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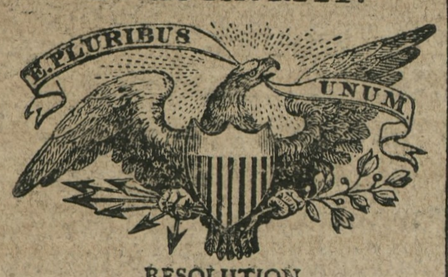

RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent, in a time of public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection : Therefore

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of those states, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Chalmers, jr.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby directed to settle the account of John Chalmers, jr. and to allow the same for actual disbursements by him made, in the manufacture of cordage for the United States' frigate Java, upon such terms as may embrace the justice of his case.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount thereof, when liquidated by the proper authority, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
November 21, 1814—Approved
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the publication of the Laws of the United States within the territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, hat the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the Laws of the U. States passed or to be passed, during the present or any future session of Congress to be published in two of the public newspapers within each and every territory of the United States—*Provided*, in his opinion it shall become necessary and expedient.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of tht United States, and President of the Senate.
November 21, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, with power to sign licenses.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the head of the Treasury Department shall be, and he is hereby authorised, from time to time, as may be requisite, to designate a Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, to assist in the signing of the licenses issuing from that office; and the clerk so designated, shall have power to sign his own name to such licenses ; which signature shall be valid as that of the said Commissioner of the Revenue.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
November 22, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, to be applied, in addition to the monies now in the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any expences which have been, or during the present year may be, authorised by law, and for which appropriations have been, or during the present year may be, made by law : *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the sum to be borrowed by this act, or for any part thereof, and the same to be sold —And the Secretary of the Treasury shall lay before Congress an account of all the monies obtained by the sale of the certificates of stock in manner aforesaid, together with a statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorised by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents ; and a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed, and also for defraying the expences of printing and issuing the subscription certificates and certificates of stock, and other expences incident to the completing of the loan authorised by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to receive in payment of any loan obtained under this act, or under any other act of Congress authorising a loan, Treasury notes which have been issued according to law, and which shall become due and payable on or before the first day of January next, at the par value of such Treasury notes, together with the interest thereon accrued, at the time of the payment on account of the loan.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of said debt, as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan ; and they are further authorised to apply from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, and at a price not above par the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof.

Sec 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund, adequate and permanent funds shall, during the present session of Congress, be provided and appropriated for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That an adequate and permanent sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted and to be contracted, during the present war, shall also be established during the present session of Congress.

Sec 8 *And be it further enacted* That it shall be lawfu for any of the banks in the District of Columbia, to lend any part of the sum authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters to the contrary notwithstanding.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
November 13, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the sense of Congress, of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by Major General Brown, Major General Scott, Major General Porter, Major General Gaines, Major General Macomb, and rigadiers Ripley and Miller.

esolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie in Upper Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferior nnmbers ; and that the President of the U. States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs, and presented to Maj. General Brown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Major General Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Brigadier General Ripley, Brigadier General Miller, and Major General Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie on the fifteenth of August; repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army, superior in number, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Major General Gaines.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Macomb, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army under his command, and to the militia and volunteers of N. York and Vermont, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg, on the eleventh of September; repelling with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, a British veteran army, greatly superior in number ; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Major General Macomb.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
November 3, 1814.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the Washington City Gazette.
[BY REQUEST.]

THE CAMPAIGN.

By the news from the north, we learn that the campaign has closed, and if not to our mortification, at least much short of our expectations. It appears that Gen. Izard is at Buffalo, that Gen. Brown is at Sacket's Harbor and that Commodore Chauncey is also at the latter place. We did most sincerely hope that Chauncey would have had the command of lake Ontario, and that Gen. Drummond's army would have either been captured or destroyed. We did most anxiously expect that Gen. Izard would have landed between Fort George and the head of Lake Ontario instead of at Genesee river. But the high destiny of the commodore is beyond our comprehension. We regret that Gen. Brown called away. Gen. Izard, we believe, is a brave and scientific officer, and the nation has expected much from him. His army contains choice and gallant spirits panting for an opportunity to display their valor; and had they remained at Plattsburgh, *Time*, ere this, would have enrolled their names in the annals of fame with the *Army of the Niagara*.

We think Gen. Brown should have been continued on the Niagara frontier and reinforcements sent to him. He only wanted men, he would have gained for them unfading laurels, and encircled their brows with glory. We doubted the policy of removing to another command a victorious general, who possessed the confidence of the army and the nation. This officer, to be sure, was unknown to the public two years ago: the nation expected *nothing* form *him* ; for indeed much objection was made to his appointment in the Senate. But he has earned for himself a name. He has dispelled the gloom that hung upon our minds for the honor of our arms. He has dissipated the clouds that obscured the lustre of our arms.—To the astonishment of the nation he has appeared in a halo of glory, irresitably attracting our admiration and our love. Rays of brilliant lustre surround his officers and men. May victory and the gratitude of their country attend them. *'Fideli certa merces.'*

The General has now command at the scene which was the theatre of his maiden fame: he will no doubt guard well the fleet, although that fleet would not aid him.

CLAUDIUS.

We are indebted to the *Olive Branch* lately published by Mr. Carey, for the following spirited and highly interesting picture of the Federal State of Massachusetts, compared with that of the Republican State of Georgia. It is as highly honorable to the one as it is disgraceful to the other. If all the states were to act like Massachusetts, we shall be at the feet of the enemy ; if all the states acted as Georgia and Tennessee, the enemy would be ours.—*Dem Press.*

Massachusetts compared to Georgia.

Never did faction more completely degrade and sink a people than she has done in Massachusetts. That once high minded state has been attacked by the British with a small force.—They have been allowed to dismember it. They have established a regular government in their conquests. As no effort was made by this state, whose population amounts to above 700,000 free people, to prevent the conquest so none is made to expel the enemy. The state enslaved by faction, whines, and scolds, and murmers, and winces, and curses the administration for not defending it, although every exertion was made to enfeeble the administration and render it incapable of defence.

To sum up the whole, Massachusetts is energetic, bold, daring and decisive in a contest with the general government. She will not abate an inch. She dares it to a conflict. She takes it by the throat, determined to strangle it ! She is untameable as a lion, or a tiger.—But she is long suffering, and patient, and harmless, and gentle, and meek as a lamb, when she comes in contact with the enemy.

But mark the contrast ! what a contrast ! Georgia, with a large territory of 62,000 square miles—a white population of only 147,215, and a formidable black one of 105,218, to guard against, is assisted by a most powerful combination of Indians, and those of the bravest character, that ever existed since the first settlement of this country. She neither winces—nor whines, nor curses the government—nor threatens a separation. She raises in her strength, she girds on her armor. She calls her sons from their counters, and their ploughs—from the bench and the bar—from the senate house and council chamber ; and with a very small degree of assistance from one of the youngest states in the Union, Tennessee—a state yet in the gristle—she vanquishes the hardy warriors whom a false reliance on British aid had tempted to their ruin. Every successive effort on the part of the deluded assailants is equally pregnant with destruction. And, completely vanquished they bend their necks to the yoke.

The genius of the nation hides her face with shame when she regards the antient state of Massachusetts, degenerated from and a disgrace to her hardy ancestors—but she looks down with pride and pleasure on the youthful, high spirited, and patriotic Georgia and Tennessee.

It is hardly possible to find a stronger contrast—one more disgraceful on the one side—and more honorable on the other.

From the Democratic Herald.

We find in the fifth essay of the enemy, to separation, the true intent of the patriots now assembled at Hartford, they wish to creep out of the war by forming a treaty of neutrality with the enemy, and hourly enjoy the benefits of neutral commerce, while their country is carrying on a war that was entered into for the security and protection of every member of the union. These Hartford patriots should look back a few years, and then they will find some of their own strong remonstrances to the government of the U. States against British spoliations, and requesting some thing might be done for the protection of their commerce ; the then government was of too pacific a nature to enter into war, they subsisted embargo ; then these patriots vociferated until that was removed—then the British recommenced their spoliations ; then again petitions almost inundated the Secretary of State's office, praying for protection, & which urged at the same time declaring war, was far preferable to the then state of things ; and now war has been resorted to, these same petitioners merely wish to creep out in a dastardly manner, saying "they ought to make a seperate peace and detach themselves from the Union." For what? to save the expences of the war in the first place, and have neutral commerce in the Sound; *so much for N. England patriotism.* Have these said patriots full assurance that the enemy will grant them this neutral character ? We have long suspected these would be-rulers of a treasonous correspondence with the enemy, and the essay of *the enemy to separation*, we think, fully demonstrate the fact, otherwise they never would dare make a proposition of such a doubtful nature.

The New England States boast of having two shares of the shipping tonnage belonging to the U. States ; if that be the case, they are interested in the success of this war ; as two is to one: the continuance of the war depends on our refusing to give up the right to the Newfoundland fisheries, and other maritime rights which the New England States are interested in, in the same ratio of their shipping interest, and their commercial habits prove that they are more interested in the success of the war, than any other section of the union ; but their extreme conscientious principles will not allow them to support the government of the U. S. *in what they please to term an unjust war!* it is their avarice *(not their conscience)* that will not allow them to carry on the war—war is expensive—neutral commerce certain gain, if the other states of the union will fight for the interest of the New England states, they have no wish for separation, they only want neutral commerce and no fighting, and they will have no objection to the benefits that may result from the war, but they will have nothing to do with the expence or danger that is attendant on it ; the first three or four numbers of the enemy to seperation, we considered to be more of a satire on the Hartford prints, than any serious intentions of the people of New England, and are still willing to hope they are of that cast. Has it not always been the boast of New England, that they held national honor above all earthly considerations—if that be the case, how will they feel in meanly attempting to creep out of a war in which the success of others are so much interested.

The New England states are now about to detach themselves from the union, under the pretence that the war was entered into without their consent, and carried on contrary to their wishes, that is, contrary to their interest as avarice holds such a prominent feature in the character of the New-Englanders. We will endeavour to place their interers before them, or more properly speaking, show what will be the interest of the middle states.

The New-England people have been in the habit of bringing their fish and *notions* to the markets of the middle states, and therewith purchace a cargo of flour in return, which is absolutely necessary for those who wish to eat bread made of wheat, as there is little growing to the eastward of Connecticut. The interest of the middle states is to make the New-Englanders pay a duty on all their fish, and *notions*, on entering into any port in the middle states—also pay a duty on all the produce of said states, carried away by them.—The New-England ships should not be suffered to carry away any produce of the southern or middle states, on freight, at any price.—As they wish to be so extremely commercial, confine their commence to their own soil, and such foreign commerce as they may find, independent of the U. States. It will be the interest of the middle states, not to suffer the New Englanders to import into the middle states, any produce, growth, or manufactory of a foreign port, on any cosideration whatever.—As the middle states are all commercial, but not avaricious enough, in their commercial pursuits, to sell their country, they ought to encourage commerce in their own vessels, as that will enable them to sustain their naval character ;—and the natural produce of their soil enables them to carry on a considerable trade with the West-Indies and Europe.

The New Englanders have been in the habit of making circuitous voyages to the N. W. coast, and China, and thereby bring large quantities of China produce into the markets of the U. States. Who were the consumers ? The inhabitants of the middle and southern States, [except that part which they smuggled into the British W. Indies] and gave in return their flour, rice, cotton, &c. which was taken to a foreign market, as circumstances made necessary.

Now we are involved in a war that grew out of the jealousy of the British government to our increasing mercantile character, which originated in the extraordinary pursuits of the N. Englanders ; and now they wish to avoid the expences of the war, or rather, act a treasonable parts seeking shelter under the misconduct of the president of the U. States. If the President of the U. States has not fulfilled his constitutional engagements, there rests constitutional means means to call him to account ; but as they have little hopes of succeeding in that way, they have chosen to cut the connexion, by seeking a dastardly safety under the protection of an enemy who will ever hold them in the most sovereign contempt, however they may make use of treason, they ever will despise a traitor.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives.

The time of your annual meeting having arrived, I have great pleasure in stating to you that no public occurrence of an unfavourable kind, has taken place in this state since the last session of the general assembly. Blessed with bountiful crops, affording in abundance the first necessaries of life, we have great reason to express the warmest sense of gratitude to the benign author of all good, and and to congratulate each other on the plentiful appearance which our country exhibits.

Events have transpired during the course of the present year, in relation to our national affairs, of the most important nature, and intimately concern every section of the union The war in which we are engaged with G. Britain, was not declared until her repeated and continued aggressions upon our rights as an independent nation, had entirely placed them on a footing of common usage ; nor till remonstance and negociation had been resorted to so often, and so long, that the honest mind, who feels his country's wrongs, sickened at the very name of negociation, and looked upon it as a slow poison, dealt out by the enemy, to sap the better feelings of the nation, and to paralize the efforts of the government, in preparing to meet the crisis.

Although our government resorted to war as the only remedy left, it has uniformly manifested an honest desire for peace, and a readiness to enter into negociations for that purpose, whenever there was any prospect of improving effectual.

The prompt manner in which the proposed mediation of the Emperor of Russia, the ally of Great Britain, was accepted, is strong evidence of the sincerity of government on this subject. The ministry of G. Britain, conscious that a fair discussion of the points in controversy between the two countries, before a power friendly to both, would compel them to do justice, or would compel them to unmask their designs, rejected the mediation of their ally : and to avoid the probable effects with the people of G. Britain and America, of this refusal on their part to treat with our government, and keep up the appearance of a desire for peace, they sent a proposal to our government to open negotiations at a different place. This proposition was also accepted by our government with its usual frankness ; and measures immediately taken on our part to carry it into effect.

That the British ministry acted on this occasion, with their usual sincerity, and with an intention of exciting hopes of a speedy peace, which should throw the people of America and their representatives off their guard, whilst they were determined vigorously to prosecute the war, is evident, from view of the course taken by them.

Upon no other principle, can we account for the tedious delay between the period when they were notified of the readiness of our government to open negotiations, and the time when they appointed commissioners on their part. During this interval, the war in Europe terminated highly favorably to the British nation, and peace was restored to that continent. They were thus left with the whole resources of their nation at their command, enabled to turn them against the U. States—or they could, in compliance with their own proposition for peace, have honorably closed the war.

At this period, many honest well meaning Americans, from a misplaced confidence in the magnanimity of the British government, and entertaining the opinion, that the injuries inflicted upon the U. States were occasioned by the particular situation of Britain, at a period of desperate war, and not the result of settled hostility to our national prosperity, now looked forward with confidence to a return of peace. Nothing was more distant from the intention of the British ministry : Intoxicated by their success in Europe ; believing us wholly unprepared, and unable to resist their disposable force—they dispatched the most powerful armaments ever sent out by Great Britain against us, for the avowed purpose, as announced in the public prints, of teaching us "*unconditional submission.*"

Having under various pretensions delayed the proposed negotiations, until this force had sufficient time to reach the U. States, they no longer deemed it necessary to conceal entirely their objects—they opened the negociation, and in part unmasked their designs. We are asked, to permit G. Britain to intermeddle with and control our intercourse with the treacherous savages within our acknowledged limits—to surrender a part of our territory and our citizens—to give up the lakes, an important barrier against her incursions, and rendered dear to us by the blood of our seamen, so liberally and so gloriously spilt in obtaining them : And when we shall have yielded all these points, we are then to be informed, what *other sacrifices* are to be made upon *other quarters* ; and if these terms are not hastily accepted, the right is reserved of dictating such others as they may deem admissable from "the state of war at the time of renewing the conference !" Such are the terms proposed by British magnanimity To the unadulterated mind of the true American, they leave no alternative—they are the entering wedge of "unconditional submission." Thanks to an overruling Providence—thanks to our brave soldiers and sailors, we have men in arms who have proved themselves equal to the occasion. The proud legions of the enemy, flushed with their conquests in Europe, have gained no laurels in America : unless they choose to dignify, with that name, the burning of houses ; the plundering of negroes, and the violations of the sanctuaries of the churches and of the *grave yards !* During the last campaign, the veteran troops of Britain, who assisted to give law to France, have been repeatedly foiled by less than their numbers of raw Americans. On the waters, the high character of our seamen, has been sustained : whenever there has been a conflict with near an equality of force, the valor of our tars has never failed of obtaining the victory. With a population composed of such men, and with the resources of our own country, we have nothing to fear, if we do our duty. Let the general government lay the necessary taxes—let measures be adopted to fill the ranks of the army—let the citizens rally round their government, and promptly meet these demands, and the enemy will in a short time abandon his project of aggrandizement at our expence. No man who respects the independence of our country, who prefers his own government to that of our enemy, can longer hesitate to yield his co-operation in every measure calculated to resist a haughty foe.

In such a contest, we must expect to suffer some privations. We must learn economy in private as well as public life : and would we also economise time in the sitting of our public bodies, it would not produce only a saving of money, but we should act more efficiently. You, gentlemen, by immediately turning your attention to the measures of a general nature, necessary to be acted upon, and discarding matters of a local and private nature, which are too often brought before you without sufficient cause, may set a good example in this respect.

At a period like the present, your attention will necessarily be drawn to the subject of our militia laws. They will receive such amendments as experience, and your best reflections, may point out. They will be found to be very defective so far as they relate to those who fail to march when ordered into service. Particular corps have, under the existing laws, claimed an exemption from the late general drafts : And it is worthy of enquiry, as the brigade majors are, during war, exempted from other duty, whether they ought to receive compensation from the treasury for attending the ordinary muster. It will be well to define the particular duties for which they shall receive pay from the treasury. Should you be enabled to organize a corps to do duty when we are called upon, in place of militia drafts, it would be very desirable, as the present method of calling out the militia is tedious and burthensome to the citizens.

In pursuance of advice received from the