks of court in certain cases, passed through a committee of the whole, and, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Ingersoll to except those officers in Pennsylvania from the operation of the bill, the bill was reported to the House, ordered to be read a third time; and was read a third time accordingly, and finally passed.

The amendments of the Senate to sundry bills which had passed this house, were taken up and agreed to.

Several very important amendments of the senate to the additional appropriation bill, going to change entirely the mode of settling certain accounts at the Treasury, and making additional appropriations, were on motion of Mr. Eppes, referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

An order passed the house, on motion of Mr. *Wright* of Md. for paying out of the contingent fund of the house the funeral expences of G. W. Lindsay, late a clerk of this house.

The bill from the senate to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library Company, was taken up by the casting vote of the Speaker, passed through a committee of the whole house, ordered to a third reading, read a third time accordingly and finally passed.

The bill for the relief of John Pitchlyn was passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. called up the bill "providing for the removal of causes in certain cases therein specified, and for other purposes;" which the house refused to take up by the following vote:

For the motion	50
Against it	52

On motion of Mr. *Johnson* of Ky the house took up the bill authorising payment for property captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in public service—in committee of the whole.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Johnson, by the addition of several new sections.

A motion was made by Mr. *King* of Mass. also to amend the bill by striking out such parts thereof as provide for the indemnification of persons who may *hereafter* sustain loss of property in the public service.

This motion was opposed with some warmth by Mr Montgomery of Ky and Mr. Taylor of N. Y. and supported as warmly by the mover, after which the question may taken and the motion negatived without a division.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended; but before a decision took place on the report, a motion was made to adjourn and carried, 57 to 45, at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. *Archer* of Md. presented the petition of one hundred and sixty American citizens prisoners of war on board the prison ship at Nassau, N. P. praying that means may be taken to effect their speedy release. Referred to the commissary general of prisoners.

The unfinished business (relative to the bill for payment of property destroyed by the enemy) was laid over by general consent.

The bill from the senate to authorise the secretary of state to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned (of those who took possession of West Florida before the United States interposed its arm to occupy the same) was twice read, and then, at the instance of Mr. Robertson of Lou. was read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the senate to the bill making further appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814, was taken up.

Those amendments going to change the manner of settling accounts at the treasury were opposed by Mr. Eppes and Mr. Sheffey because of the lateness of the period of the session precluding a deliberate investigation of the subject. The merits of the amendment were not brought into the discussion. These amendments were rejected by a great majority, as also were one or two other amendments.

Mr. *Wright* of Md. moved to amend the bill making an appropriation for repairs to the President's house (which had been referred to the same committee,) a new section going to appropriate 10,000 dollars for ventilating and raising the floor of the chamber of the house of representatives so as better to adapt it to the transaction of business, to the health of the members, and the convenience of the public.

This motion was supported by the mover, opposed by Mr. Farrow of S. C. and negatived. [The latter bill was lost.]

Some time elapsed, and the house, being without a quorum, means were taken to procure a sufficient number of members to be present. With this view, a motion was made at 1 o'clock to adjourn, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For the motion	5
Against it	89

Ninety four members being present, and constituting a quorum, the house proceeded to do some business of little moment.

On motion of Mr. *Rhea* of Tenn. the memorial of Rich. Mitchell was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. *Miller* of N. Y. rose to submit a motion on the subject of an enquiry into the manner in which the war has been conducted. He would not now say any thing in favor of this motion, in addition to what had already been urged on this subject during the present session, unless merely to add that the recent occurrences on the northern frontier offered an additional reason why the enquiry should take place.—The motion he made was in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of our arms on the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess of the House, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

On the question of proceeding now to consider the resolution, the vote having been taken by Yeas and Nays, on suggestion of Mr. *Troup* of Geo. was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradbury, Bradley, Cooper, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Lewis, Lovett, Macon, Miller, Montgomery, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Potter, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sheffey, Sherwood, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Vose, White, Wilcox.—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Beall, Bowen, Butler, Caperton, Calhoun, Cilley, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Creighton, Crouch, Culpeper, Davis of Pa. Desha, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Harris, Hawes, Hawkins, Humphreys Irving, Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Lean, Moore, Nelson, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Tenn. Roane, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Va. Strong, Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Wilson of Pa. Wright.—68

So the House refused now to proceed to consider the said resolution.

The bill from the Senate to ascertain and fix the compensation of clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was again taken up and read a third time.

[The bill proposes a small encrease of these salaries.]

The question on its passage having been required to be taken by Yeas and Nays, on the motion of Mr. *Hall* of Geo. was determined as follows:

For the passage of the bill	48
Against it	47

The usual order was then adopted to appoint a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States to inform him both Houses, having completed the business before them, were about to adjourn. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wharton were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Eppes, Oakly and Robertson on the part of this House.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported, that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and receive for answer, that he had no further communications to make to the House.

And the House, after receiving back all the bills which had been laid before the President, adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

British in the Sound.—We understand that a British frigate and a sloop of war passed Saybrook on Thursday night, steering west; and they anchored off Bridgeport at 5 o'clock on the following evening.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

A LARGE FLEET NIGH.

"GLOUCESTER, April 14.

Eight large Ships were seen from the High Lands, last night, N. E. from the Cape."

From the Salem Register.

ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Monday, (published in yesterday's Newburyport Herald) states that accounts had been received there direct from Halifax, of an expedition fitting at that place, consisting of three 74's and several frigates, for the purpose of destroying the 74 building at Portsmouth. The letter adds, that the inhabitants were preparing for defence—that an express had been forwarded to Gov. Gilman, &c. [This probably gave rise to the report current yesterday, that a large British squadron had arrived off Portsmouth.]

FROM THE FRONTIER.

A gentleman who left Burlington on Monday last, informs, that he read the British official account of the battle at La Cole. It stated that they had 11 killed, and 47 wounded, and 2 of the latter had died since; no English officer was hurt. The British are said to have had about 330 regulars and about 140 militia in the action. The American official return states, that on our side 13 were killed 123 wounded, and 30 missing. Lieut. Larrabe had died of his wounds. A part of the American troops were at Champlain, under Gen. Wilkinson, and a part had returned to Plattsburgh and Burlington. Gen. Macomb was at Plattsburgh.—Col. Clark had gone to visit his family. Lake Champlain was partly clear of ice, and an attack was apprehended at Burlington or Plattsburg. A detachment of Vermont militia was ordered to the former.

The British fleet on Lake Champlain, was said to be nearly in readiness for sea. A brig of 20 guns which had been launched at St. Johns, was completely rigged and nearly ready for service.

Our Northern Frontier Invaded.—The "Northern Herald" of Plattsburgh, under date of the 1st inst. says—"We understand that an express has just arrived at this place, who states, that between 2 and 3000 British troops had crossed the line into Champlain, and that Gen. Wilkinson had ordered our troops to meet them."

Plattsburgh, April 1.

We have been favored with the following order, by an officer from the frontier yesterday morning.

Head-Quarters, Odletown, Province of Lower Canada, March 31, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The affair of yesterday is honorable to the troops, and gives them a title to the thanks of the general and their country. The constancy and courage exhibited under a tedious and galling fire of the enemy, was exemplary, and would have done credit to the oldest troops in the world. Where every officer and every man evinces the same firmness and intrepidity, the general feels, that it would be invidious to particularize. The advance under col. Clark and maj. Forsyth, the corps under brig. generals Smith and Bissel, beat the enemy at every point of attack and repulsed several desperate charges on our artillery. And the select corps under brig. general Macomb, who were panting for the combat, if there had been occasion for their services, would have displayed equal valor.—Every man and officer, every member of the general staff, manifested the utmost promptitude and decision. The conduct of captain M'Pherson and his seconds, lt. Larrabee and Sheldon, who commanded the battery, was so conspicuously gallant, that the army will excuse the general for designating them. The first kept his post until brought to the ground by a second shot. The second until greviously wounded, and the third behaved with the utmost intrepidity and maintained his ground until ordered to bring off the pieces.

Let the meritorious dead be collected and buried with the honors of war in the same grave.—Let the wounded be cherished with the utmost tenderness, and removed to the hospitals in the rear. And let the troops be immediately completed to 60 rounds of ammunition and held perfectly ready to meet the enemy, should he venture to advance.

On Monday evening last, general M'Comb with about 800 American troops, took possession of the village of St. Armand, they have also brought on 7 or 8 pieces of cannon, and it is supposed, intend to fortify and garrison the place. A great number of the inhabitants have left the place; the general has issued a proclamation inviting them to return, promising them protection of persons and property.—As some accounts from that quarter are hourly expected, we omit further observations. Before this the enemy has either gone back; or been attacked.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the navy dated Vergennes, April 7.

The brig building at Vergennes to carry 20 guns, is to be launched to morrow, and the remainder of the galleys also, some of which have been launched already; a report is in circulation at Vergennes, that an attempt would be made by the enemy to destroy the unfinished vessels, preparations to prevent which, have been made, by erecting batteries, and the shores of Otter Creek will at a moment's warning be lined with musketry; should the attempt be made, we anticipate serious consequences to the enemy."

ALBANY, April 15.

Sacket's Harbor.—Various reports have been in circulation relative to this place, which have probably grown out of the measures of precaution which the commanders at that post have deemed it proper to adopt, and which are in part indicated by the following orders, which have been transmitted to us by a friend, under date of the 7th, to conteract the false reports which are in circulation. Our correspondent adds, "Two of our new vessels are afloat, and will soon be ready for the lake: the ice has not yet left us."

NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

The commanding officer of the navy and army, from recent information, know that the enemy have *spies* in and about the Harbor.

To detect and bring them to punishment is the duty of every good and honest citizen.

Any person or persons who will apprehend and cause them to be prosecuted to conviction, through the commanding officer of navy or army, shall receive *Five hundred dollars.*

Every officer of the navy and army is ordered to apprehend all suspicious persons, and every citizen is earnestly requested to report such persons to the navy or army, that they may be immediately secured.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY, Commodore &c.
J. HINDMAN, Com. Detach. U. S. A.

Extract of Orders—Sacket's Harbor, April 7.

"SIR—You are hereby noticed, that upon the first appearance of the enemy with design to attack, your house will be destroyed.

"You must be aware, sir, that this order proceeds only from the good of the service, your house being contiguous to our defences. The government will, no doubt, remunerate you for any losses you may sustain in the destruction of your house.

J. HINDMAN, Com. Detach U. S. A."

Battle at La Cole.—The Burlington Sentinel contains an unofficial statement of the operations on the northern frontier probably correct. We are obliged to omit it in detail, as we are many other articles of news, to make room for the Legislative Address and proceedings of meetings. The first movement of troops to the lines was with the view to break up the smuggling business, which was effected; other detachments advanced to support the first, till finally the main army advanced, "with a view of making a diversion in favor of the corps under Maj. General Brown, who had marched for the Niagara frontier." Our consolidated force was 3000 men. To produce the diversion, an attack was made upon La Cole Mill, in which great intrepidity and courage is ascribed to the troops, and no doubt justly. Our loss is stated to have been 8 men killed, and 8 officers and 90 privates wounded. The loss of the enemy is said to be greater.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated,

Province of Lower Canada, Odell-Town, March 31, 1814.

SIR—We have had an affair with the Enemy, in which our troops have given him another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish your views if in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the route to La Colle, distant from hence one league, and from St. John's six.—We reached the former post about 3 o'clock, and found there a strong corps in possession of a spacious lofty stone mill, of which I had received some information. An eighteen pounder had been ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, and after being repaired, the only road of approach through a deep forest was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight. An opinion prevailed at the same time with the chief engineer Maj. Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, and several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment, at three hundred yards distance only, it was discovered our battery could make no impression.

Brig. Gen's Smith and Bissel covered our guns and Brig. Gen. Macomb, with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential, to two thousand five hundred strong, and his first attack of my right favored the report, from the use he made of congreve rockets and other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack.—Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to intercept the enemy should he evacuate the post, and to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill. During he cannonade, which was returned with vivacity by the enemy's gallies (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides: it is reported to me that in the last charge a Captain of Grenadiers and fifteen men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact.—Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments, and having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about 6 o'clock.

Where a military corps appears to be universally animated by the same sensibilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions seem improper, except in extraordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Capt. M'Pherson of the light artillery (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole character, asked permission to take part in the operations of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged and being first for command took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by Lieutenants Larrabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the chin, which he tied up with his handkerchief and continued at his piece until a second shot, which broke his thigh, brought him to the earth. Larabee had kept his station until shot thro' the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the Executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburg or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for at Chaimplain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty-two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony and friendly attachments in this corps highly beneficial to the service. It is a lesson of command to the officers, and of obedience to the soldier, worth a whole year's drill of empty parades.

The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been furnished, but they will not exceed 80 or 90, including a captain and 4 subalterns, and this shall be forwarded to morrow or next day. For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.

JA. WILKINSON.

Names of Officers wounded.

Capt. M'Pherson, Lt. Larrabee, Light Artillery.
Lt. Green, 11th Infantry.
Lt. Parker, 14th do.
Lt. Keer, Rifle Regt.

The honorable Secretary at War.

We are authorised to state that Gen. Wilkinson's late movement was not pursuant to the *views* of the War Department. These *views* (or orders) advised him to seize and hold a given position on lake Champlain, and *admonished* him aginst an incursion into Canada.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

CONGRESS

Adjourned yesterday, a little after 5 o'clock. All the business before both Houses was acted on before 3 o'clock; but they adjourned for an hour to give time for the President to sign the enrolled bills—and, having received the bills with the signature, immediately adjourned to the last Monday in October.

Col. LEWIS and Major MADISON, of Kentucky, who were made prisoners at the battle of Frenchtown on the river Raisin, arrived in this city from Canada on Saturday last, after having been prisoners of war for considerably more than a year.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, the VICE-PRESIDENT, as is usual, having vacated his seat, JOHN GAILLARD of South Carolina was chosen President pro-tempore of that body.

ERIE, April 8.

Arrived on Monday last the U. S. schr. Somers; she left Detroit on the 1st. inst. at which time nothing had been heard of the enemy since their defeat on the Thames by Capt. Holmes. Provisions were scarce; the army on halfrations of flour.

RICHMOND, April 14.

NEWS OF THE PEACOCK.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Peacock, dated off St. Mary's, Geo. 29th March, 1814.

"We have touched off this place to deliver a small quantity of copper and canvas for the use of the naval force in this quarter. As we shall not anchor, I have only time to say, that we have been twice chased by different squadrons of the enemy—with the exception of these and two American privateers, we have seen nothing. I cannot inform you precisely of our intended cruizing ground, but do not expect we shall return before November or December next."

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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, April 20

☞ WATCH AS WELL AS PRAY.

The DASH (as it is called) by the British at Saybrook should put us Southerns upon our guard, for we have every reason to believe, that our enemy's numerous and powerful squadrons now upon our coasts, and infesting our bays and rivers, will endeavor to do us as much mischief as possible, by sudden attacks and partial depredations.

It is believed, that an armistice was proposed by Gen. Prevost, to take place on land, but not at sea, in order to leave the marauding fleets more at leisure to burn and destroy wherever they could make successful attempts.—It is also believed, that our Government very properly rejected the proposal, unless it was accompanied by a naval truce.—The enemy, sensible of the superiority of his marine, wishes to destroy our shipping of all sorts, and "not permit even an American cock-boat to swim on the ocean without his permission."

To us it seems surprizing, that the enemy should have been able to make so successful a DASH on any place in "the land of steady habits," so thickly populated, without some attempt to annoy the invaders, some effort to cut him off, and revenge the affront—It appears, that the Presbyterian Government of Connecticut had politely appointed their fast to be observed on Good Friday, in order to accommodate