AMERICAN
AND
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BALTIMORE: *THURSDAY, Nov 24.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 21.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America.

The amendments to the first section having been taken up, and the question being about to be put generally; on motion of Mr. Forsyth, the question was divided and first put on agreeing to such amendments as add places of subscription and names of Commissioners—and, with modifications, that class of amendments was agreed to.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the amendments, which go to change the times and mode of subscription, viz: to make the number of shares 500,000 at 100 dollars, instead of 100,000 at 500 dollars; to be subscribed and paid in on the two last days of January next, and the three last days of each succeeding month of the year 1815.

On this question—

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. said he had no idea of renewing at this time the debate on this subject, having already expressed his sentiments on this project. He wished it at the same time to be distinctly understood that he was not prevented from so doing by any signs of impatience exhibited in the house, because he should never be deterred from doing his duty by any emotion which might be thereby excited. But he thought it fair for the gentlemen, who advocated the amendments made by the committee to this bill, to make it as perfect as they could; and reserved the right, when the bill should be perfected, to make such remarks as the subject should appear to him to call for. As, however, the House had not expressed their sense directly on the subject of the change of the principles of the bill, he should call for the yeas and nays on the first question which should involve the principle of the main amendment.

The amendments to the first section were then all agreed to; and the section was further amended on suggestion of various gentlemen.

Mr. Brigham of Mass. moved to strike out *fifty* (the proposed amount of capital stock) and insert *twenty-five* in lieu thereof. This motion Mr. B. sustained on a series of reasoning, founded on the impracticability of filling up the stock of so large an institution by means of a species of paper already so greatly depreciated in some parts of the country.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the argument of Mr. Brigham, and explained the process by which the treasury notes, which appeared to alarm the gentleman so much, would be absorbed.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. explained at some length the objections he entertained to the present magnitude of the capital of the Bank founded on the disproportion of the paper to the specie, to be subscribed, and the impracticability of the circulation and absorption of so much paper. He concluded his observations by intimating, that if the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion, he (Mr L.) would substitute *thirty* instead of *twenty-five* as the amount to which he desired the capital of the bank to be reduced.

Mr. Brigham declined to vary his motion; but subsequently waved it until the house should have acted on all the amendments proposed to the bill.

The house then proceeded to the amendments to the second section, which embrace the principle of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, and which put the second section in the following shape:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person, copartnership, or body politic, to subscribe for so many shares of the said capital stock of the said bank, as he, she, or they shall think fit, and the sums respectively subscribed shall be payable in the manner following, that is to say: *six millions of dollars* in gold or silver coin of the United States; or in gold coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty-hundredths of a grain of the actual weight thereof, or in other foreign gold or silver coin at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the U. States, passed tenth day of April, one thousand eight hunnred and six: and *forty four millions* of dollars thereof in such gold or silver coins as aforesaid, or in Treasury Notes now authorised, or to be authorised, to be issued in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Mr. Forsythe moved to amend this section by adding the following clause to the end thereof—which motion would restore the principle embraced by the bill as first reported, viz.

"Or in the public debt of the United States, contracted by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding 11 millions of dollars," passed the 14th day of March 1812, or contracted by virtue of any subsequent act or acts of Congress authorising a loan or loans."

This question was decided without debate by yeas and nays, as follow:

For the motion,	45
Against it,	94

So the motion was negatived.

A motion of Mr. Gaston was more successful, being agreed to, to amend the bill, by striking out the words in italic, and in lieu thereof insert, in the first place, the words "*on each share twelve dollars*," and in the second place, the words "*eighty-eight*"—so that subscriptions shall be paid in the proportion of 12 dollars in specie and 88 in treasury notes, on each share of $100.

Mr. Sharp of Ky. moved to strike out in the latter part of this section, the words "*in such gold or silver coin as aforesaid, or*"—his object being to require treasury notes, only, to be received in payment of the eighty-eight dollars on each share allowed to be paid in that way. The motion was negatived, 75 to 58.

Mr. Hawkins of Ky. then moved to add after the words "*now authorised*" in the latter clause of the above section, the words "*to be issued*"—his object being to allow to be received in payment on the bank shares, as well those treasury notes now in circulation, or already authorised to be put in circulation, as those hereafter *to be* authorised, &c. The motioned was negatived, ayes 26.

The question on the amended section having been divided, was, on the suggestion of Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio, first taken on striking out so much of the original 2d section of the bill, as limits the subscription of any individual or body politic (the U. States excepted) to 1000 shares.

This part of the amended section having been agreed to, the question recurred on the main principle of the section, as amended.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. requested the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence with the committee of the whole on agreeing to the amendment. He believed the plan embraced in the amendment to be fanciful and wholly impracticable, and such as would, in its failure, prove more ruinous in its consequences to the community, than could be well anticipated. He therefore desired to record his vote against it.

Mr. Fisk of Vt. opposed the amendment and conjured gentlemen on the same side with himself to oppose this amendment, embracing a system which, he said, he was confident would disappoint the hopes of its projectors, and prostrate the party now in power. If the house should determine to exclude the holders of the stock of the U. States from any participation in the subscription, and should permit the bank to go into operation, as was proposed, whenever 13,200,000 dollars should be subscribed, it would fall wholly into the hands of the opponents of the present administration, who would never lend the U. S. a cent of the capital of the bank, but employ it as far possible in opposing the measures of the government. The very moment the subscription is opened, Mr. F. said it would be filled by those who have modestly told you that they alone are competent to carry on the operations of the government, and its influence be employed by them against the measures of the government. Rather than follow such an ignis fatuus as this, Mr. F. said he would take his hat, make his bow, and retire from the house at once. The bill did not contain a single provision to oblige a man to pay in his subscription in Treasury notes. The bill he said, as proposed to be amended, would completely disappoint its projectors. In the first place it would shut out our friends, all the subscribers to the old stock who have exhausted their funds, and in the next place the only subscribers to the bank would be those who wish us, as they say, to retire as soon as possible, and who have not aided us very much in the prosecution of the war. They are under no obligation by this bill to loan money to the government—and they would not do it until better times and better men being in the government (according to their modest opinion of themselves) should authorize them in doing it. Mr F. said he was for taking a practical course in whatever he did and therefore he would never agree to such a system as this.

Mr. Calhoun said, in reply to these remarks that it was a sound rule in legislation, not to act with a view to benefit one or another party, but with a view to promote the national good. If a Bank was to be erected to prop up this or that party, Mr. C. said, it should not receive his sanction. In moving the amendment he said, he had not been governed by views of so limited a character. He had regarded the nation as a nation, and not as divided into two political parties. The subscription was equally open to both parties; and although the monied class attached to the ruling party might be exhausted, the farming interest was not in so miserable a situation. Mr. C. was not willing to recognize the correctness of the picture which the gentleman had drawn of the great republican party as exhausted and moneyless. Although there was great capital on one side, so there was on the other; and it is our boast that the yeomanry, the substantial part of our population, are on that side of the question to which we belong. The very amendments proposed, and now objected to, present the opportunity to every capitalist, however inconsiderable, to share in the capital of the bank, &c. and to disseminate its benefits all over the country, &c. As to the control over the bank, Mr. C. contended that the amendments, retaining the power over deposits, and of making the bills receivable for the revenue or otherwise, gave the government a greater control than it before possessed over the operations of the bank, &c.—Legislation on party principles, he said, must ever re-act on the party pursuing it.——He would therefore not resort to it. No, (said he) rather let us act on national, on great principles.

Mr. Fisk rejoined, and defended the ground he had taken.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. took occasion in behalf of the committee of Ways and Means, to disclaim the operation of any party feelings in recommending to the house the system advocated by the gentleman from Vermont—from whom, altho' he agreed with him in opposition to the present amendment, he differed as to the grounds of his opposition.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on agreeing to the 2d section as amended, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

For the amendment	87
Against it	52

And the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. *Bigelow* of Mass. presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Princeton in Massachusetts, praying that the mail may not be transported or opened on Sunday. Referred to the Post Master General.

Mr. *Roane* of Vir. presented a petition of John Todd of Vir. praying payment for a waggon and team, being pressed into the service and left at the battle of Bladensburg.—Referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens who pray the sale on extraordinary low terms of the Public Lands to actual settlers. Ordered to lie on the table.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the remainder of the amendments of the committee of the whole, to the bill to incorporate the Bank of the U. States of America.

The amendment of the committee of the whole, to strike out the 3d section of the original bill, (authorising the government to subscribe 20 millions to the capital of the Bank) was concurred in.

That amendment being under consideration which strikes out so much of the original bill as allows to the government the appointment of five Directors of the Bank.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Robertson, Gholson, and Wright, and supported by Messrs. Calhoun, Grosvenor and Lewis.

[The advocates of this amendment contended that the power of appointment of five of the directors of the Bank would be merely nominal as to any control over the operations of the institution, which control would be much better effected by the power of the government to withhold its deposits, &c. On the other hand, it was said that a large majority of the Directors would probably be, in future, as they have been heretofore, adverse to the politics of the government, and, unless properly guarded, would be disposed to thwart its operations, and favor the views of its opponents, &c.]

The question on concurring with the committee of the whole in this amendment to the bill, was decided as follows:

For the amendment	86
Against it	64

The house proceeded in the further consideration of the amendments to the bill.

When the house came to that amendment to the 10th rule, for the government of the Bank, which is expressed in the following words: "But the said corporation may sell any part of the public debt whereof its stock shall be composed"

A motion was made by Mr. Forsyth so to amend this amendment as to make it read as follows:—"But the said corporation SHALL NOT sell any part of the public debt whereof its stock shall be composed, during the present war."

After a debate of considerable length and warmth, the question on the motion to amend the amendment was decided as follows:

For the motion	64
Against the motion	73

The motion of Mr. Forsyth having been thus rejected—

The amendment reported by the committee of the whole, as first above stated, was amended by adding thereto the following, on motion of Mr. Rich:

"Provided, that during the continuance of the present war the said corporation shall not, without the consent of Congress sell or dispose of their public debt to an amount above ten millions of dollars."

A motion was made by Mr. Ingham of Pa. further to amend the said amendment, by adding to it as follows: "*nor after the war any part thereof at a price less than its par value.*"—This motion was negatived.

The amendment of the committee of the whole, as amended was then agreed to

Other amendments were then considered and agreed to.

The amendment to the 12th rule for the government of the bank is to strike out the following clause.

"But the said Corporation shall be bound to lend to the government of the U. States thirty millions of dollars at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, in such sums, and at such periods, as, consistently with the objects of the government, may be made mutually convenient to the government and the Corporation, whenever any law or laws shall authorize and require such loan or loans."

The question on concurring in this amendment was decided as follows:

Yeas—86. Nays—58.

So the amendment was concurred in.

The House having under consideration the new section added to the bill by the committee of the whole, giving the Congress power at any time to appoint a special committee to examine into the state of the bank—

A motion was made by Mr. Kilbourn to amend the same by adding thereto the following—

"And if, upon, full investigation, it shall appear that the said corporation have exceeded their powers, or violated any of the provisions or restrictions of this act, it shall be within the power of Congress to declare their charter void."

This motion was negatived, after debate, and the new section concurred in.

All the amendments made in committee of the whole having been agreed to—

On motion of Mr. *Pickens*, the House agreed to re-consider the disagreement to Mr. Sharp's motion to amend the bill by excluding other medium but Treasury Notes being received in payment, of that portion of the subscription on each share, which is proposed to be paid in that way.

And the question being put on now agreeing to this amendment, after debate—The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, November 22.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the President of the U. States to call upon the several states and territories thereof, for their respective quotas of eighty hou and, [illegible] ed and thirty militia for the defence of the fronfier of the United States.

Mr. Gore of Mass. moved that the bill be referred back to the committee who reported it, with the following instructions.

"That the Committee be instructed so to modify the bill, that it shall provide for calling into the service of the United States from time to time, in execution of the provisions of the Constitution, and according to the mode heretofore practised thou and militia, to serve for terms not exceeding nine months; with an option to the several states, in lieu of such detachments of militia, to raise and furnish for the service of the U. States, for the term of two years unless sooner discharged, bodies of state troops, equal in number to their respective quotas of militia; such state troops to be organized and armed and equipped according to law, their officers to be appointed by the respective states, their services to be limited within the states in which they shall be raised or within an adjoining state, to be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to receive the same pay, clothing, rations and forage, and to be entitled to the same privileges and immunities as the troops of the U. States.

After a long debate, the question on this motion was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson, Daggett, Dana, Gaillard, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason, Thompson, Varnum—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Brewn, Brent, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Giles, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Walker, Wharton, Worthington—19.

The question on the final passage of the bill was then decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Walker, Wharton, Worthington—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Daggett, Dana, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason, Thompson, Varnum. 12.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Copies of letters from Johnston Blakely, Esq. Commander of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. S. WASP, at SEA,
Off Belle Isle, 27th Aug. 1814.

SIR—It is with sincere sorrow I have to announce to you the decease of midshipmen Henry S. Langdon and Frank Toscan. They were wounded in the rencontre with the Reindeer, and all our efforts to save them after our arrival proved unavailing. It was their first essay, and although wounded, remained at their posts until the contest terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings, leaves to the country the melancholy though proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth, was shewn to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of short duration we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind had prevailed from the hour of arrival up to the present day.

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further intentions, as far as may possibly be in my power.

With great satisfaction I add that every aid and information in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded, and that I feel under many obligations to him for his, attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and favorable prospects.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obd't. servt. J. BLAKELY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. of the Navy.

U. S. S. Wasp, at sea, Sept. 11th
Lat. 40, N. Long, 16, W.

SIR—After a protracted and tedious stay at L'Orient, I had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday 27th Aug. On the 30th, captured the British brig Lettice, Henry Cockbane, master, and 31st Aug. the British brig Bon Accord, Adam Durno, master. In the morning of the 1st Sept. discovered a convoy of ten sail to leeward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship, stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the Br. brig Mary, John D. Allen, master, laden with brass cannon taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores from Gibraltar to England, removed the prisoners, set her on fire and endeavored to capture another of the convoy, but was chased off by the Armada. On the evening of the same day, at 1-2 past 6, while going free, discovered 4 vessels nearly at the same time, 2 on the starboard and two on the larboard bow, hauled up for the 1 most on the starboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase, a brig, commenced making signals with flags, which could not be distinguished for want of light, and soon after made various ones with lanterns, rockets and guns. At 26 minutes after 9, having the chace under our lee bow, the 12 pound carronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under his lee to prevent his escaping, and at 29 minutes after 9, commenced the action. At 10 o' clock, believing the enemy to be silenced, orders were given to cease firing, when I hailed and asked if he had surrendered. No answer having been given to this, and his firing having re-commenced, it was a gain returned. At 12 minutes after 10, the enemy having suffered greatly and having made no return to our 2 last broadsides, I hailed him the second time to know if he had surrendered, when he answered in the affirmative.——The guns were then ordered to be secured and the boat lowered to take possession, in the act of lowering the boat, a second brig was discovered, a little distance astern and standing for us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for action and waited his coming up—at 36 minutes after 10, discovered 2 more sail astern standing towards us. I now felt myself compelled to forego the satisfaction of destroying the prize. Our braces having been cut away, we kept off the wind until others could be rove, and with the expectation of drawing the second brig from his companions, but in this last we were disappointed. The second brig continued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she hauled by the wind, fired her broadside, which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a main lower cross tree and retraced her steps to join her consorts—when we were necessitated to abandon the prize, he appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued some time firing guns of distress until probably delivered by the 2 last vessels who made their appearance. The 2d brig could have engaged us if he had tho' proper, as he neared us fast, but contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of bearing testmony to the merits of Lts. Reilly, Tillinghast, Baury, and Sailing Master Carr; and to the good conduct of every officer and man on board the Wasp. Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is two killed and one slightly wounded with a wad. The hull received 4 round shot, and the foremast many grape shot. Our rigging and sails suffered much Every damage had been repaired the day after, with the exceptions of our sails.

Of the vessel with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said, with regard to her name or force. While hailing him previous to his being fired into, it was blowing fresh (then going ten knots) and the name was not distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all 32 pounds in weight, being a pound and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appearance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British navy.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient serv't.

(Signed) J. BLAKELY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance and said he was sinking—the probability of this is confirmed by his firing single guns for some time after his capture.

Minutes of the action between the U. S. Ship Wasp, J. Blakely, Esq. commander, and H. B. M. Sloop of War ——, Lat. 47, 30, Lon. 11, on 1st Sept. 1814.

At 7 o'clock, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 7 h. 26 m. hoisted an American jack at the fore, and pendant at the main; 7 h. 30 m. set the mainsail; 7 h. 34 m. perceived the chase making signals with lights, &c. 7 h. 45 m. set the mizen and hoisted an American ensign at the peake; 7 h. 48 m. hoisted a light at the peake, and brailed up the mizen; 7 h. 54 m. set the mizen to come up with the chase; 8 h. 3 m. the chace hauled down his lights; 8 h. 7 m. burned a blue light on the forecastle; 8h. 17 m. set the flying jib; 8 h. 34 m. hauled down the light at the peake; 8 38 m. the chase fired a gun from his stern port; 8 h. 55 m. hauled up the main sail; 9 h. 15 m. set the mainsail; 9 h. 18 m. the chase fired a gun to leeward; 9 h. 20 m. being then on the weather quarter of the chase, he hailed and enquired "what ship is that"—not answered, but asked "what brig is that"—he replied, "His Majesty's brig ——," blowing fresh. the name was not distinctly understood. He again hailed and asked "what ship is that" when he was told to heave to and he would be informed. He repeated his question, and was answered to the same effect. Mr. Carr was then sent forward to order him to heave to, which he declined doing; at 9 h. 25 m. the enemy set his fore-topmast studding sail; at 9 h. 26 m. fired the 12 lb. carronade to make him heave to; when the enemy commenced action by firing his larboard guns. We then kept away, ran under his lee, and 29 minutes after 9 commenced action. At 10 o'clock ordered the men to cease firing, and hailed the enemy to know if he had surrendered; no answer was returned to this—he resumed his fire and we continued ours; 10 h. 10 m. manned our starboard guns and fired three or four of them, when orders were again given to cease firing; 10 h. 12 m. hailed the enemy, "have you surrendered," when they answered in the affirmative. We were on the eve of taking possession, when a sail was descried close on board of us—orders were then given to clear the ship for action, which was promptly executed. We were then on the point of wearing to engage the second, which we perceived to be a brig of war, when, at 26 minutes after 10, discovered two more sails, one astern the other one point on our lee quarter, standing for us; orders were then given to stand from the strange sails. The first sail seen approached within pistol shot, fired a broadside, and cut away one of our lower main cross trees, and did other damage, and immediately stood for the other two sails last discovered. Continued on a course.

A list of British vessels captured by the U. S. S. Wasp, J. Blakely, Esq. commander, between 27th August and 10th September, 1814.

Aug. 30, brig Lettice, Hy. Cockbain master, Joseph Tickell owner, 7 men, 90 tons, laden with barley, belonging to Workingham, from Bayonne, 18 days out, bound to Liverpool, taken in lat. 48 deg. N. long. 7 deg. 44 min. W. scuttled her.

August 31, brig Bon Accord, Adam Durno master, John Saunders, James, Mitchell and Jas. Johnston owners, 7 men, 131 58-94 tons laden with wool and wine, belonging to Aberdeen from Seville, 21 days out, bound to London, taken in lat 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 m. W. scuttled her.

Sept. 1. brig Mary, John D. Allan master, 10 men, 151 tons. 2 12 pound carronades, laden with ordnance and military stores, belonging to Scarborough, from Gibraltar, 28 days out, bound to Plymouth, taken in lat. 48 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W. burnt her.

A list of British vessels captured by the U. S. S. Wasp, J. Blakely, Esq. Commander, between the 11th and the 22d Sept 1814

Sept. 12th, brig Three Brothers, Thomas Clark master, John Clark owner, 7 men, 114 43-94 tons, 2 3 pounders, laden with wine and barrilla belonging to Whitby, from Lanzarote, 16 days out, bound to London, taken in lat. 38 deg. 2 min. N. long, 14 deg. 58 min. W. scuttled her.

Sept. 14th, brig Bacchus, Wm Stickens master, Richard W. Sleat and Thomas Read owners, 11 men, 169 29-94 tons 2 4 pounders, laden with fish, belonging to Poole, fr. Newfoundland, 24 days out, bound to Gibraltar, taken in lat. 37 deg. 22 min. N. long. 14 deg. 33 min. W. scuttled her.

Sept. 21st, brig Atlanta. Robert Jackson master, George Salkeld, Thomas Barclay, and George Barclay owners, 19 men, 252 tons 2 long nine poundersand 6 9 pound gunnades laden with wine, brandy and silks, belonging to Liverpool, from Bordeaux, 9 days out bound to Pensacola, taken in lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long 14 deg. 56 min. W. sent her to the U. States.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. Sloop of War the Wasp, Johnston Blakely, Esq. Commander, in the action with his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War —— on the 1st Sept. 1814.

KILLED—Joseph Martin, Boatswain,
Henry Staples, Qr. Gunner.

WOUNDED—James Snellings, Seamen, clavicle or collar bone fractured by a wad.

RECAPITULATION—Killed 2
Wounded 1
Total 3

(Signed) WM. M CLARKE, Surgeon.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Brig Eagle,
Chazy, Nov. 6 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons 8 inch shells have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the nemy' squadron we find 17,000 pounds, with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

T MACDONOUGH.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The Steamboat, which arrived yesterday brought nothing new from the northern frontier. Maj. Gen. Riall and his aid came in her as far as Newburgh, on their way to Easton.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet arrived at Hell Gate, on Sunday morning, from New-London.

We are sorry to learn that a sloop on her passage from this port for Troy, upset in going through the Highlands; and it is reported that 17 of the crew and passengers were drowned.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 21.
MONDAY, (NOON.)

Extract from Halifax papers, received at Portsmouth by the Grand Turk privateer.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Notwithstanding the rumour of the EXPEDITIONS FOR AMERICA being stopped, *the fact is that the preparations for sending considerable forces* to that quarter of the world proceed upon a scale of rather increased than diminished extent, and with the greatest promptitude. Whatever may be the progress of the negotiation