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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

No petitions were this day offered.

Mr. *Fisk*, of N.Y. from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following bill:

A bill for the temporary removal of the seat government from the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U States of America in Congress assembled, That within twenty days from and after the passing of this act, all the offices attached to the seat of government of the U. S. shall be removed under the direction of the respective holders thereof, from the city of Washington to —— in the state of ——, and there opened for the transaction of public business.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That within the said 20 days from and after the passing of this act, Congress shall adjourn for —— days to meet at the expiration of the said —— days at —— in the state of ——, then and there to finish the session of the present congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That within the said twenty days after the passing of this act the seat of government of the U. States, shall by virtue of this act, be transferred to the said —— in the state of —, and shall continue and remain there, for and during the continuance of the present war between the U. States and G. Britain, and until the commencement of the next session of Congress after the termination of the war aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expences of such removal, the sum of —— thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the first session of Congress, to be held after the termination of the present war between the United States and G. Britain, shall be held at the City of Washington, in the district of Columbia, to which place the public offices attached to the seat of the government of the U. S. shall, at the commencement of the said session together with the seat of government of the U. States, be transferred, and from and after that time shall case to be held or exercised elsewhere.

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo having objected to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. *Rhea*, of Ten. moved to reject the bill, and thereon demanded yeas and nays The reason he assigned for it, was, that instead of being engaged on a subject of this kind, the house ought to be engaged in matters of high importance, in which the destinies of the nation are involved. He would call the attention of gentlemen to the despatches from Europe, which he thought would clearly indicate that other objects than this ought to occupy the attention of the house

Mr. *Grosvenor*, of N. Y. said he most sincerely regretted that this course had been taken with the bill. If gentlemen were friends to this district; if they wished the question decided in such a way as would quiet the minds of the people of this district, they ought to refrain from pushing this question now, when many were absent who did not expect it to come on. If when all the members were present, there should appear to be a majority against the bill, the question would be fairly settled; but a surprize of this sort could not decide it. The question was one, he said of trying importance not only to the district, but to other parts of the nation; it ought to be decided by a full vote. Until it was so settled, if against removal, there is not one citizen who ought to have confidence in the permanence of the seat of government. Gentlemen ought to deal liberally and let the business take the usual course. If this course was taken, the real question would not be decided, but would be subject to continual agitation.

Mr. *Foosyth*. of Geo. said, so far as he was personally concerned he denied the imputation of intending to obtain a vote by surprize; he was not operated upon by any such consideration. He was not he said, peculiarly a friend to the people of this district; it was not on their account he was opposed to the bill. It was the intrisic importance of this question to the nation at large, that demanded his attention. It was necessary this question should be settled, and promptly settled. He had no idea that any member could be taken by surprize, and he was indeed surprized at the remark This quesion had been amply discussed, and there was nothing to be said on the subject, &c. By referring to the bill, it would be seen that the bill could not possibly pass, and the seat of government be removed within thirty days; before which time the season would afford ample security against the approach of an enemy. By that time all the arguments which had been urged in favor of a removal would be done away by the rigor of the season. As to personal inconvenience from sitting here, he did not believe any gentleman could or would be influenced by motives of that character. There was now no reason for removal; if reasons should hereafter occur, it would be then time enough for Congress to remove.

Mr. *Fisk* of N Y. said he very much regretted that this motion had been submitted to the consideration of the House. The principles of this bill had been more than once before the House, who had decided in favor of the removal and it could not be expected they were now prepared to reject the bill. The exposure of this place and the expense of sitting here were as great now as they had been before As to the argument that time will render this place secure, Mr F. said he would answer the gentleman, for the enemy as a French marshal once replied to some such remark—that he would not consult the enemy as to the time or place of meeting him. Mr. F. said we were situated four hundred miles from the most important seat of war, with which daily and expeditious communication was all important, as well to the facility of supplies as to the combination of movement and action, &c. The increase of expense thus incurred, he said, amounted to a greater sum than would be the cost of removal of the public offices to Philadelphia or New York. To brave all these inconveniences merely in consideration of the interests of the people of this district, would be to pervert the constitutional provision which gives Congress exclusive legislation over the district, and instead of that would be giving to the district the control over Congress. Mr. F. said he viewed the interests of the citizens of this district with the same consideration as he did those of all other citizens; but they had, he presumed too much good sense & patriotism to ask Congress, merely out of regard to personal views, to compromit the national interests.—They were not to be ruined, either by a permanent removal; for the bill itself provided for the return of Congress to this place after the war. Congress would be equally exposed and require the same expenditure for their protection, at every session during the war as they were now. Gentlemen had said, the enemy would not come here now, because they could find no object. It had been supposed that the enemy could have no object in coming here before: but he had come. Was it not necessary, not only that the members should feel themselves secure from personal danger, but also from fear of interruption? Should not the creditors of the government be satiified of the safety of Congress? And when we speak of them (said Mr. F) let us not pass them over with a bare mention.—On whom must we rely for the support of our finances—for the sinews to carry on the war? Where are the monied men? Are they here? He meant by this no invidious distinctions. The gentleman from NC. Mr. Macon had the other day called the attention of the House to the character of the voters for removal, which were all from the north and east—from the monied men, who wielded the capital of the nation. Let gentlemen reflect, that these men would not advance their money with the same confidence to the government at this place as if it were removed This was the explanation which he would give of those votes. Was it not true that confidence in the public securities had been for a moment withdrawn on the occupation of this city by the enemy? If we have not now the means of meeting the public creditors; if we cannot look them in the face; if by a temporary removal from this place we can fulfil our engagements, and redeem the public faith which would be violated by remaining here, Mr. F. asked if they ought not to remove? As to the urgency of more important business to prevent the consideration of this, Mr. F. said this complaint was without reason. Let it be recollected that Congress had met and adjourned at 12 o'clock, or a little after, every day during the present session; but, if the present question had been deferred till other business of moment was prepared for discussion, the argument would have been entitled to some weight. At present no business was more important than this; and, if it were not so, the house would not have sanctioned its discussion. Mr. F. said he was not pleased at the unusual course proposed to be pursued in relation to its bill; he had often heard motions for the rejection of bills, but never knew one of them successful, &c. Considering the history and character of this bill, it was entitled to the ordinary course of passing to a second and third reading. If on a fair vote, there should be a majority against it, let there be an end of the question, nor for this moment only, but during the war.

Mr. *Newton* of Vir. said he did not rise to discuss this question, because he was satisfied the House was prepared to decide on it. He rose only to ask the gentleman to be kind enough to answer him one question. The faith of the nation is to be pledged for the money which must be obtained for the support of government? Will not the pledge to be given in Washington be as valuable as any which could be given in Philadelphia. Will a removal encrease the ability of the nation to meet the demands against it? It is not so. The government is as competent to all such purposes here as it could be in any other city. Mr. N. appealed to the side of the house on which he sat. We, said he, are the majority; it is necessary for us to carry on the war with vigor. Your army now wants supplies; the moment when you ought to vote them, a bill is introduced calculated to set every thing in motion, and we know not where and when Congress will meet again if it passes. If the public interest thus suffers, the responsibility is on us, and the People will look to us for accountability for all the evils which will result from such conduct.

Mr. Stockton of N. J. after desiring a cal of the House (which was not in order,) moved an adjournment and called the Yeas and Nays thereon, in order to ascertain what members were absent.

The Yeas and Nays having been so taken, there were

For Adjournment	40
Against it	103

Mr. *Stockton*, then said, as eight or nine members appeared to be absent, he should move to postpone the further consideration of the bill till tomorrow.

On this motion Mr. *Rhea* required the previous question, which was not sanctioned by a sufficient number to take it.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. and Mr. *Gaston* of NC. though opposed to the bill, favored the postponement, from motives of liberality, and also from a dislike to what might by the absentees and others be deemed an unfair mode of legislation.

Mr. *Rhea* of Tenn. and Mr. *Forsythe* of Geo. opposed postponement on the ground that the bill had been already sufficiently debated and ought by this time to be well understood, and also on the ground that there was now more than an usual number of members present, and probably more than they would be to morrow.

Mr. *Grosvenor* disclaimed any intention to impute improper motives to gentlemen by the expression that this was a surprise. He merely meant to say that such would be the effect of now taking the question.

Mr. *Wright* of Md. for the same reasons as assigned by other gentlemen, was in favor of postponement. He had no doubt the final decision would be in favor of remaining here He hoped the final question would be taken to-morrow. He was not willing any longer to suspend the people of the city by the eyelids. Even the savages destroy their victim the same day they begin to inflict the deathly tortures on him. He hoped the decision would then put eternally to rest the question of removal, and that this city, established by Washington, will never be broken up on the pretence that monied men would not lend their money here. Mr. W. said, if there were men who would act in this local manner, he did not desire their aid. The violation of public faith in even a temporary removal under present circumstances, would injure the public credit infinitely more than a removal to any Northern city would strengthen it. Every man must see the situation of the country, every part of the Atlantic borders alike exposed to attack. But we should never have had a country to defend, if our ancestors had been appalled by danger—and danger so much greater than now, that living here was considered next to death, and was inflicted by the British government as a punishment in commutation of that of death. He saw no inconvenience to Congress from sitting here. He liked the room in which the House sat better than the old hall, for every member might now be heard without extending his voice to that of a Stentor. Having been indisposed when this subject originally came before the house, he had thought it his duty to make these remarks. Gentlemen had said, if the government went from this place, there would be no inducement to the enemy to come here The enemy had already gone from the Chesapeake, burnt their barracks on Tangiers Island, indicating no intention to return at present. Although the enemy had been successful at this place, he had met the rubbers above, and he hoped he would again wherever he attempted to land; and would be universally beaten, if all Americans would now, as they ought, unite against the evil doers, and if every man in the country whose aid was worth having would, as he believed they would, aid in the prosecution of the war. He hoped the House would to-morrow relieve the citizens from the groundless fears of removal. He knew, he said, that this place was as secure as Philadelphia, and more so, and less assailable by the enemy. The enemy might occupy any point to which they would bend their whole force, and Philadelphia as easily as any other.—They had much less inducemens to come here than to go there. And why, said Mr. W. act the part contemplated by the bill? We have reprobated France and G. Britain for retaliating on us the injuries they received from each other—and shall we now imitate them, and retaliate on the people interested in the permanence of the government here, for the injuries we and they have sustained from the enemy? it is a poor reason, because the enemy has destroyed the public property, that we should destroy the private. If the government once removed hence, he was confident the same influence would prevent its return.

Mr. Rhea said he was anxious to see this question at rest, and would therefore make a motion to supersede that now before the House, and give gentlemen as much procrastination as the most anxious for that course could desire. He therefore moved to postpone indefinitely (tantamount to a motion to reject) the bill. He had no other object in view than to get rid of the subject.

Mr. *Stanford of N. C.* then made a motion (superseding all the others) that the bill and all the motions should lie on the table;

Which motion was agreed to, Ayes 94. [The subject comes up again to-morrow.]

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. from the committee, reported the resolutions yesterday referred to them in the following amended form:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Maj. Gen. Brown, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, in U. Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferior numbers, and that the President of the U. States be requested to cause a Gold Medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs and presented to Major General Brown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a Gold Medal to be struck with suitable emblems and devices and presented to Maj. Gen. Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the U. States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause silver medals to be struck with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Brig. Gen. Rpley, Brig. Gen. Miller and Brig. Gen. Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Brig. General Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie on the 15th of August, repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army superior in numbers, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be stuck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Brig. Gen. Gaines.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Brig. Gen. Macomb and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh September repelling with 1500 men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, a British veteran army greatly superior in number, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Brig. Gen. Macomb.

No debate took place on this report, except a few words on the subject of an amendment proposed by Mr. Gholson, which he afterwards withdrew.

The report was accepted without opposition, and ordered to be read a third and last time to day. [But, before it could be engrossed for for that purpose, the House had adjourned.]

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the additional taxes.

Mr. *Hawkins* of Ky. called up the report for this day—but the house overruled his motion.

THE BATTLE ON CHAMPLAIN.

The House on motion of Mr. *Pleasants* of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions from the Senate expressive of the sense of Congress of the importance and brilliancy of the decisive victory obtained by Commodore Thomas M'Donough and his brave officers and men.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. *Pleasants of Virg.* said before the question was taken upon the resolutions, he would take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of the committee a few remarks. Whatever, said he, may be the difference of opinion amongst us to the manner or the measure of approbation which we will bestow upon our land officers and soldiers, I believe there is but one sentiment as to our seamen. Fortunately for our country, the occasions of just and honorable eulogium upon them have been so frequent, that the practice is fully settled, the precedents' completely established. The subject of the resolutions before you, is the victory obtained by Commodore Macdonough and his gallant comrades on Lake Champlain, over a superior British squadron, on the memorable 11th of September last—a victory in *itself* equal to any one which has been achieved by our navy; in its CONSEQUENCES certainly surpassed by none. A view of the relative strength of the two squadrons will convince us that this victory was in itself equal to any one which has preceded it. It is sufficient to observe that in almost every particular, perhaps in every one, the advantage was on the side of the enemy. The action was commenced by him in the fullest confidence of success. He chose his own time, he took his own distance, he was animated by the presence of a great army, spectators of the contest.—He was stimulated by that spirit of emulation which never ceases to exist between the army and navy. He had every reason to believe that upon the successful issue of the naval contest, depended the successful issue of the campaign. Thus situated, and thus wrought upon by motives so powerful, he would probably have beeen successful, had he not been opposed by men, actuated by feelings of a character somewhat different, but perhaps of still more powerful influence. The Americans were, in every sense of the word fighting for their country. That country was likely to fall under one of the severest scourges to which any country can be exposed. The city of Washington had just before fallen a prey to the invaders—there was good reason to believe that Baltimore was on the eve of destruction, perhaps destroyed. The determination to lay waste and destroy all the assailable parts of our country had been announced in form; a ferocious determination, sir! adopted, we are assured, at the special instance of the Governor of Canada. A combination of more powerful incentives to exertion has seldom addressed itself to the human mind. Under its influence our brave countrymen fought; and under its influence they conquered. The consequences of their victory are known to all United America. To recite them would be superfluous; I shall not undertake it, sir. All I ask is, and I ask it with pleasure, because I am sure I shall receive it, the undivided sentiment of this House in favor of the resolutions.

No opposition or amendment being made, the resolutions were reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading; and were accordingly read a third time, and passed by an *unanimous* vote.

On motion of Mr. *Cooper of N. Y.* a resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to make a report to the House of the claims of the several states and territories for monies advanced in paying the expences of the militia of any state or territory, heretofore called out under the authority of such state or territory for the purpose of repelling invasions or defending it from the incursion of the enemy; specifying what calls, if any have not been sanctioned by the President of the United States, and distinguishing the items which under existing laws may be adjusted and settled, and such also as cannot be settled without legislative provision.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

Mr. Johnson of Va and Mr. Parker of Mas. took their seats to day.

Mr. *Irving* of NY presented a petition of sundry brigade quarter masters of NYork in the service of the U. States, stating the incompetency of their pay to their duties as imposed by the law of that state, and praying compensation. Referred.

Mr. *Lewis* of Va. presented for the third time the memorial of Joseph Forrest, praying compensation for the detention, &c. by the Spanish government of a vessel chartered by him to the government to convey flour to the people of Caraccas. Referred.

Before any further business was done, a message was received from the President of the U. States, transmitting a number of documents; on opening which the Speaker ordered strangers to be excluded the House. The doors remained closed until half past 2 o'clock. When they were again opened.

It appeared that the Message embraced the instructions to our Ministers now in Europe, which the President announced his intention to communicate to Congress They were, with the exception of a few passages, deemed improper for publication, ordered to be printed.

The resolutions expressive of the sense of Congress in relation to the achievements of our military heroes in the Northern campaign of the present year, were read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. said he had given notice that he would call up the tax report to-day. The committee however now expected a report from the Treasury intimately connected with the subject, and had therefore instructed him to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday next, and it was ordered accordingly.

THE REMOVAL.

Mr. *Lewis* of Va. having called up the bill for a temporary removal of the seat of government.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of NY. assigned the lateness of the hour as a reason for moving an adjournment.

Which motion was adopted by a vote of 66 to 69.

And, by adjournment, the subject was postponed until tomorrow.

NEW YORK, October 13.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT.

The Buffaloe mail which was due at Albany on Sunday, had not arrived on Monday evening. The Albany Argus of Tuesday morning gives the following as an extract of a letter from an officer at Williamsville, under date of the 6th inst. "Gen. Izard has arrived with 4500 men, and the army are on a move to follow the enemy, who have retreated, and it is said, are fortifying at Chippewa and Queenston. Major Birdsall is recovering from his wounds."

Three hundred British prisoners, taken in the sortie from Fort Erie, arrived on Sunday last.

The gallant Com. *M'Donough* is expected in Albany in the course of the present week, and the corporation of that city are making preparations to receive him in a manner due to the important and incalculable services he has lately rendered to his country.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated New Haven October 10th.

This morning, say ten o'clock, the sloop Susan, John Miles master from N. York, bound here, with a valuable cargo of flour, dry goods, &c. was captured off Mill River by a smack. This information comes by express. Capt. Miles sailed on Sunday afternoon from New-York."

Oct. 11th. Since writing the above, an express has arrived from the eastward, bringing news that the cutter Eagle has recaptured the smack and the sloop and they are returning here. They were seen off Brentford bound westward at one o'clock this morning.

"Half past 11 o'clock.—The post has arrived, and informed us that the smack (which appears to be a large sloop) was engaged with the cutter, and was seen in a very severe action. He heard more than 100 guns."

Twelve o'clock—This moment the stage has arrived, and brings the account that the smack has taken the cutter, commanded by capt. Lee, with about 40 volunteers on board We expect to hear that many are killed, as the action continued nearly two hours. The mail is now closing"

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

The passengers in the Accommodation Stage last evening from the eastward informed us, that while on the road between Bridgeport and Stanford, they heard in an easterly direction a brisk cannonading which lasted upwards of an hour. The following letter from our correspondent at New-Haven will account for it.

New Haven, Oct. 11—3 o'clock P. M.

"The Packet Susan, Capt. Miles, was taken by a sloop in disguise off Mill river last night. An express come on immediately, and a number of gentlemen volunteered their services to recapture her, and it is supposed succeeded, as they were seen early this morning standing for this harbour but were soon after attacked by some barges from a brig that was a little to the eastward under the main; they are now fighting in full view—the result is doubtful.

Extract of another letter, dated New Haven, October 11.

Eleven o'clock—All in confusion here.—On arrival of the express last night, the cutter went out with 20 or 30 volunteers to retake Miles. The last accounts from the hill say the cutter and the two sloops are engaged between Faulkland and Long Island.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the cutter. We have heard firing quite plain here.

Twelve o'clock.—Nothing correct. A passenger in the stage says they are all becalmed. One sloop 1 1 2 miles to the eastward of the cutter and the sloops."

Extract of another letter,
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 11.

Yesterday Capt. John Miles in the sloop Susan was captured by a small sloop from the eastward and stood over under the Island. They passed here just before sundown, about an hour afterwards the U. S. Cutter, with about 40 volunteers, went in pursuit of her, and at day light this morning they were discovered under Long Island to the eastward. We could hardly distinguish them but saw the smoke and have heard firing to this time, 11 o'clock. What the event will be we can not determine. The general opinion is that the Cutter recaptured Captain Miles, but was afterwards attacked by the barges from a British brig which is said to be up sound.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.

The western mail due last evening, has just arrived—nothing very new or interesting by it—The following is a copy of a letter I received by it from Sackett's Harbor.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Oct. 8th.

Our fleet returned to this place last evening, an attack on this harbor is expected by some, but the preparations are such that an attack, I believe, is wished for.

The Buffalo Gazette due on Sunday evening, came by this mail, but its contents totally uninteresting.

From the Correspondent of the Columbian
Plattsburgh Bay, Oct. 3.

I this morning conversed with a gentleman of high standing from Champlain, whose veracity can be depended on, who informs that the enemy have broke up their encampment at Champlain, and retreated beyond Odletown; and that he conversed with a number of British officers, high in rank, who unanimously express their disgust at Sir George's hasty and cowardly retreat.

It is the opinion of this gentleman, unless Sir G. is recalled, the officers, particularly those from Spain, will not serve in Canada.

260 American seamen and a proportionate number of officers, have been sent from this Lake to Lake Ontario.

The ship Saratoga and schooner Ticonderoga, also the prize ship Confiance and the brig Linnet, have been sent to lay up at Whitehall.

Two hundred U. S. Light Dragoons passed through the village of Geneva the 29th ult. for the Niagara frontier; and yesterday about 400 U. S troops passed there for the same destination.

Two regiments of militia from Genesee county, composing the brigade of the late Brig Gen. Davis, have been discharged by Gen. Brown.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.

We are authorised to state, that the proclamation which appeared last year in some European newspapers, and was inserted in those of this country, as having been issued by the late Gen. MOREAU, and under his signature, as Major General of the Russian army, was a fabrication, and that the General never had any commission of grade in the armies of the allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

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

H. Q. 7th Military District,
Mobile, Sept. 17.

SIR—With lively emotions of satisfaction I communicate that success has crowned the gallant efforts of our brave soldiers, in resisting and repulsing a combined British naval and land force, which on the 15th inst. attacked Fort Bowyer, on the point of Mobile.

I enclose a copy of the official report of Major Wm. Laurence, of the 2d infantry, who commanded. In addition to the particulars communicated in his letter, I have learnt that the ship which was destroyed, was the Hermes, of from 24 to 28 guns, capt. the hon. Wm. H. Percy, senior officer in the Gulf of Mexico; and the brig so considerably damagad is the Sophie, 18 guns, Capt. Wm. Lockyer. The other ship was the Carren, of from 24 to 28 guns, capt. Spencer, son of Earl Spencer; the other brig's name unknown.

On board of the Carron, 85 men were killed and wounded; among whom was Col. Nicoll, of the royal marines, who lost an eye by a splinter—The land force consisted of 110 marines, and 200 Creek Indians, under the command of capt. Woodbine of the marines, and about 20 artillerists, with one four and an half inch howitzer, from which they discharged shells and nine pound shot.—They re-embarked the piece, and retreated by land towards Pensacola, whence they came.

By the morning report of the 16th, there were present in the fort fit for duty, officers and men, 158.

The result of this engagement has stamped a character on the war in this quarter highly favourable to the American arms; it is an event from which may be drawn the most favourable augury.

An achievement so glorious in its consequences, should be appreciated by the government; and those concerned are entitled to, and will doubtless, receive the most gratfying evidence of the approbation of their countrymen.

In the words of maj. Lawrence "where all all behaved so well, it is unnecessary to discriminate" But all being meritorious, I beg leave to annex the names of the officers who were engaged and present; and hope they will, individually, be deemed worthy of distinction.

Maj. Wm. Lawrence, 2d inf. commanding; capt. Walsh of the artilllery, Capts. Chamberlain, Brownlow and Bradley of the 2d inf. capt. Sands, deputy commissary of ordnance, Lts. Villerd, Sturges, Conway, H. Sanders, T. R. Sanders, Brooks, Davis, and C. Sanders all of the 2d inf.

I am confident that your own feelings will