A MERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.*

From the Western Cabinet.

WHISKEY.

Of all the plagues that scourge mankind,
There's none that so impairs the mind,
And renders it to virtue blind,
As Whiskey.

What is the source of every ill,
That does with plain the body fill?
It is the oft repeated gill
Of Whiskey.

What is it that some love so well,
For which their bodies they shall sell,
And send their very souls to hell?
'Tis Whiskey.

What is it poisons all their lives,
An makes them curse and beat their wives,
And thousands to destruction drives?
'Tis Whiskey.

What makes chill penury prevail—
Makes widows mourn and orphans wail,
And fills the poor-house and the jail?
'Tis Whiskey.

O! Whiskey! thou'rt the greatest curse,
To soul, to body and to purse—
Pandora's box held nothing worse
Than Whiskey.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of Oct 8th.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN WAR.—The expedition against the *City of Washington*, or, rather, the result of it, has produced, in this country, the effect which might naturally have been expected.—"The Yankees are done for! Their *Metropolis* has been *taken*! They ran away at the sight of our troops! Mr. Madison and his government have decamped! The states are left without Rulers! The 'ill-organized association,' says the *Times* newspaper, 'is on the eve of dissolution;' and the world is spedily to be delivered of the *mischieveous example of the existence of government founded on democratic rebellion*."—Thus says the *Times*, and thus says a vast majority of this taxed nation. This was to be expected. The *name* of *Metropolis* was enough. The people here were sure to look upon it as the *London* of America; and, of course, to conclude, that America, was subdued, or very nearly subdued. This is, too, the notion held forth by the newspapers? and, in fact, it universally prevails. Now, the truth is that the City of Washington is no city at all except in name. It was *begun to be built* only about sixteen years ago. The Congress has not met at it above ten or twelve years. It was built by a sort of *Lottery*, the shares of which fell, at one time, to less than 10 per cent. of their cost. The Lottery was drawn; the prizes were not paid. I do not, indeed, know what may have been done since I left the country; but, at that time, it was the general opinion, that it never would be a place of any consideration, though the *law* compelled the Congress to meet there. "Wherever the *King* is, there is the *Court*;" but, the Republican Government of America, though they may have had the puerile pride of erecting a *Capitol* and a *President's Palace*, could not make a city, which implies a numerous population and great wealth. But our officers, naval as well as military, appear to have perceived what would hit the taste of war-loving Johnny Bull.—Johnny, who has no doubt of his having *conquered France*, would, of course, be delighted at the prospect of conquering America, towards which he would necessarily look on the capture of Washington as an almost last step; and, indeed, I heard some people, usually very sensible, say, upon the receipt of the news, "Thank God, we shall *now* have "peace, and have the *income tax taken off*" —What, in the eye of common sense, is the event of which we have made such a boasting. We have, with an enormously superior naval force, ascended a very capacious bay in America, to the distance of about 60 miles. We have landed an army; we have repulsed the militia of superior numbers (as *we* say); we have entered a straggling town of wooden buildings, which our own newspapers had told us the Americans themselves had acknowledged to be defenceless; we have set fire to several buildings and some ships: we have (thank God) burnt the President's *Palace*, and a building on a ridiculously grand scale, called the *Capitol*, where the legislature of the Union held its sittings; we have then *retreated*, and regained our ships with such haste, that we have been compelled to leave our dead, and many of our *wounded officers*, as well as men, *to the mercy of an enemy*, whom our newspapers call unprincipled, cowardly and cruel. This is what the Morning Chronicle calls one of the most "*gallant dashes*" of the war. *This* is styled *success*. *This* is a victory to *boast* of.—This is to induce the Americans to go down upon their knees, and solicit peace on any terms!—Why did our army not remain at Washington? When the French got to Berlin, Vienna, Naples, Hanover, Madrid, Amsterdam, they remained in them as long as they pleased. When they got to Moscow even, they remained for some weeks. But we, we capture the *Metropolis* of America, and we decamp instantly. We set of in such haste, that we leave behind us many of those who have been *wounded* in the enterprize.—Oh! reader! how has Napoleon been abused for leaving behind him his sick and wounded, when he retreated from Russia! and yet we can extol the bravery & wisdom of those who in our own service, do the same thing!—Far am I, however, from blaming Mr. Ross, for leaving his wounded behind him; for, in the first place, he was sure that he left them in the hands of a very humane people; and, in the next place, by delaying his departure, he might have added a very long list to his killed and wounded. But, it is impossible to find out any apology for Mr. Ross, upon this occasion, without furnishing an apology for the so much reprobated conduct of Napoleon. Mr. Ross assigns the best possible reason for his wonderfully expeditious retreat to his ships; namely, he was afraid, that if he delayed this movement, the *militia might collect in such numbers as to intercept him.*—The *militia!* What, that same sort of troops, whom he had just overthrown as it were by merely shewing his red coats? How were they to *collect* in such haste? Whence were they so speedily to come? Thank you Mr. Ross, for this acknowledgement though, perhaps, made involuntarily——because it proves clearly, that you were fully convinced, that you were not among a people, on whose cowardice and want of patriotism, you could place not a moment's reliance; because it clearly proves, in short, that, if we succeed in this war, we have a people, an *armed people*, to subdue. There is one fact, stated in the report of the enterprize, to which our news writers pay no attention; but which is of very great importance. After the American troops had gone off, and left ours to enter the city, Gen. Ross, our commander, had his *horse shot under him*, as he was going along at the head of his men, by a gun fired from *the window of a private house*. There can be no doubt that the ball was intended for the rider. This might have given him, and I dare say, did give him, a tolerable lively idea of what sort of people he was got amongst—and it *ought* to convince wise Johnny Bull, that to follow the advice of the *Times* newspaper, and send a large force into the heart of the country, there to take up a "commanding position," is much easier upon paper than it is upon land. The *Times & Courier* are nettled that our commanders did not *date their dispatches* from the *Capitol*. I dare say, that they had no disclination that way—but, then the militia might have collected! In short, they had not time to do it with *safety*. That was the reason why they did not do it! and, for my part, I think the reason quite satisfactory. The episode to the 'brillant dash' seems to have been marked with nearly all the characteristics of the 'brillant dash' itself. Sir Peter Parker, with his ship's company and marines, go in search of a parcel of militia *in a wood*. The reader may not, perhaps, be aware, that there is no sort of resemblance between the American and the English militia. The militia in America receive *no pay, no cloathing, no arms*, from the Government. Every man goes out in his own ordinary array, and carries his own arms and accoutrements. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he finds his own powder and ball. In short, it was a body of *the people*, voluntarily assembled, and acknowledging no *superior* not of their *own electing*, this was the sort of force against whom Sir Peter Parker marched.——They were, as *usual*, greatly *superior in numbers*, ; and, as *usual*, they were *defeated, and run away*. But, in the end, Sir Peter Parker, lost his life, and his second in command *succeeded* . . . . . in *what?* Why, in bringing off to the ship *almost all* our wounded! As to the destruction of the public buildings at the city of Washington, it will give great pleasure to all those who really love *Republican* government. There are *palaces* enough elsewhere. America wants none; and, it will, I dare say, be very long before she will see another. There are very good buildings in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and many other elegant and populous cities. There wants no grandeur—there wants no capitol, no palace, no metropolis, no court. All these bring taxes and standing armies—and the Americans want neither.—there was, the other day, an article in the *Times newspaper*, which struck me as a remarkable instance of the force of habit, and as a clear proof, that a man may accustom himself to slavish ideas, 'till he, in good earnest, regards as a reproach every mark of freedom. The article to which I allude, was a commentary on a paper, published by the person to whom the defence of New York is committed, and who, in a very pressing manner, *invites, exhorts, requests and beseeches* persons, capable of bearing arms, to come forth and augment his force, &c. &c. Upon this, the Editor of the *Times* observes, that this Officer cuts a most *sorry* and *lamentable* figure; and he jests most merrily upon the *tone* of the poor gentleman, "who," says he, "*invites, exhorts, requests, beseeches*; any thing but COMMANDS" Well! and what of that? Are the *people* less happy, because no one assumes a *commanding tone* towards them? Is their situation less enviable for that? Is their character less dignified, because they will not suffer themselves to be *commanded* in any way whatever? They do not like to be *commanded* by any body, and why should we quarrel with them on that account? This Editor, and many others, seem astonished that Mr. Madison should have been two years at war, without being prepared for defence. But, what do they mean by *defence*. Three hundred; nay, twenty hundred thousand men, would not be sufficient to guard every point, where few men can be landed for a few hours, on a coast (including bays and mouths of rivers) of 3 or 4000 *miles in extent*. Such adventures as Admiral Cochrane gives an account of might, with such a navy as ours, be performed, on such an extent of coast, in spite of two or three millions of regular soldiers. The *defence* of America, & indeed of any other country, does not mean the preventing of the bombardment of a village, or the burning of a city, or he carrying off 'Stock,' It means the preventing of that country from being subdued, or, so much doubled as to make a disgraceful peace. And this defence, in America, must be *left to the people themselves*. Mr. Madison could raise no regular armies. They know very well, that for want of a regular army, they are liable to have some towns knocked down, or sacked; but they prefer this to the putting of a standing army into the hands of any man in their country. We, indeed, are of a taste widely different. We have field marshals, hundreds of generals, and colonels, and majors, and captains, and barrack-masters, and cadets and so on. We have military depots, academies, colledges, and so on to a long list. We have, besides, great numbers of foreign officers, some of whom have had *commands* in England itself, and of counties of England. We have also greater numbers of foreign soldiers in our pay. This is our taste. We like to have these people. But, then, we *very cheerfully pay* for all these fine things. We are willing to purchase our safety in this way. Now, as I never heard that the Americans quarreled with us on this account, why should we quarrel with them for their *taste?* They prefer a few towns sacked or beaten down, now and then, to the paying for a standing army, for barracks, depots, and military colleges. Their taste may be bad. They may prove themselves very stupid in not liking to see their streets crowded with beautiful, tall, straight gentlemen, with pretty hats and caps with furs and whiskers, with cloaks, and glittering swords and boots, that shine like japan mugs. But, *stupidity* is no *crime*; and if they do not like these things, we, who have so much more refinement amongst us, and so much more elevation of mind should view them with pity, rather than with scorn; should speak of them with compassion, rather than with reproach. We might as reasonably reproach them (and the French too, by the bye,) for not having a taste for *tythes*. We like these too. Mr. Burke said so, many years ago. We like to give our clergy a tenth part of our crops. But, then, have we not our churches and cathedrals, our prayers and our sermons, our bells and our singing, our lord's supper, our baptism, confirmation, churching of women, absolution of the sick, and burial of the dead. We have all these things, and a great many more, in return for the tenth of our crops; and the Americans (poor fellows!) have none of them.—Yet, we ought not to *reproach* them on this account. It is, doubtless, bad taste in them; but, as I said before, bad taste is not *criminal*. Another thing I wish to point out to the attention of the reader. He frequently sees, in our newspapers, *extracts from American papers*, all tending to degrade the Government and decry its measures. Out of the three or four hundred newspapers, published in America, there are probably ten or twelve who proceed in this tone. These are carefully sent hither by Consuls, or other persons residing there. From these only extracts are published *here*; and, be it observed, that, if we possessed the papers on the other side of the question, we should *be exposed to utter ruin* if we were to publish such extracts from them, as it would be necessary to publish, in order to give the public a fair view of the state of men's minds in America. But, the hireling prints here do one thing for us: they by their extracts, prove to us *how great is freedom in America*. The *Times* tell us, that one paper in America expresses its opinion, that the President himself had a narrow escape from Washington; and, that another *expresses its regret that he was not taken by the enemy*. Now, reader, imagine, for a moment, the case of an enemy landed in England, and some writer expressing *his regret, that the said enemy had not captured the king!* You tremble for the unfortunate creature. I see you tremble. Your teeth chatter in your head. I hear them chatter; and well they may. How many *loyal* men do I hear exclaim; "send the traitor to the gallows! rip out his bowels and throw them in his face! Cut off his head! Quarter his vile carcase, and put the quarters at the king's disposal!" Yet we hear the American writers wishing that their Chief Magistrate had been taken by the enemy; and we do not find that any thing is either said or done to them. Their publications are suffered to take their free course. If they be true, and speak sense and reason, they will gain adherents, as they ought. If false, or foolish, they will only gain the writers hatred or contempt, which, I dare say, has been the case in the instance before us. But, reader, let us not, with this fact full in our eyes, be induced to believe that the Americans have nothing to fight for; or, that any man who loves freedom, can wish to see a change in the government; or, at least, in the *sort* of government which exists in that country. As to Mr. Madison, against whom our hired men rail so much, *he* cannot be much to blame for *any* thing relating to the war. It was the *Congress*, the representatives of the people; the *real*, not the *sham* representatives of the people who *declared war*. In fact, it was the people themselves, who were resolved no longer to endure that, which they had so long and so loudly complained of. A war in America must be the people's war. The defence of the country *must* be left to the people. Not only as to the fighting, but as to the time, place, and every thing else belonging to the war. The people know very well the extent of their danger. They are well apprised of every thing. They were aware before-hand, that what has taken place would take place; and though many individuals must and will suffer, that will excite no general discontent against the Government. Of one thing I am very certain and that is, that we are carrying on precisely that sort of warfare, which all the real friends of Republican Government would wish to see us carry on. It is a sort of warfare (especially when the *ground* of the war is considered) which cannot fail to *unite* the parties, into which the people have been divided; nor do I think it at all improbable, that we may cause Mr. Madison to be President four years longer than he would have been without our war against his country, and our threat to *depose* him. For many men will naturaly say, that, though they would have liked to see him following the example of Washington and Jefferson, decline a third term as President; yet, seeing that his so doing might be interpreted as a mark of submission to us, he ought again to be elected. The favourite idea in England appears to be, that we ought to send out a great *overwhelming* force, get possession of some place in the heart of the country, and there compel the Government to surrender up the Republic on our own terms. I suppose, that our commanders knew better than to *attempt* any thing of the kind. I suppose, that our Government knew better than to order them, or authorize them to make any such attempt. And yet, what are we to do by such a mode of warfare as we are now carrying on? Suppose we were to get possession of New York and some other maritime town what should we gain but an enormous expence to keep those places?—Cooped up in them, how ridiculous should we look? No; we shall never beat that people, unless the *people themselves join us*; and, as this has not been the case yet, in any one instance, what reason have we to expect, but that it never will be the case, in spite of all the allurements held out to that people in the prospect of participating in the support of the army, the navy, the church, the law, the nobility, and the financial system of the former "*Mother* Country?" But, we must not, in this larger view of the American War, overlook particular events, and especially, that just announced to us from *Fort Erie*. In my last, I noticed the bloody battle of *Chippewa*. After that battle, it appears that the contest was renewed (*our* army having been *reinforced*) in the front of Fort Erie, into which the Yankees had retired, and where our gallant countrymen and their associates seemed to have been resolutely bent to fulfil our wishes, and to give them "a *drubbing*."—Alas! the "drubbing" fell upon our gallant army, who amounted to only about 2000 men, and who were compelled to retreat, with all possible speed, leaving 905 either dead, wounded or prisoners!—The American General Gaines, says, that he destroyed our people *at the point of the bayonet*. Our General says, that the angle of a bastion was blown up with 200 of our men in it. This last might be, and yet the case would not be much altered in our favor. Such a conflict as this I never before read of. It surpasses that of Chippewa; and that surpassed, in point of proportionate destruction, any thing in modern warfare. And, it ought to be observed, that a great part of this army of Yankees were *militia*; some of them *volunteers*; and not a man of them who would suffer any one to say that he had him under his *command*! It is, then a fact beyond all dispute, that the Yankees will *sometimes* fight; and, as there is no such thing as ascertaining beforehand the precise time when the fighting fit will come on them, they being such an irregular sort of people, and subject to no kind of discipline, I think it is the height of prudence in our Commanders on the Atlantic coast not to venture too far at a time from our ships.—Upon hearing of *the battle of Erie* (for it cost as many men as several of the battles of Wellington), I was, I must confess, eager to hear what the *Times* writer would be able to say upon the subject. I had half-a-mind to hope, that he would begin to repent of the part he had acted in the stirring up of this war; but, on reflection, I concluded, that, like the reprobates mentioned in the good book, repentance was not in his power. This conclusion was right, as the reader will now see.—"The *unfortunate event* which cast a partial shade over the successes of our Canadian army is at length communicated to us in an authentic shape. We extract, from the papers received yesterday from that part of the world, a copy of Sir George Prevost's General Order, dated Montreal, 25th of August; which states that the loss sustained at the attack on Fort Erie, of the 13th preceding, at 902 killed, wounded, and missing. Compared with the whole number of Gen. Drummond's force, this loss is no doubt considerable; but we are glad to see no hint given, that the event is likely to occasion our troops to fall back. The misadventure must no doubt, be ranked amongst *those chances of war* to which the *bravest armies* and *best laid plans*, are liable. It was preceded by a brilliant achivement, executed 4 days before by Capt. Dobbs, of the Royal Navy, who, with a party of seamen and marines, most gallantly boarded and took 2 armed schrs. anchored close to Fort Erie. The consequence of this capture being to deprive the enemy's position of a great part of its defence. Gen. Drummond resolved to follow it up by a general attack on Fort Erie, and the American intrenchments. In this daring attempt he had *nearly* attained *complete success*. The spirit of our brave soldiers *surmounted every obstacle*. They had actually entered the fort, and had already turned part of its guns against the enemy's last point of refuge, when suddenly a tremendous explosion took place, which not only destroyed many valuable lives, but necessarily involved all our operations in confusion, and left no alternative but a precipitate retreat to our first approaches. It is *evident*, therefore, that Gen. Gaines's boast of having repulsed our men at the *point of the bayonet*, is idle *gasgonade*. The *lamentable* result was, in all probability, occasioned by *accident*; but if the American general had any share in it, it was one which reflected more credit on his *policy* than on his *bravery*. To spring a mine on an assailing enemy, may be in such circumstances an allowable mode of destruction; but whilst *humanity* is pained by contemplating such an event, there is no counter feeling of admiration for the *heroism* of those by whom the *dreadful* deed was executed." Oh! you vile hypocrite! "*Humanity*" on your lips! on these same lips which have produced so many urgent exhortations to exterminate Americans; & who, in this very same number of your sanguinary paper, *commends* Sir Thomas Hardy for having bombarded, and, as you then thought, burnt to ashes the dwellings of the people of the village of Stonington! *Humanity!*—This cant may do in a country where cant is so much in vogue; but, be you assured, that it will only excite contempt in the breast of the enemy. You can discover "no heroism," can you, in the defenders of Fort Erie, who had lost their water side defence before the battle began? The *three* officers of Col. Scott's regiment, who came out of the battle *alive* and *not wounded*, would, like Job's servants, tell you a different story; unless indeed, like Bobadil, they were (which I am sure they would not do) to attribute their beating to the *planets* instead of the American bayonets. For my part, I believe Gen. Gaines's in preference to Gen. Drummond's report. Not because I question the veracity of the latter, but because I know that he *might* be misinformed, and that Gen. Gaines *could not* be misinformed, as to the fact. But, as I said before, this fact of the blowing up of the angle of a bastion does not materially affect the merits of the case; and, unless the American people be very different in their nature from all other people, the event must have created a wonderful sensation in the country; and I am sure, that in the eyes of any man in England, whose reason is not totally deadened by prejudice, it must have excited a dread, that, if we pursue that project of subjugation, so strongly recommended by the writers here, we are now embarked in a war of extraordinary bloodshed, of no ordinary duration, and of an expense that will keep on all our present taxes, and occasion constant annual loans.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The bill to provide for defraying the expenses of the government and for the maintenance of the public credit, by duties on carriages and carriage harness; the bill to require staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of naval officers in certain cases; and the bill making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814; were read a third time and passed, and the first and last of them returned to the house for concurrence and amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY. DEC. 10, 1814.

Mr. Bigelow of Mass. presented a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Philipstown, in the province of Maine, remonstrating against the conveyance of the mail on Sunday. Referred to the postmaster general.

On motion of Mr. Findley of Pa. the petition of Charles Campbell was again referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. presented the petition of James Blahany of Baltimore, representing that during the last summer he opened a small grocery store, in ignorance of the law which required him to take out a license therefore; and that, in consequence of the omission to comply with the law, he was thrown into prison, where he has remained six months, and praying relief—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the petition of John Porter was again referred to the committee of revolutionary claims.

The bill from the Senate "to incoporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States of America," was twice read, and referred to the committee of ways & means.

MILITIA DRAFTS.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the Senate's bill to authorize the President to call into service 80,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers.

A motion was made by Mr. Stockton of N. J. to postpone the bill indefinitely.

On this motion Mr. Stockton opened a debate which continued till night, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Irving, Hopkins, Troup and Bradley spoke in favor of the motion and Messrs. Stockton, Sheffey and Grosvenor in opposition.

After refusing several times to adjourn, the question on the motion for indefinite postponement was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies of Mas. Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mas. Davis, of Penn. Ely, Gaston, Grosvenor, Hale, Henderson, Jackson of R. I. Kent of NY. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Ruggles, Schureman, Sheffey, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of NY. Stanford, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Thomson, Vose, Ward of Mas. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of of Mas Winter—56.

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible] Alston, Anderson, Archer, [illegible] Bard, Barnett, Bines, Bo[illegible] Butler, Caldwell, [illegible] el, Clark, Clopton, Co[illegible] Crawford, Creighton, [illegible] Denoyelles, Desha, Du[illegible] sk of Vt. Fisk of NY. [illegible] Franklin, Gholson, Goodwin, [illegible] Harris, Hasbrooke, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Hubbard Humphries, Ingersol, Ingham, Irving, Irwin, Johnson of Va. Johnson, of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of NC Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickins, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea of Pa. Rhea of Tenn, Rich, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Smith, of Pa. Smith of Va. Tannahill, Taylor, Telfair, Troop, Udree, Ward, of NJ. Williams, Wilson of Pa. Wright, Yancey—95.

Two or three ineffectual attempts were then made to adjourn.

The question being then stated on concurring in the first amendment to the bill, as agreed to in committee of the whole, which amendment authorizes the President to call directly on the officers of militia in case of the refusal of the governors of the states to aid in the execution of the law—

Mr. Ward of Mass. spoke a short time in opposition to it.

The question was then taken on concurring in this amendment, and agreed to by the following vote:

For the amendment	87
Against it	42

The question on a motion of Mr. Miller to adjourn (at 6 o'clock) was then taken by yeas and nays,

For the motion	53
Against it	75

Mr. Lewis of Va. then moved to postpone the bill and amendments to Monday.—Negatived.

The house then proceeded to consider and separately to agree to all the amendments reported by the committee of the whole. That amendment made in the committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Eppes, to reduce the term of service of the militia to be drafted from *two* years to *one* year, was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexender, Alston, Barbour, Bard, Baylies of Mass. Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Butler, Caperton, Cannon, Clopton, Culpeper, Cuthbert, Desha, Ely, Eppes, Fisk, of Vt. Franklin, Gaston, Gholson, Goodwyn, Grosvenor, Hale, Harris, Hawes, Henderson, Humphries, ohnson of Virginia, Kennedy, Kent of Md. Ker, King of Mass. Lewis, Lovet, Macon, M'Coy, M'Lean, Moore, Mosely, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, J. Reed, Rich, Roane, Ruggles, Seybert, Sheffey, Skinner. Smith of Va. Stanford, Vose, Ward of Mas Ward of NJ. White, Wilcox, Wilson of Md. Yancey—62

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Avery, Barnett, Bines, Bowen, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Denoyelles, Fisk of NY. Forney, Forsyth, Gourdin, Griffin, Hasbrook, Hopkins of K. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Irving, Johnson, of K. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of NC. Lefferts, Lyle, M'Kim, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickering Pickins, Rhea of Pa. Rhea, of Ten. Robertson, Sage, Sharp, Smith of Pa. Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Udree, Webster, Williams, Wilson of Pa. Yancey—57.

A motion was then made by Mr. Macon to amend the bill, as recommended by the select committee of this house, so as to place the appointment on the basis of *free white population*, instead of the basis of representation in Congress, on which the Senate had placed it.

And, the Yeas and Nays having been required on this motion—

The house at length adjourned, a little before 8 o'clock, after a sitting of nearly ten hours.

GEN. M'ARTHUR'S EXPEDITION.

H. Q. 8th Military District
Detroit, Nov. 18.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commanding gen. congratulates the gallant volunteers under his command, upon their safe return and the fortunate issue to the expedition. He acknowledges with equal pride and pleasure the meritorious conduct of the troops, so conspicuously displayed in their patriotism in the first instance, in their patience under every difficulty, and the enthusiasm which pervaded all ranks, when they expected to meet the enemy.

Circumstances beyond military controul, and in their natnre calculated to reflect on the fidelity of the citizens, on both sides of this river, rendered a movement around Lake St. Clair absolutely necessary to the success of the expedition. This necessity exposed the troops to many difficulties and hardships, in wading frequently along the shores of the Lake; in the passage of several deep and rapid rivers, sometimes without boats, and on all occasions encountering swamps. They have the consolation, however, to know that they have performed; route of more than 400 miles, 180 of which is wilderness, and a considerable part of that distsnce too without any road. The detachment consisting of no more than 720 effectives, penetrated 200 miles into the enemy's territory; destroyed upwards of 200 stand of arms, defeated upwards of 4 or 600 of their militia, encamped in a strong position, with a loss on their part in the skirmishes of the 6th inst. at Grand river and Malcom's Mills, of the captain and 17 privates