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Copies of letters from Com. Paterson to the Secretary of the Navy dated

New-Orleans, 10th Oct. 1814.

SIR—I have very great satisfaction in reporting to you, that the contemplated expedition against the pirates, so long and strongly established among the western islands and waters of this state, of which I had the honour to inform you by my letter of the 10th ult. has terminated in the capture and destruction of all their vessels in port, their establishments on the islands of Grand Terre, Grand Isle, and Cheniere Caminada, and the dispersion of the band themselves. The successful issue of this attack upon them will, I trust, prevent their ever collecting again in force sufficient to injure the commerce of this state.

The force of the pirates was twenty pieces of canon, mounted, of different calibres, and as I have learnt since my arrival, from eight hundred to one thousand men of all nations and colours.

I have brought with me to this city six fine schooners and one felucca, cruizers and prizes of the pirates, and one armed schooner under Carthagenian colors, found in company and ready to oppose the force under my command.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a detailed account of this expedition, which, I hope, will prove satisfactory to the department, as also a copy of a letter from *Lafitte*, the *chief* of the *pirates*, to captain Lockyer, of H. B. M. brig Sophia, which forms the conclusion of a correspondence entered into between the English commanders in the gulf of Mexico and the Floridas, and the pirates, copies of which his excellency governor Claiborne informs me he transmitted to the department of state. This correspondence shews the importance of the expedition, and the important species of force we have prevented the enemy's receiving by their proposed alliance with the pirates, and added to our own.

I have the honor to be with great consideration and respect, your obeeient servant.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

The Honorable Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

New-Orleans, Oct. 10, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I departed from this city on the 11th ult. accompanied by Col. Ross, with a detachment of seventy of the 44th reg. of infantry—on the 12th, reached the schooner Carolina at Plaquemine and formed a junction with the gun vessels at the Balize on the 13th; sailed from the south west pass on the evening of the 15th at half past 8 A. M. on the 16th made the Island of Grand Terre, (Barataria) and discovered a number of vessels in the harbor, some of which shewed Carthagenian colors—at 9, perceived the pirates forming their vessels, ten in number, including prizes, into a line of battle near the entrance of the harbor, and making every preparation to offer the battle, at 10 wind light and variable, formed the order of battle with the 6 gun vessels, viz. No. 5, 23, 156, 162, 163, and 65, the Sea-horse tender, mounting one six pounder and 15 men, and a launch mounting one 12 pound carronade; the schooner Carolina drawing too much water to cross the bar; at half past 10, perceived several smokes along the coast as signals, and at the same time a white flag hoisted on board a schooner, at the fore, an American flag at the main mast head, and a Carthagenian flag (under which the pirates cruize) at her topping lift; replied with a white flag at my main; at 11 discovered that the pirates had fired two of their best schooners; hauled down my white flag and made the *signal for battle*—hoisting with it a large white flag bearing the words "Pardon to deserters," having heard there were a number from the army and navy there, who wished to return if assured of pardon, and which the President's proclamation offered 'till the 17th. At a quarter past 11, gun vessels No. 23 and 156 (the latter bearing my pendant) grounded, and were passed agreeably to my previous order, by the other four which entered the harbor; manned my barge and the boats belonging to the grounded vessels, and proceeded in, when to my great disappointment I perceived that the pirates had abandoned their vessels, and were flying in small boats, in all directions. I immediately sent the launch and two gun barges with small boats in pursuit of them; at meridian, took possession of all their vessels in harbor, consisting of 6 schooners and one felucca, cruizers and prizes of the pirates, one brig, a prize, and two armed schooners under the Carthagenian flag, both in the line of battle, with the armed vessels of the pirates, and apparently with an intention to aid them in any resistance they might make against me, as their crews were at quarters, tompions out of their guns, and matches lighted. Col. Ross at the same time landed, and with his command took possession of their establishment on shore, consisting of about forty houses of different sizes, badly constructed, and thatched with Palmetto leaves.

When I perceived the enemy forming their vessels into a line of battle, I felt confident from their number and very advantageous position, and their number of men, that they would have fought me; their not doing so I regret; for had they, I should have been enabled more effectually to destroy or make prisoners of them and their leaders; but it is a subject of great satisfaction to me, to have effected the object of my enterprize, viz. capturing all their vessels in port, and dispersing the band without having one of my brave fellows hurt.

The enemy had mounted on their vessels 20 pieces of cannon of different calibres; and as I have since learnt, from 800 to 1000 men of all nations and colors.

Early in the morning of the 20th, the Carolina at anchor, about five miles distant, made the signal of a "strange sail in sight to the Eastward;" immediately after, she weighed anchor, and gave chase, the strange sail standing for Grand Terre, with all sail; at half past eight the chase hauling her wind off shore to escape; sent acting lieut. Robert Spedden with four boats manned and armed to prevent her passing the harbor; at 9 A. M. the chase fired upon the the Carolina, which was returned; each vessel continued firing during the chase, when their long guns could reach—at 10 the chase grounded outside the bar, at which time the Carolina was, from the shoalness of the water, obliged to haul off shore, and give up the chase—opened a fire upon the chace across the island from the gun vessels—at half past 10 hauled down her colors and was taken possession of by lieut. Spedden; she proved to be the armed schr. called the General Bolivar under the Carthaginian flag, by grounding she broke both her rudder pintles, and made water, hove her off in the course of the day, and at day-light on the 21st sent out a small prize schooner to lighten her; took from her her armament, consisting of one long brass 18 pounder, once long brass 6 pounder, two 12 pound carronades, small arms, &c. and 21 packages of dry goods, and brought her into port; and as I could not wait for the repairs necessary to her rudder, ordered her to this port for adjudication. I am well convinced that she is one of the vessels belonging to, or connected with the pirates, as signals of recognition for her were found on board one of the pirate's cruisers; and at the time she was discovered she was standing directly for Grand Terre, which she still endeavored to gain, after being chased by the Carolina, not knowing of our being in possession of it; she fired several shots at the Carolina, after the latter had shewn her colors.

On the afternoon of the 23d got under way, with the whole squadron, in all 17 vessels—(but during the night one schooner under Carthagenian colors escaped) on the morning of the 24th entered the South west pass of this river, and on the 1st inst. arrived opposite this city with all my squadron.

The amount of the prizes and prize goods will probably be considerable; but at present cannot be ascertained.

Three of the schrs. are admirably adapted for the public service on this station, being uncommonly fleet sailers and light draught of water, and would be of infinite public utility.

I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of the good conduct of the officers, seamen and marines whom I have the honor to command; nothing could exceed the zeal shewn by all on this occasion.

Great credit is due to Lt. Louis Alexis and Mr. Thomas Shields, purser, for gallantly leading in, in the face of the enemy, the former in the Sea-horse tender, and the latter in the launch, when they had every reason to believe the enemy would open their whole battery upon them, supported by gun vessel No. 5, asters of them, commanded by Mr. J. D. Ferris; Mr. Shields very handsomely volunteered his services on this occasion, and has from his being a seaman rendered me great assistance in taking charge of and bringing one of the prizes to this city.

Lt. Thomas A. C. Jones, particularly distinguished himself by boarding one of the schrs. which had been fired, and extinguishing the fire after it had made great progress; a quantity of powder being left in her open cabin, evidently designed to blow her up; he is also with Lt. Norris, and acting Lt. Thomas S. Cunningham, entitled to my thanks for the severe duty performed by them in open boats for several days and nights.

Acting lt. Spedden merits particular notice for the handsome manner in which he led the boats to cut off the General Bolivar, and afterwards bringing her into port.

I am also greatly indebted to Lt. Alexis, acting Lts. Spedden and M'Keever, Sailing Masters J. D. Ferris, George Ulrick, and Wm. Johnson, for their indefatigable exertions in fitting the prizes for sea; to Acting Lt. M'Keever, also, for his extreme attention to the duties devolving on him from my pendant being hoisted on board No. 23, under his command. I beg leave, sir, to seize this opportunity of recommending these officers to your particular notice, and to solicit a confirmation of their present rank for Acting Lts. Robert Spedden, Isaac M'Keever, and Thomas S. Cunningham.

It affords me great satisfaction to inform you that the most cordial co-operation of col. Ross, and the detachment of his regiment, in every measure adopted or duty performed, the utmost harmony existing between the two corps during the whole expedition, himself, officers, and men sharing in every enterprize or arduous duty where their services could be useful.

Had it been possible for the Carolina to have entered the harbor, or prudent to have drawn her officers and men from her, when anchored in an open roadstead, and where I had every reason to expect the appearance of the enemy's cruizers, I should have derived great aid from capt. Henley, his officers and crew, who all expressed the strongest desire to partake of our toils, and any danger there might be to encounter. I have no doubt the appearance of the Carolina in the squadron had great effect upon the pirates.

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

D. T. PATTERSON.

The hon Wm. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR—The character of a physician is not complete by the possession of skill alone, however essential that requisite may be: to render skill useful, a good man will expose to the view of the patient the actual state of his case, for to conceal danger when it exists, may prove fatal in the end, however cheering the ignorance of it may be for a moment.—Without pretending to have any other guide than common sense, I have said that the apathetic tolerance of the insurrectional movements of certain men in New England betokens a decay of the commonwealth; for it is of little consequence whether the parchment of the constitution is openly rent in twain by the bayonet or frittered away by the clippings of dastardly assassins. Every thing short of bold, bare faced, overtact treason, has been done and is doing.

Another evidence of decay may be seen by all men who have the courage to read what are called the debates in congress. I allude to the speeches of those who are leaders of the minority. Is is not in our country alone that the spirit of party has existed, and has raged with violence; in all free states there necessarily were moments of animation, of heat, and of anger; but I never have heard or read an instance in which all sense of decorum was forgotten, in which language than no gentleman would use in private was spoken in public, and then vauntingly published by him who uttered it.

Two such speeches as those of Messrs. Webster and King would disgrace the purlieus of Paris or London; they call the President an assassin, a dupe of a despot, a coward and runaway, and are quite as profuse of epithets when speaking of all those people in the United States who do not accord with them in opinion. Let any of the apologists for such indecency turn to the newspapers of 1797—8—9, and quote, if they can, an expression in any degree so mean and ungentlemanly as those which make up the harangues that I noticed: nay, let us hear when and where any of those who are so often called ignorant demagogues, gave such proofs of want of sense and manners as are to be found in the speeches alluded to.

Who, indeed, that will compare the Congress of 1776, and that of the present year can refrain from almost imagining that he will witness the fall of the republic. During the revolution there were collisions of interest and of sentiment; but if the patriot was not always present, the gentleman never was lost sight of. During the administration of Mr. Adams, the debates were often very warm, and they aroused every feeling of the man; but it was by the quickness, the force, or the fire of expression, and the acuteness of the argument, but seldom or never by the grossness of the language or the foulness of accusations.

That, indeed, which most of all astonishes, nay I will say disgusts, me, is that the Speaker of the House of Representatives did not check the career of shameful, unbecoming, invective. It is not enough that a thousand printers daily circulate the most loathsome abuse and calumny? Or is the press reduced to such a state of degradation by that conduct, as that calumny, to be longer useful, must bear the stamp of Congressional authority? Would any gentleman say, that, by interdicting the use of ill language and personal slander, the Speaker abridged the freedom of debate? Is not the range for discussion ample enough, without resorting to insinuations and expressions as mean as they are dastardly.

I know it will be said, that such conduct disgusts good men, however variously they may think and act; that it injures those who practise it, and does no harm to those against whom it is employed; and all this may be the case; still I say the tolerance of such conduct on the floor of the national legislature is prophetic of premature decay; still I say, that people who cannot select men more decent as their guardians, know little of the value of civil liberty, and deserve less pity if if they loose it.

On more than one occasion I have heard expressions of sorrow at the election of humble men to seats in congress; indeed I have known men to shudder at the bare thought of seats being filled by mechanics; but I will venture to say, that there never was an instance in which an humble man in congress rendered himself contemptible by the foulness of his invective, or the meanness of his slander. I know nothing of Mr. King or of Mr. Webster, but from their speeches I conclude that they would blush at nothing except at being called humble men, that they were spoiled children, negligent scholars—and that to become notorious they had no avenue to enter but that which is constantly open to the idle and profligate.

Let it not, even for a moment, be supposed, more especially by the speakers I have mentioned, that, like them, I have needlessly spoken in a manner somewhat personal. Although I deplore the degradation of the senate room—although I cannot feel respect for those who abused it—I most anxiously wish that it had not been abused, and that my notice of its abuse had not been needed. The character of the nation however, is from no circumstance so much to be collected as from the acts, language and manners of its representatives; and whenever the acts, language and manners of those representatives have a tendency to degrade that character, it is the duty of a freeman to protest against the currency of the opinion that such conduct is nationally characteristic.

Although I cannot but think that the circumstances which I have mentioned betoken a decay, and although despondency is somewhat the consequence, there is at least one political consolation that others will be apt to draw from the violence and virulence of the language alluded to, and that is, that those internal enemies, who overthrew other republics, never gave such ample notice of their designs as is now given in print, in the pulpit, and in the forum—God Grant that the republic may never have a more dangerous assailant than *brutum fulmen*.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Courier—Aug 22.

POPE PIUS VII.

A letter of Congratulation from the Irish Roman Catholic Prelates, to His Holiness Pope Pius VII.

To his Holiness Pope PIUS VII. the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, wishing prosperity.

The hopes of Christians at last have revived, and the Catholic Church has regained its state and integrity, in your well-being, good and glorious Man of God, Pius the Seventh, our Sovereign Pontiff, who, by resignation, no less than by christian fortitude, have brought home Christ to our view; and in your most providential deliverance from those afflictions which, through one, and the same outrage, abused and held captive the supremacy of your holy function, and the majesty of your personal virtues. To all the several nations which, weary of their enslavement had burst forth into exertion for the overthrow of despotism, this event has proved grateful: to all the good a matter of delight: as for the Catholics, it had been the grand object of universal wish, and demand, and prayer. But to us, Holy Father, who, in that desolation of the Christian Commonwealth, were the foremost to express such sorrow, that the very lamentation of your beloved people of Rome was fuly re-echoed by our sighs, on your account; who dared to intimate, that such enormous barbarity must be short-lived; who solemnly protested against any usurpation on your inviolable right, during such captivity; this event has introduced more than a return of the common joy. It has realized even the peculiar merit of a victory, humble indeed, yet allied with and attendant upon that admirable triumph, in which you reign. In the extremity of all misfortune, we have proved our adherence to you, unconquered; we therefore, shall be privileged to avow, with somewhat of ostentation, our attachment, and our jubilee in this conjuncture of all happiness.—"Thy right hand, O Lord, hath wrought for itself renown in mightiness. Thy right hand, O Lord, hath beaten in pieces thine enemy; and, in thy multiplied grandeur, thou hast laid them low, who warred against thee Thou breathedst thy storm, and a sea covered them"

Next, after the homage to your Holiness, the illustrious Senate of your cardinals will demand our best and most honorable acclamations. But, in truth, neither would any encomium that we could utter, nor any possible expression of praise be enough to set forth the heroic perseverance of that body. Torn away from your paternal embrace, immured in separate prisons, confined to distant places of banishment, far from crouching under the trial they have gained throughout the world an eminent consideration of magnanimity, allegiance, principle, duty, and incorruptible character. In a word they have purchased an exceeding renown, and they have saved and rescited this renown from the renown and conflagration which overwhelmed their exterior dignities. Such renown must endure, and be worshipped in times to come.

Through the intervention of your Holiness we now beg to congratulate our venerable colleagues, the Bishops of Italy. They also have encountered misery and privation, and terror. They have felt lawless authority and expatriation. Their claim is that of confessors for the faith; their imputed crime a splendid one assuredly, had been allegiance to your holiness. But ere this, they have experienced a consoling change. Nor can we omit to mention your invincible and reverend clergy at Rome, and of the states, persecuted, as they have been by the frantic excess of tyranny with deportation into Corsica, or banishment to the Valteline. These latter will on their return, undoubtedly, share a distinguished partiality of your holiness, now restored. As to fair fame they will fully possess it, for they have deserved nobly. The result of manifold persecution has been to place in evidence this truth, that the mighty power of Christ in the Catholic Church, cannot be worn out by the force of time; that in you, and those united with you the same energetic spirit still survives, which of old gave defience to death, and trampled it down, in the blessed martyrs; that wheresoever dwells the spirit of Christ, there also his freedom abides, which knows his immortality to be his own.

Let Rome, the asylum of canonized saints and the last strong hold of religion, lift henceforth the head, which a sanguinary and ignoble dominion had weighed down. She may now, with safety recollect, that within her precinct the federal altar of christianity is established for everlasting; that apostles set there enthroned to deliver judgment to the nations until the world shall end. Let the ashes of her martyrs exult, and her apostolic shrine give token of rejoicing. And you, the partners in founding an imperishable government under Christ's sway. O Peter and Paul! shall not even your relics be agitated by this joy, for the re-establishment of Pius the 7th in the place of his home, and your repose?

And, glorious Britain, although divorced from our faith, well may she feel proudly under her burthen of trophies, and in the enjoyment of her high ambition. Her principle had been to repulse the strides of despotism, to vanquish usurpation and give back peace to the world at large This principle never declined nor tottered during the protracted struggle. It is but justice to assert, that Britain, as to the prominent leader, and the presiding spirit, was that one, which raised the standard of unanimity and enfranchisement to an utterly despairing world; that she prodigally expended her immense resources, and the blood of her population in sending forth, and in every direction, renowned generals, and invincible armies, of which barve Irish catholic legions formed a part; whose achievements in Egypt, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and in the heart of France, will stand forth in history. The measure of Catholic gratitude due to such an empire is no other than that which may be claimed upon mankind, by the deliverers of the human race. We remain persuaded, that you holy father, not only are the most fit to repay this debt of gratitude on the behalf of all, but they may do so with the most splendid effect.

In conclusion, embracing heartily and affectionately the knees of your holiness, and demanding for ourselves and our churches your apostolical benediction, we pray that our Lord God, Jesus Christ, as he has miraculously rescued you, a successor of Peter, from the arrest of Herod, may prosper you in length of days, and establish your throne in peace.

Roman Catholic College, Maynoth, June 27, 1814. SIGNATURES.

From the Same—Aug. 20

STATE PAPER.

The undersigned, charged by his royal highness the prince regent of England with a special mission to the Norwegians, had hoped that on his arrival here, he would have found the representatives of the nation still sitting The assembly having however, been dissolved, and most of its members returned to their homes, he has been under the necessity of putting this declaration into the hands of the government which he found established at Christiana; but he hears, at the same time in doing so, he does not in any degree acknowledge its competence or legitimacy on the part of this government.

It is well known, that by the treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, it was stipulated that the former power should assist the views of Sweden, in procuring the annexation of Norway by concert and naval co operation; while the king of Sweden engaged, that the union should take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

In consequence of this treaty, the king of Denmark issued orders for the delivery of the Norwegian fortresses, and for the cession of the province to Sweden; but prince Christian, who had been appointed governor of Norway, as soon as he understood it was in contemplation of the king of Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden, resolved to encourage in the Norwegians a spirit of unive sal resistance against the cession, and to place himself at the head of that people: and in consequence thereof he issued several proclamations, summoned a diet of the Norwegians to assemble and deputed Mr. Anker to England with instructions to procure if possible, the accession of the British government to the independence of Norway.

The earl of Liverpool having admitted Mr Anker to a conference, his Lordship explained to him the situation and determination of the British government. Mr Anker in consequence thereof desired to return to Norway.

After this detail, it only remains for the undersigned to say, that the object of his mission to Norway is to explain to Prince Christian the situation of the British government with regard to its engagements with Sweden and the Allied Powers and its engagements with sincerity and vigour; leaving it to the choice of the people of Norway, whether being informed of the disposition of Sweden to consult their wishes and happiness, they will take advantage of the present disposition of Great Britain to mediate in their favor for procuring an adequate security to the constitutional privileges they may wish to enjoy, or whether they will run the risk of a contest with those Powers and their Allies who have dispatched missions to Denmark to enforce the Treaty of Kiel.

A declaration at once so candid and firm, is not only due to the character of justice and forbearance of the Power that makes it, but also to the future welfare of the people to whom it is addressed. The undersigned, therefore, sincerely hopes that the Norwegians, taking it into their most serious consideration, will cheerful, submit to the Treaty of Kiel, rather than preserve in a line of conduct which will, besides all the disadvantages of a submission extorted by force, bring upon them the odium of alone protracting a war which has so long afflicted the world.

Signed J. J. MORIER.

Christiana, 6th June, 1814.

Translated from the Bremen Gazette, of Sept. 6, for the New York Gazette.

Bremen, Sept. 6.

The following important intelligence reached here this day.

Elseneur, Sept. 1.

We learn from Gottenburg, that the free communication with Norway was proclaimed there on the 29th ult. But a British cutter just arrived from Norway, brings the information that a revolution has broke out in Norway, the object of which seems to be, to maintain the independence of that country—It is reported that a battle has taken place between the Norwegians and Swedes, in which 15,000 men have been killed on both sides, and that the blackade has been raised.

Paris, Aug. 30.

The Morning Chronicle says, the French marshals have demonstrated to his Majesty, that the giving up the Netherlands is most humiliating to France, and that the journey of the Duke of Berry to London, stands in connexion therewith. This however is nothing but a false rumor, the Marshals of France are extremely satisfied with peace, and are fond of war in appearance only, to flatter the soldiery.

Troops will shortly be embarked for the East Indies; they will consist of volunteers, taken from the several battalions. The place of rendezvous for these troops will be in one of the cities of North Netherland.

August 31.—A few days since the Dukes of Berry and Wellington had a stag hunt in the neighborhood of St. Germain

A Negro Girl, of about 20 years old, has returned to France with a marche-route.—She is now on the road to join the first regt. of Chasseurs, of the Guards, where she has served as Drummer these eight years. The following is the history of this girl:—Her father, named Gemillien, lived at Alexandria, in Egypt, when the French troops took possession. He entered their service, and Bonaparte appointed him captain in the corps of Black Mamelukes, but was shortly slain in battle. The daughter was then only 6 years old. She then followed her brother who belonged to the same corps of Black Mamelukes, and came with him to France. Three years after he arrival, she was baptized at Bordeaux, and received the name of *Maria Victoria*, under the auspices of Gen. Lasnes. The sister of general Lagrange stood god mother. On being deprived by death of all her protectors, she enlisted in the above regiment as Drummer, and made in that capacity the campaign of Russia, in a battle of which she was wounded by a lance in the ancle, and made prisoner. By the wound she received, her sex was discovered. She was sent to St. Petersburg, where she met with very good treatment; but notwithstanding, when the other prisoners left Russia, she desired to return with them to France; at present she is on the route to her regiment.

Leghorn, Aug. 14.

The Barbareski shew themselves less frequent in our waters. Commerce, is getting more brisk. Some vessels have arrived from the Levant. The plague has ceased at Smyrna.

During the foregoing week, the mail from Hamburg, which is carried on horseback, has most probably been attacked. The horse and its rider have vanished, but the portmanteau has been found opened, the letter-bags however, are all there, only one of them having been opened.

COPENHAGEN, Sept 3.

Whereas Denmark has to treat about several important concerns at the Congress at Vienna, and much time is lost in the sending of messengers to and fro it has pleased H. M. to determine to attend that most remarkable Congress, whers such powerful potentates will meet in propria personae.

As yet, none of the great restrictions against Norway have been taken off. It is said that the Crown Prince of Sweden, intended to have rendered himself at Christiana, but as some disturbances have broken out there, the journey has been postponed. The Norwegians pretend that treachery has existed in their army. The house of gen. Hartkaufer, in Christiana, has been pundered by the populace and general Staffeld was searched after and followed up. It is even said, that one general and three officers have been shot by order of Prince Christian. Nothing however, comes in an official shape.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The wife and daughter of Lucien Bonaparte have within these four days gone to Dover, attended by a numerous suite, to embark for the Continent. They will follow Lucien to Rome, where it appears he has fixed his residence.

Prince Frederick of Prussia, has visited Portsmouth and the Isle of Wright.

Lord Lyndock has returned from Ostend Margate

The Marquis of Wellesley will soon embark for France.

[Napoleon has under him in Elba, 1200 men, not twelve thousand, as erroneously printed in the last Translations.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, November 5.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A BILL to authorise the President of the U. States to call upon the several states and territories thereof, for their respective quotes of thousand Militia, for the defence of the frontiers of the UStates.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the UStates be, and he is hereby authorised and required to call upon the several states and territories thereof, for their respective quotas of thousand militia, to serve for the term of two years, from the time of meeting at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, that is to say:

From New Hampshire, thousand:
From Massachusetts, &c.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole number of militia of each state and territory, shall be divided into classes, in such manner, as that one man from each class, shall, in the whole, amount as nearly as may be, to the number required from such state or territory; and after such classification,