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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COLUMBIAN HIBERNIAN PROCLAMATION.

At the Court, at Castle Dougherty, 25th of October 1814—present.

His unroyal but real Highness, the governor of Castle Dougherty, real Prince of his own Domain, and Sovrig Lord of his own Household; in the name and behalf of himself and his fellow countrymen:

APROCLAMATION

For recalling to reason, if it be possible, and prohibiting George Phelps commonly called the Prince Regent, from attempting to assume an authority over millions of freemen, in the exercise of which, he is neither authorised by the laws of God, or civil society; and to remind him of the impotency of such an attempt, and his utter incompetency to enforce it.

WHEREAS by the ancient and uniform laws of society, founded on the immutable laws of God, and the sacred principles of self preservation, it is not lawful for any individual to swear or owe allegiance to any Prince, Potentate, or King, whether *insane* or not, longer than he continues in the country over which such Prince, Potentate, or King assumes authority.

And whereas, it is well known to the citizens of Europe and America, that Ireland, my native country, was neither lawfully or righteously governed by the Prince Regent or his maniac father, they possessing no title to it, but such as the laws of conquest and corruption gave them; a right, which every highway robber might with equal justice claim, or assert, to the property which accident or violence put into his possession. And, whereas it is a well known maxim, established on the immutable and unerring principles of justice, that every human being possesses the right to pursue and promote his own happiness, in the exercise and pursuit of which he cannot righteously be restrained, so long as he conforms to the laws or regulations established in the society where he resides; in the honest pursuit of which it is a well known truth, that my father (peace rest upon his ashes, for he never believed in the divine right of kings) with thousands of others emigrated to this country, at a time of profound peace between both, to seek an asylum from oppression, and to promote their own happiness; and it is equally certain, that at the time of their departure, there was no law or regulation in force making it penal in them to emigrate or depart from their respective countries, and whereas it is also a well known fact, that in this happy country of my adoption, I possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a natural born citizen, peculiar privileges and rights, which I would not be permitted to enjoy or exercise in my own native country. Under these circumstances, I should consider myself a most unworthy wretch, to refuse or hesitate for one moment to render all my aid towards preserving and perpetuating the blessings, both civil and religious, which the free and happy institutions of this country are calculated to confer, on all those who are disposed to participate in them.

And whereas a person of the name of George Phelps, commonly called the Prince Regent, a man not very remarkable for the chastity of his manners, has audaciously and impotently dared to threaten, to inflict on me and millions of others, punishment if we do not leave this happy and free country of our choice and adoption to return to one where misery and slavery dwell, where we would be compelled to obey laws, over the formation of which we could possess no controul.

Now, be it known to all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting—that I, James Dougherty, Lord Governor and Master of my own Castle, will use all due diligence and exertion, to bring to condign punishment all such miscreants as would become traitors to this only country of liberty; and I earnestly intreat and exhort all my faithful and loving friends to do so likewise, and to aid and assist in shooting, bayonetting, and pikeing the slaves that are sent here to rob us of all that is esteemed valuable to freemen, unless they will from such an unrighteous service desert, in the event of which I solemnly pledge myself, that all due encouragement shall be given them; from the moment they enter our society they shall receive peace and protection; if discreet and industrious, plenty and competence, and, unless the spirit of anglo-federalism blasts the projects of independent freemen in Congress, they shall, as a further reward, receive each one hundred acres of land in a most delightful country.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of October, and thirty-seventh year of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." at Castle Dougherty in the City of Washington.

God preserve the integrity of the union!

From the National Intelligencer.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS

From a letter dated London, 30th July, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"In acknowledging your kind letters it was my intention according to premise to reply as frankly and minutely as possible to every enquiry respecting politics, persuaded that sincerity in that important portion of private correspondence would tend considerably to enlighten the public functionaries on both sides, if freely communicated through the press or otherwise. The time this would have occupied on every part is greatly curtailed by the speech of the Prince Regent, and other equally public occurrences, to which I refer you." "The disposition of H R. H is universally approved." "A peace mutually honorable to both nations," that is however to be understood relatively to our present strength, position, &c. for it must be obvious it would not be honorable to Great Britain as she stands elevated at this moment in the eyes of all Europe, to grant the United States peace on terms short of those the people may approve; for never was reverse so great and so sudden as that in which John Bull finds himself, from that which but a few short months since was universally apprehended." "Now at liberty to direct the national force where jealousy and envy will give it most effect, the war with the United States is almost as popular as formerly it used to be against the French, the exception are in the manufacturing classes, who, from suffering severely by its continuation, urge a peace almost on the terms for which it was begun by the United States, but their complaints are lost in the splendor of the peace of Paris, the eclat of the minister, and the approbation of two other most powerful classes, the ship owners and the West India interest, to which may be added many individuals in the East India Direction, tho' a great diversity of opinion prevails in Leaden Hall street, with regard to the United States trading to our settlements, or to China."

"The question you put is an important one, and not very easily answered so as to be satisfactory, even by those who guide the helm. Justice is, you say, I believe too truly, out of the question. That virtue, alas! would not have governed this cabinet, nor any other. Had the U. States not declared war, would Great Britain have redressed the wrongs which they had suffered, now she is at peace and at leisure to investigate the allegations? In order to speak pointedly to this *pithy* enquiry, I have started the subject in different companies, as well in the city as at this end of the town, in order to come at the general sense. The result is, a belief in my mind, that your ministers would not have been even listened to, who might have been sent with complaints; nay, more, that if the U. States had not declared war, they would now be deterred from even complaining, or their ministers, if arrived on such a mission, would now in dread, if not in wisdom, be silent. You ask "would G. Britain in such a circumstance have advanced any pretence for a quarrel?" On this, most well judging men agree, that it is probable this government would have been satisfied with having established precedents in the two important points relating to our maritime rights, seamen, and blockades, so that in any future war things would go on smooth with the U. States, whose people would not dare complain or offend, but should "a demand" have been made of compensation for losses, a quarrel was easy, and the ruin of the U. States would then have been certain."

"Upon the whole, my friend, your national situation is a bad one; but whether better or worse for being at war with this country, is not quite clear. We cannot overrun the U. States as easily as if no preparation had been made; but we have one advantage; *your citizens are more divided.* We see even your Senators and Members of Congress declare, that "we have done you no essential injury," and your public papers continue to accuse the President and all his cabinet with subserving the views of Bonaparte. This is the strongest stimulus to the enmity of the British nation, who, you know, individually hate to abhorrence every thing French, and now more than ever."

From the same.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN—Certain prints and certain pert politicians, have endeavored to throw into a glare of ridicule, an alledged effort of the President of the U. States to induce the independent sovereigns of the continent of Europe to combine, for the protection of neutral navigation and commerce, against the encroachments of G. Britain. What will be the surprize of these *Macaroons*, when they come to learn that precisely such a project, (and I confess, I think it a very good one) was sanctioned in the year 1799, by a federal senate, by a federal president, and of course by the federal party? The fact appears in the treaty between the U. States and the King of Prussia, concluded at Berlin, on the 11th July, of that year. The intention is solemnly expressed in the 12th article, which I subjoin for publication. The conduct of the prints and politicians in question, on this occasion, reminds me of what I have somewhere read of the freaks of that farcical fellow Foote, who not only ridiculed those whom he envied and hated, but took the liberty of making *fun* of his friends and even of himself! ALPHA.

ARTICLE XII.

"Experience having proved, that the principle adopted in the twelfth article of the treaty of 1785,* according to which *free ships make free goods*, has not been sufficiently respected during the two last wars, and especially in that which still continues,† *the two contracting parties propose, after the return of a general peace,‡ to agree either separately between themselves, or jointly with other powers alike interested, to concert with the great maritime powers of Europe such arrangements and such permanent principles, as may serve to consolidate the liberty & safety of neutral navigation and commerce in future wars.* And if in the interim either of the contracting parties should be engaged in a war, to which the other should remain neutral, the ships of war and privateers of the belligerent power shall conduct themselves towards the merchant vessels of the neutral power, as favorably as the course of the war then existing may permit, observing the principles and rules of the law of nations, generally acknowledged."

*The first treaty between the United States and Prussia.

†The war of the French Revolution.

‡There is now a general peace in Europe. This, therefore, according to federal agreement, is exactly the time to attempt the thing

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FROM THE AURORA.

The manner in which the sevices of men serving their country in peril and privation, is spoken of, in too many of the public prints, is really disgraceful to the moral character and mental capacity of the country. A most shameful and flagitious article has appeared in several papers, which ought at least to have forborne to play the game of the enemy, against Maj. Gen. Izard; persons who neither know nor enquire into the state of things on the Niagara frontier, undertake to heap reproaches without limit or measure, because certain notions propagated in other papers have not been accomplished.

A most extraordinary species of censure is put forth against Maj Gen. Izard, which is, that he has made a long march from Lake Champlain to Niagara; how the general could be answerable because the distance was so great, is inconceivable; and it is equally inconceivable how he could be censured, because, after repeated efforts on his part to bring the enemy to action, the enemy constantly refused.

The army under gen. Izard moved from Erie on the 14th Oct. and with the design of bringing the enemy to action; when he arrived at Street's house, about a mile above the mouth of the Chippeway (the field of battle of the 5th July) the enemy appeared disposed to give battle, by an attempt to dispute the passage of a creek; but the shot of our artillery was so effective as to compel the enemy to retire.

The next morning the light dragoons under capt. Hopkins, with the 12th inf. was pushed on to reconnoitre, and force the enemy's pickets; this movement, made in open day, had so much effect upon the enemy, as to put their pickets to flight, without firing a shot—and our dragoons reconnoitred so close as to look into their embrasures; the enemy refusing to come out, capts. Towson and Archer opened a battery upon their works, which continued from 2 o'clock till dark night, without ceasing; the accuracy of our artillery fire was felt by the enemy, and our troops, after in vain striving to provoke the enemy out, returned to their camp.

Finding that open attack could not provoke them to action, stratagem was resorted to; and a march of four miles in feigned retreat was ordered, but the enemy considered it as a Yankee trick, and did not move from their works.

Disappointed in this, an attempt was made to turn the enemy's flank, and brig. general Bissel, with 600 infantry and 100 riflemen, was detached higher up the creek to reach their rear, he fell in with a superior force, and attacked them, and drove them at all points; the prisoners taken, and deserters who came in, stated the force attacked at 1200 men; we had about 60 men *hors de combat;* the enemy contrived to carry off their dead and wounded.

While gen. Bissell was marching upward, brig. gen. Smith occupied the enemy's attention below, menacing their camp and works at the mouth of the Chippawa; and our dragoons reconnoitred within point blank shot of their batteries. The enemy's positions were strong, and they were reinforced by the British fleet which had arrived. Advices of a design upon Sackett's Harbor had been received; the enemy declining, and it being out of our power to draw him into action, it was only wasting time, and undermining the health of the troops to keep them in the field at a time when the snow had already commenced falling; and when it was obvious that military operations there must cease.——The troops necessarily returned to quarters at Erie. But after efforts like these to bring the enemy to action, the reward of toil and danger and exertion is calumny; the station of an officer must indeed be little to be envied, if his reputation is to be made the sport of every blockhead or inconsiderate person, who without means of forming opinions, and often without capacity to judge where the means were ample, can thus endeavor to destroy the only reward of the soldier, the confidence of his country, and his military reputation.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

Head Quarters, of the Northern Army, camp near Fort Erie, Oct. 22d, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The volunteers and militia in service, with the Northern Army, in Upper Canada, will march to Batavia, where they will be discharged.

The commanding General requests Major General Porter, to express to the troops under his immediate command, the sense entertained by the army at large, of the gallantry displayed by them during their service in Upper Canada.

By their presence, at a critical moment, the left division of the northern army, was supported and encouraged.

Though not himself a witness of their meritorious conduct, the report made to the general, by the officer lately commanding on this frontier, calls for his thanks to these brave and patriotic men.

Cols. Doobin and Hopkins, Majors Lee, Matteson and Dox, have been particularly designated, as distinguished by their zeal and attention to discipline

To the high character established for himself, by Major General Porter, the General has only to add his acknowledgment of the assistance he has received from him, in the short time he has had the advantage of his co-operation.

By command of Major Gen. Izard,
C. K. GARDNER, Adjt. Gen.
Northern Army.

To Major Gen. PETER B. PORTER.

SIR,

The Inhabitants of the town of Buffalo, deeply impressed with a sense of the meritorious conduct of the Volunteers and Militia under your command, during the present campaign in Upper Canada, cannot permit their departure from this frontier, without expressing their sentiments of esteem which patriotism and courage so conspicuous, could not fail to excite.

Their conduct in the memorable battles of the 5th and 25th of July, the 15th of August, and 17th of Sept. while it sheds a lustre on the American arms, and reflects honor on those who were engaged in them, effaces the opprobrious aspersions cast on the militia of this state, and evinces, that the citizen, in defence of his rights, needs no other stimulus than the impulse of patriotism, directed by the energies of judicious and confidential leaders.

At the call of their Country, they left their homes, and repaired to the post of danger, and set an example worthy of imitation, and taught the enemy, that the American nation is composed of men, who have nerve and patriotism which are equal to the defence of their country.

For the services they have rendered their country, and particularly this frontier, in conjunction with the gallant band of Regulars, they merit our warmest acknowledgements.

We shall ever cherish an high sense of their valor and merit, and hold in grateful remembrance, those brave men of their number, who have sealed their attachment to their country's cause, with their blood.

SAMUEL TUPPER,
DANIEL CHAPIN,
CH. TOWNSEND,
E. WALDEN,
J. HARRISON,
HEMAN B. POTTER,
OLIVER FORWARD,
S. H. SALISBURY,

Committee in behalf of the inhabitants of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24, 1814.

Gentlemen,

So signally are we blessed in our civil and political institutions that there is no honorable occupation, excepting that of a soldier, which is not a sure passport to wealth. His rewards for the hazards and hardships he endures consist alone in the consciousness, that he is discharging a sacred duty to his country, and in grateful acknowledgments of those for whom he encounters them.

The volunteers and militia could not have met a more cheering reward on returning to their own shore, than the voluntary and flattering expressions of approbation of the citizens of Buffalo, tendered through a committee composed of its most respectable inhabitants of different political sentiments.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept our best wishes for your individual prosperity, and for the speedy restoration of your village to its former flourishing condition.

P. B. PORTER.

To Messrs. S. TUPPER, &c.

It is believed, that the enemy meditate an immediate descent upon Sackett's Harbor. The militia of all the counties contiguous, are ordered in en masse.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

FROM CASTINE.

A gentleman has arrived in town who left Castine on Saturday last, and informs that there were the Furieuse, two men of war brigs, a government sch. and several transports. The remainder of the 29th regt. about 600, was expected in a few days from Halifax—whence papers had been received to Oct. 25; but they contained no news.

PLATTSBURGH, Oct 28.

We have information from a source entitled to credit, that the enemy has commenced augmenting his flotilla on this lake, by building (at the Isle au Noix) *four frigates* of a large class. 'Tis said their keels are laid and are progressing rapidly.

This day 6 soldiers, of the American army, were shot at this post for desertion; their names we have not learned. 19 others, we understand, are under sentence of death for the same offence.

UTICA, Nov 1.

We learn from Sacket's Harbor, that the British fleet has returned from Niagara to Kingston, with Gen. Drummond and a considerable portion of his army on board.—Troops have also been collecting at Kingston from below, for some time past.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Bermuda papers.—A correspondent has oblingly enclosed to us a file of Bermuda Papers to the 19th ult. They are principally occupied with details of the attack, by the British on Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore. Sir PETER PARKER was interred at Bermuda, on the 14th of October, with military honors. It is stated in one of the papers, that "after defeating a superior number of Americans, Sir Peter was compelled to cut his way through a large body which he attacked, and received a buck-shot in the thigh, which cutting an artery, occasioned his death." Extracts from the papers follow:—*Com. Adv.*

From the Bermuda Gazette of Sept. 28.

Sailed, since our last, L'Espiegle, for the West Indies, and the Morgiana, with a convoy for Halifax.

On Monday afternoon, an uncommon and sudden rise of the sea occurred here; it was nearly calm at the time, and rose in an instant above 18 inches, overflowing part of the parade. The water appeared agitated by a variety of currents, and the tide continued high for some time. We understand a similar fall and rise of the sea, took place in this Island on the day the earthquake occurred at Lisbon.

A Black man an American prisoner of war, who was shot in attempting to escape from the Ardent, was discovered on the shore at Ireland on Friday last.

October 5

Cleared—Schr Tyro, Hinson, for the blockading squadron on the American coast.

Arrived, brig Eclipse, Croft (late) master, from the Canaries for London, captured by an American privateer, and re-captured by H. M. ship Cossack.

In the offing, the Albion 74, Rear Admiral Cockburn; Hebrus frigate from the coast and Pandora from a cruise.

His Majesty's Printing Office, 5 o'clock P. M.

We are in anxious expectation of receiving newspapers, which will give us the details of occurrences in America. Immediately on the receipt of such papers, we will issue a Gazette Extraordinary

It appears from report, that after destroying Washington and taking possession of Alexandria, the small body of brave men under General Ross, made an attack on Baltimore; the enemy had sunk vessels, and but two or three small craft with bombs could approach; *they succeeded, however, in driving the Americans from the Fort;* our troops having to contend with a very superior force eventually retired, as the occupation of the town, which might have been gained, would be a poor compensation for the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

Admiral Cochrane sailed for Halifax shortly after, and Rear Admiral Cockburn has come on here; no doubt this sudden and unexpected measure is the result of orders from England, originating in the negociations at Ghent.

The troops however remained in the Chesapeake, at Kent Island, we believe, and should these negociations terminate unfavorably, our American friends, we think, may prepare themselves for another visit.

Upwards of twenty sail of vessels, prizes, with flour &c. may be hourly expected under the Dryalus and Fairy from the Chesapeake.

October 12. Arrived since our last, H. M. ship Albion, Rear Admiral Cockburn, and Hebrus from the Chesapeake; the Rattler with a convoy from Jamaica, and the Cansfo, with a convoy from Halifax.

The brig Point Shares was captured about 40 miles from the island on Friday last.

October 19. Arrived since our last the Menelaus and Diadem, from the Chesapeake. We have heard nothing new by these arrivals.

Capt. *Kenah* of the Ætna, bomb, lost his life in an attack on some militia in the Potomac.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. from the committee of claims, made a favorable report on the petition of John Chalmers, who asks of congress a reimbursement of certain expenditures made by him in manufacturing certain cordage for the U. States, which, together, with the rope walk, were burnt at Baltimore on the approach of the enemy, by order of the commanding general. The committee also reported a bill for the relief of John Chalmers, which was twice read, and together with the report, referred to a committee of the whole house

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill

The question depending at the time of adjournment, viz. on the adoption of the section exempting the two year's volunteers 'from draft or other militia duty' at the call of the U. States, until all the militia within their states have served—having been again stated,

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. moved to amend it so as to read, that any volunteers who shall serve for two years, 'shall not thereafter be enrolled in the militia or subject to draft or any other militia duty during the present war,' unless when the militia shall be called out en masse.

On this and the following questions, there took place a very interesting debate, which if reported at length would occupy some 20 or 30 columns.

The motion of Mr. Fisk was opposed by Messrs. Pitkin of Con. Barnett of Geo. and M'Kee of Ky. and advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Desha of Ky. Wright of Md. Rhea of Tenn. and Barbour.

Mr. *Forsyth* of Geo. spoke briefly in reply to some remarks of Mr. Desha.

The amendment proposed was finally negatived by the following vote:

For the motion	52
Against it	81

The question recurring on the adoption of the new section, Mr. M'Kee proposed a substitute to it, nearly in the following words:

'That all volunteers who may enter the service of the U. States under this act, and serve out the time stipulated, in all future calls for militia service under authority of the U. States shall have credit for a term of service equal to the term served by them respectively.'

On the question to agree to this substitute, it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 95.

After a few remarks of Mr. Fisk of Vt. in objection to this amendment, and Mr. M'Kee in reply—

The question was taken on agreeing to the section as amended, and carried in the affirmative without a division.

Mr. *King* of Mass. then moved an amendment going to limit the number of volunteers to be accepted to 10,000.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. M'Kee, Troup and Wright, and advocated by the mover.

This proposed amendment having been amended by striking out 10,000 and inserting 50,000—

The amendment limiting the number (as amended) was negatived, 37 only rising in the affirmative.

Mr Gholson of Va. then moved to amend the first section of the bill, by incorporating therein, after the clause authorising the acceptance of volunteers, the following words: who may be organized in companies, battalions and regiments, under the authority of any state," &c. &c.

This motion and that which follows, were debated at considerable length. *Messrs Gholson, Wbright. Sharp,* and *Fisk of NY.* advocated the amendment, and Messrs *Webster* and *Grosvenor* opposed it.

This amendment was agreeed to by the following vote:

For the amendment	68
Against it	55

Mr. Gholson then moved an amendment in the following section, which he conceived to be consequent on this; the object of which was as the reporter understood, to authorise the executive to receive into to the service of the United States, the volunteer corps so associated and organized under the state authority.

On the proposed amendment, the debate was renewed with considerable zeal.

It was supported by *Messrs. Gholson, Fisk of NY Wright and Rhea of Ten.* and opposed by *Messrs. Webster. Grosvenor* and *Macon.*

The question thereon was decided by yeas and nays as follows—

For the motion	71
Against it	76

So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Gholson took occasion to observe, that the rejection of this amendment, though consequential to the first, was of little importance, as every purpose he had in view was answered by that already adopted.

This *Mr. Grosvenor* denied; because, he said, as the bill now stood, these volunteers, nominally under state authority, must be officered by the Executive of the U. S. &c.

To this *Mr. Gholson* replied, that the words "*organized* under the state authority" certainly embraced also the commissioning the officers by the states.

To put this question entirely out of doubt, as he said, *Mr. Ingersoll* moved to insert, after the clause just recited, the words "Provided the officers of the said volunteers shall be commissioned by the President of the United States." This motion he support d by a speech of some length, to which *Mr. Gholson* replied, also at some length. *Mr Rhea* made a few observations in opposition to it

Mr Johnson of Kentucky, rose to move the postponement of the further consideration of this subject for the present.——He thought it probable, when the House had acted on other measures of more importance than this they would be better prepared to act on this subject. When the committee on Military Affairs had determined to call up this bill before the other two they had reported, it was under the impression it would meet with little or no discussion or diversity of opinion.—Disappointed in that expectation, and believing himself that the provisions of this bill were inconsistent with each other, and that those provisions were wanting that were necessary to give it efficiency—he moved to lay the bill on the table

This motion was agreed to; and,

The several orders of the day having been postponed until to-morrow—

Mr. Fisk of N. Y from the committee of Ways and Means asked and obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America; which was twice read by its title, and referred to a committee of the whole.

And the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

The volunteer bill, which has been for some days under debate in the House of Representatives, after being considerably changed in its features, was yesterday ordered to lie on the table, with the expectation that it shall not be called up until the principal war measure of this session, the bill for classing and drafting the militia, shall have been acted on.

The committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill to establish a National Bank. It being late in the day the bill was not read through; we could not therefore ascertain all its features. We learn, however, that they are essentially those recommended in the report of Mr. Dallas, who, we are informed, in a personal conference with the financial committee, laid before them, in a very able and eloquent exposition, his views of that and other topics embodied in his report.—*Nat. Int.*