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ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

HYMN for EPIPHANY, a Festival, celebrated on the 12th day after CHRISTMAS, in commemoration of our "Saviour's Manifestation."

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid!
STAR OF THE EAST, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dew drops are shining,
Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall!
Angels adore him in slumber reclining;
Maker and Monarch, and Saviour of all!

Say, shall we yield him in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine;
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gold would his favor secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration:
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor!

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
STAR OF THE EAST, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

—

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all was yet quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their post, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wonder at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended; the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, O Zion! Christian, it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine press alone; he hath stained his garments with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious, it was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy; the Father of Mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the eternal decended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

Gen. Washington's Plan for Organizing the Militia.

The Federal party in Congress having denied the authority of Gen. Washington's opinions on the subject of the character and use of the militia of the U. States; and the opposition prints having, with their usual disregard of truth, denied the statement we have made on this head, we have thought an useful purpose might be served, and the veracity of our statement at the same time vindicated, by publishing the material parts of the plan submitted to Congress by Gen. Washington in 1790, after having been approved by him and modified at his suggestion.

The subject is one of much interest, and on which it is of great importance to the safety of the nation, that the bold assertions and distorted constructions of the opposition should not be permitted to throw a false slight.

The extracts from the abovementioned plan herewith submitted prove, that Gen. Washington had in contemplation, 1st. The *organization of a National Militia* for the defence of the U. States. 2dly. A *classification* of that militia for the purpose of drafting, as the exigencies of state might require, a *regular army.*

The principles are, in brief, these: that a *standing army* is dangerous to liberty—that the mode of voluntary enlistment as practised *is vicious and immoral—that in place of keeping on foot a standing army*, the government should so classify the militia that on any sudden emergency it would be enabled to *raise a regular army* for the execution 'of its design;' that, for the purpose of 'providing and maintaining a navy,' (the constitutional language) the *actual mariners* should also be divided into classes, from which *the navy* should be supplied by draft from time to time—this being no doubt designed to substitute the odious practice of *impressment*, as the other was to substitute the odious practice of *enlistment.*

We do not expect that any one will deny the correctness of the following extracts. If they have the hardihood to do so, we shall put them and their doctrines to flight by devoting one or two pages of our paper to the publication of the whole of the highly interesting report from which they are taken:—

Extracts from the Report.

An *energetic National Militia* is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, and not a standing army forming a distinct class in the community.

The period of life in which military service shall be required of the citizens of the U. S. to commence at 18 and terminate at the age of 60 years.

The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the Legislature of the respective states may think proper to make, and all *actual mariners*, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military service and divided into distinct classes.

The 1st class shall comprehend the youth of 18, 19 and 20 years of age, to be denominated the advanced corps.

The 2d class shall include the men from 21 to 45 years of age, to be denominated the main corps.

The 3d class shall comprehend inclusively the men from 46 to 60 years of age, to be denominated the reserved corps.

All the militia of the U. States shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

A legion shall consist of 153 commissioned officers and 2880 non-commisoned officers and privates.

The companies of all the corps shall be divided in sections of 12 each. It is proposed by this division, to establish one uniform vital principle which in peace and war shall pervade the militia of the U. States.

All requisitions for men to *form an army* either for state or federal purposes, shall be furnished by the advanced and main corps, by means of the *sections*.

The Executive government or commander in chief of the militia of each state will assess the numbers required on the respective legions of these corps.

The legionary general will direct the proportions to be furnished by each part of his command. Should the demand be so great as to require one man from each section, then the operation hereby directed shall be performed by single sections. But if a less number should be required, they will be furnished by an association of sections or companies, according to the demand. In any case, it is probable that mutual convenience may dictate an agreement with an individual to perform the service required. If however no agreement can be made, one must be detached by an indiscriminate draughts, and the others shall pay him a sum of money equal to the averaged sum which shall be paid in the same legion for the voluntary performance of the service required.

In case any sections or companies of a legion after having furnished its own quota, should have more men willing to engage for the service required, other companies of the same legion shall have permission to engage them—the same rule to extend to the different legions of the state.

The legionary general must be responsible to the commander in chief of the military of the state, that the men furnished are according to the description, and that they are equipped in the manner and marched to the rendezvous, conformably to the orders for that purpose.

The men who may be *draughted*, shall not serve more than 3 years at one time.

All actual *mariners* or *seamen* in the respective states, shall be registered in districts, and divided into two classes—the first class to consist of all the seamen from the age of 16 to 30 years inclusively—the second class to consist of all those from the age of 31 to 45 inclusively.

The 1st class, shall be responsible to serve *three years* on board of some public armed vessel or ship of war, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer or private mariner, for which they shall receive the customary wages and emoluments.

The 2d class be shall responsible for a portion of service in those cases, to which the 1st class shall be unequal—the numbers required shall be furnished by sections, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sections of the militia.

The advanced legions in all cases of invasion or rebellion, shall, on requisition of lawful authority, be obliged to *march to any place* within the United States, to remain embodied for such time as shall be directed *not to exceed one year*, to be computed from the time of marching from the regimental parades; during the period of their being on such service, to be placed on the continental establishment of pay, subsistence, clothing, forage, tents, camp equipage, and all such other allowance as are made to the *federal troops* at the same time and under the same circumstances.

In case the legions of the advanced corps should march to any place in consequence of the requisition of the general government, all legal and proper expences of such march shall be paid by the U. States—but should they be embodied and march in consequence of an order derived from the authority of the state to which they belong, and for state purposes, then the expenses will be borne by the state.

The main legions, consisting of the great majority of the men of the military age, will form the principal *defence* of the country.

They are to be responsible for their proportion of men to form an army whenever necessity shall dictate the measure.

The *common mode of recruiting* is attended with too great destruction of morals to be tolerated, and is *too uncertain* to be the principal resource of a wise nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wounded by unworthy individuals who hold out delusive promises which can never be realized. By such means an unprincipled banditti are often collected for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to freemen. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time of dangar, or are ever ready on the slightest disgust to turn their arms against their country. By the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source is opened, whence the state in every exigency may be supplied with men whose all depends on the prosperity of their country.

In cases of necessity an army may be formed of citizens whose previous knowledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate accomplishment of the designs of the state, instead of *exhausting the public resources by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Friday, December 23.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hunter on Wednesday last, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, the force and condition of the vessels of war of the U. States on Lake Ontario, and such information as he may possess of the force and condition of the vessels of war of the enemy on the same Lake; and such information as he may deem it proper to communicate of the means and preparation requisite for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining the naval ascendancy on said Lake, if an intention to that effect be contemplated on the part of the United States.

Mr. Roberts moved to postpone the further consideration of the same to the 2d Monday in March next—(to reject it)—which motion was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, German, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Smith, Tait, Thompson—12.

The Senate determined to insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the Militia Draft Bill, and appointed Messrs. Bibb, Brown and German, a committee of conference thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRDIAY, December 23.

Mr. Troup of Georgia, reported a bill to authorise the President of the U. States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the defence of the frontiers of the U. States, and to repeal certain acts heretofore passed on this subject, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Ward of N. J. obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

NATIONAL BANK.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of N. Y. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America.

The first section of the bill contains the leading principles of the bill, substantially as follows: The Capital to consist of Fifty Millions of Dollars, to be divided into an hundred thousand shares of five hundred dollars each; subscriptions for forty millions whereof to be opened on the 3d Monday in January next, at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Richmond Charleston and Pittsburg. [The amendments proposed to this section by the committee of Ways and Means contemplate an extension of the number of places of subscription, &c.] Before the question was stated on these amendments,

Mr. Clopton of Va. moved to strike out the first section of the bill. This, he believed, was the proper time to try the principle of the bill; and, as he could not conscientiously vote for this bill or any bill to establish a National Bank, he felt it to be his duty to make the motion he had now offered to the House.—His objection to the passage of any bill on this subject was founded on a thorough belief, the result of a deliberate examination of the constitution and reflection thereon, that there did not exist in Congress any right to legislate on the subject at all; that no sort of authority to pass this bill was vested in Congress either expressly or as incidental to any power expressly granted. To support and exemplify this opinion Mr. Clopton entered into a constitutional argument of considerable length and no little ability. He spoke for about an hour, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to the house not to give its sanction to an Institution which he believed not only unconstitutional, but fraught with dangerous consequences.

The question being about to be put on Mr. Clopton's motion without debate—

Mr. Gaston of N. C. took the floor. Among the most alarming indications of the times, he remarked, was the apathy which pervaded the house on this occasion; an apathy resembling the numbness which generally precedes mortal dissolution, under the influence of which a question of such importance as this was about to be taken without debate and almost without deliberation. If the bill would produce that effect which its friends predicted, it would prove a beneficial and valuable institution; if fraught with the mischiefs which he saw in it, its passage would bring with it certain destruction to the nation. He took it for granted, from the course of proceedings which had taken place in th house when this subject was before under consideration, that all hope of obtaining a bank at all resembling what banks have heretofore been, must cease; and that the institution embraced by this bill, if it passed would be a mere paper bank, and nothing else, from which no benefit could result to the government or the community.—He examined the character of this bill, and particularly objected to the extent of the capital; the limited proportion of specie to be employed in it; and the power to suspend specie payments. Upon a full view of all its features, he denied that it would restore public credit, or establish an adequate circulating medium, the purposes which its friends hoped it would accomplish. It would, on the contrary, from the moment of its establishment, give birth to a monstrous scene of stock jobbing and speculation, always detrimental to the public credit. By a system of rigid economy, and carrying into effect the taxes agreed to by the house, he said, he had some hope that the government would weather the storm with which it was assailed without national bankruptcy; but if congress passed a bill of this kind, he conscientiously believed it would not be possible to avoid the evil; and that, if they passed this, they might as well at the same time pass a bill of national bankruptcy.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. said, without saying how he should vote on the final question, he should vote against the motion to strike out the first section of the bill in the present stage of it, from motives of respect to the co-ordinate branch of the legislature from which the bill came, and to those who advocated the bill in this house.

The motion to strike out the first section of the bill was then decided in the negative by the following vote:

For striking it out	50
Against	71

Mr. Fisk then briefly explained the character of this bill, and in what respect the amendments proposed by the committee would change the features of it. The bill, as it came from the Senate, and as it now stands, proposes that the forty millions to be subscribed by individuals, shall be at the rate of twenty-seven millions of dollars in war stock, five millions in specie, and eight millions in Treasury notes; and that subscriptions shall be opened in Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston and Pittsburg. The committee had recommended to reduce the proportion subscribable by individuals to thirty five millions, of which twenty to be in public stock, five in specie and ten in treasury notes. The details of the bill being nearly the same as those of the bill originally reported in this house, were not proposed to be changed, except that the committee had recommended that books of subscription should be opened at one place in every state, in conformity with what appeared to be the sentiment of the house when the bill was before under consideration.

The amendments proposed by the committee of Ways and Means to the bill were separately considered and agreed to by a considerable majority.

The committee proceeded in further consideration of the bill—rose, after 4 o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And the house adjourned.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

Yesterday morning arrived in town 5 English seamen, deserters from the British ship Newcastle, and report the following:—

That on the 12th inst. after passing Boston harbour, stood for Provincetown; that at half past 6, PM while going at 10 or 11 knots and supposing themselves at the entrance of Cape harbor, and preparing to let go an anchor, the ship suddenly grounded. Every exertion was made to get her off; by starting most of her water, sending down the top gallant masts, mizen topmast, yards, &c. without effect. The ship at low water, healed so much as to wet her lower deck guns; that between 12 and 1 next day, the capt. despairing of getting the ship off without taking out her guns, despatched 4 boats to the cape, to obtain vessels for that purpose; but the wind blowing fresh, and considerable sea, they made but small progress, and the yawl, containing the coxswain and 9 seumen, made for the shore——having landed at Wellfleet, all deserted, leaving the boat and sails in possession of the inhabitants—this was unobserved by the other boats, and where they went is not known to these men.

The men say they deserted because they were desirous of liberty, and because they were ill-treated by the lieuts. the capt. interfering very little in the concerns of the ship. The crew were generally discontented.

The ship got off about 2 o'clock on the 13th inst. after the above men left her. While on shore she made some water.

The Newcastle left Provinctown on the 17th of Nov. on her late cruize, and has been cruizing between Nantucket Shoals, George's Bank, entrance of Boston, &c. Most of the time in co. with the frigate Acasta, which is the only vessel of war that has been with her for 2 months, except an 18 gun brig, which spoke her about 3 weeks since, put on board what provisions she had to spare, and then proceeded to Halifax.

The Newcastle has taken nothing since she left Halifax; but has retaken, within 3 weeks, the British brig Elizabeth, fr. Turk's Island, cargo salt, prize to the privateer Macedonian, and the brig Baltic, from Gallipoli cargo oil, prize to the Graud Turk, both recaptured within a few hours sail of Boston, and ordered for Halifax. The prize-crews, 12 in number, were the only prisoners on board the N.

The N. had chased a privateer schr. which escaped by running over Nantucket Shoals. She chased the American into Salem; and the Orlando into Gloucester, sometime since. The Acasta had taken nothing; and parted from the N. in the bay, in a snow storm, about the 10th inst.

The force of the N. is as follows: 30 long 24 prs, on the main deck, 24 42lb. carronades, and 4 long 24 prs. on the spar deck, together with a 9lb. brass coehorn on the capstan, an 18 lb. carronade, a boat gun, on the quarter deck, and a long brass 9, on the maintop, on slides—She had previous to the above men leaving her, 411 men, exclusive of officers—10 men had been sent away before in prizes. She has the spars, sails and rigging of a 74, but has poor bulwarks.

The other five deserters are on their way to town. Those arrived, are all Englishmen except one, who is an Irishman. Several of them have families in England. They state that they have experienced very kind treatment from the inhabitants, on the road from Cape Cod, and since they arrived here.

The N. had a very fine view of the shipping in this harbor, when she was off on Monday last.

From Canadian Papers received at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MONTREAL, DEC. 3.

By the arrival on Tuesday from Halifax, we learn that a fleet of transports convoyed by a sloop of war & a store ship, was to sail from that port on Monday last for Martinico, &c. to take garrisons of those islands for Bermuda or Halifax. These garrisons have been estimated at rising 4000 men, under generals Elsington and Caskell. Of the regiments are the 25th, 63d and a rifle battalion.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Montreal, Dec. 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

In reviewing the operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontie, under the immediate direction of lieut. gen. Drummond from its commencement to its close, the commander of the forces is called on most highly to commend and notice the spirit of enterprise with which every opportunity to annoy or repulse the enemy, has been seized, and the avidity with which they were followed up, as far as was prudent.

His Excellency has marked with admiration the patient but determined endurance of harrassing fatigue, aggravated by circumstances of peculiar privation, being exposed without shelter, to an almost incessant deluge, which left not to the tired soldier a single spot of dry ground to rest his wearied limbs; but it is more particularly in the close of the campaign that the sterling qualities of the British soldier were conspicuously displayed. In the approaching prospect of a general action, all hardships and past suffering were forgotten; the superior force of the enemy despised, and confident in the result which tried couurage and discipline must command, the threatened attack was invited with that intrepid, undaunted countenance that the enemy shrunk from, and retired to his own shores, sacrificing the arduous labors of many months, and bringing the campaign to a conclusion highly honorable to the right division.

The enemy's annual attempt to invade the Upper Province, has once more recoiled on him with increased dishonour in proportion to his means. By the command of both Lakes, Ontario and Erie, the American government was enabled to concentrate on the Niagara frontier the whole of its disposable, force for the purpose of ensuing success to its schemes of subjugation.

The horde of Mounted Kentuckians under General McArthur, did not make its appearance until the enemy were retiring from Fort Erie to their own shore. It was checked in its attempts to pass the Grand River, by a detachment of 103d Regt. and a band of Indian Warriors, and its retreat has been followed by a detachment of the 19th Light dragoons, conducted by an officer of the Quarter Master General's Department. Its course is marked by a wanton plunder, devastation and indiscriminate pillage. It is to be lamented that the rapid movement of the marauders has screened them from the punishment due to a course of lawless conduct equally repugnant to the dictates of humanity and the usages of war.

It will prove a most grateful duty to the Commander of the forces to bring to the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the able support he has experienced in the talents and exertions of Lieut. General Drummond, and in transmitting the reports of that officer which record in detail the most honorable testimony of the ready assistance he has received from the Generals, and other officers and troops surviving with the right division, particularly the cordial co-operation, and the gallant and most useful exertions of captain Dobbs of the Royal Navy and the officers and seamen placed under his command, as well as other remarkable instances of zeal and bravery which have been displayed by corps and individuals, and have attracted the applause of the Lieut. General.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjt. Gen. N. A.

Adjutant General's Office,
Montreal, 6th Dec. 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces has received instructions from the Right Honorable the Earl of Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to announce to the troops serving under his command, the gracious intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, after the cessation of hostilities in consequence of a definitive treaty of peace, to grant to a certain portion of each regiment, to which number those who have families are to be first reckoned, and who are desirous of settling in the Canadas—grants of lands, not exceeding one hundred acres to each person, in eligible situations, and that those whose families are in Europe, will be sent to join them in this country at the expense of the public.

His Royal Highness has been further graciously pleased to signify his munificent intention to continue for a period the issue of rations, and moreover to supply implements of husbandry either gratis or at a reduced price, as the circumstance and necessaries of the settlers may require.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjt. Gen. N. A.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.

Early on Sunday morning last, the inhabitants of Marblehead distinctly heard the firing of several heavy cannon—it continued for some time, and appeared as if a number were discharged at the same moment.

No ships have been seen from that place since Monday, the 12th.

The 29th regt of foot, in the British army, which is now at Castine, is called the *Boston regiment*—it being the same that perpetrated the memorable Boston massacre. It is said, that one man who was at that time a private in that regiment, still belongs to it, and is now at Castine.

The British officers at Castine are establishing a Theatre. For this purpose they have taken possession of the *barn* of the late Collector, and are making upon it the necessary repairs and alterations, and fitting it with appropriate scenes. Male officers they find in their own corps, for females it is said they have been obliged to resort to this town.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

By a gentleman who went down to the Hook in the Essex Junior, and arrived in town last evening, we learn, that the report of her capture is untrue, and that all the outward bound vessels had got out to sea, as there had been no enemy's vessels seen off the harbor since Friday.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated Dec. 13, states, that there has lately arrived at that place, a lieutenant of the British navy, deserter from Canada. He commanded the brig Linnet, which was burnt last summer at the head of lake Ontario, to prevent her falling into our hands. He intends offering his services to our government, and is to be sent on to Washington. He is a genteel man in his dress and appearance, thought to be intelligent, and therefore to be distrusted.

He states that the enemy's new frigate at Kingston is nearly ready for launching, and that they have laid down the keel of another ship of the same size as the St. Lawrance, and are collecting large quantities of timber. He further states that they have got out the frames of two frigates near lake Erie, and intend bringing them down to the lake and setting them up as soon as the sleighing becomes good. He also states that the enemy are building two 20 gun brigs on lake Huron.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

A RICH PRIZE.

Extract of a letter from New Bedford, dated 19th inst.

"A prize to the Yankee privateer arrived here today, a fine new brig, 240 tons, coppered to the bends, from England bound to Brazil, loaded with drygoods, hardware, cordage &c. valued at $150,000; she was taken 30 days since, off Madeira. The Nimrod brig was lying in Tarpaulin Cove. The wind was very light, *but she did not think proper to send her boats after to her.*

Extract of a letter from Hartford, dated Dec. 30.

"From the manner in which the covention is holden, and the silence of its members it is utterly impossible to give you any information relative to the progress, or the result of their deliberations. The out door impressions are so lose and so various, that they are not worth repenting. Indeed I should think that the conjectures of the gentlemen in New-York would be as probably correct as the surmises of the people here.

I do not expect, that any facts, which can be relied upon, will transpire, until the whole result of the congress is ordered to be published."

RICHMOND, December 22.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a despatch to the D. A. General, from the Captain of the Videttes, dated

HAMPTON, 19th Dec. 1 2 past 3 P. M.

"I have this moment returned from the Bay shore, where I have been for the purpose of viewing the situation and number of the