AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *FRIDAY, Dec. 30.*

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum.
All Advertisements appear in both.

FROM THE AURORA.

Of all the persecution which a man can experience, the most cruel is to find his reputation the victim to the anonymous daggers of a concealed assasin; the majority of mankind are so ruled by caprice and false judgment, that they decide without facts, and form opinions without investigation, and the artful insinuations of a malignant pen may blast the fairest fame, and demolish the noblest reputation.

Major general Izard, an officer of the most distinguished merit, has not escapted the arrows of envious malignity—in correct military deportment, in profound knowledge of his profession, and of the duties and dignity of his rank, in a sedulous attention to the military improvement and organization of his command, and in the most devoted zeal for the service of his country, and the honor and glory of her arms, he is not excelled, or perhaps equalled, by any man in the United States. Yet this man is compelled to bleed from the wounds of vile detractors, because he had honesty and courage enough, to prefer the good of his country to the sacrifice of his troops to gain for himself personal glory and reputation.

At the commencement of the present campaign, general Izard had command of the corps assembled at Plattsburg; he there displayed his generalship and prevoyance, by the erection of those fortifications which so happily checked the progress of the enemy, and effected his repulse, in that important quarter of our country. General Izard was ordered to march a division of his army from Plattsburg, in August, 1814, to relieve general Brown, then closely pressed in Fort Erie, without even the wretched power to fly. He, doubtless, experienced on his long route the delays and inconveniences arising from a most mal-arranged quarter master, and the total destitution of a commissariant department—yet his march toSackett's Harbour was a rapid one. At Sackett's Harbor the troops were speedily embarked, sailed for the head of the lake, and disembarked at the mouth of Gennessee river. But it has been asked, why was not this landing effected on the Canadian shores, and in the rear of the enemy's army? The troops led by general Izard, were the flower of the American army, and the safeguard of the American nation—on this corps depended, not only the safety of the country, but the rescuing also of the gallant division of general Brown, the sole object of the movement, and nothing which hazarded its execution ought to be attempted. But, supposing general Izard, wishing to erect for himself a fabric of fame and glory, neglecting the object he was ordered to pursue, and trifling with the dread responsibility with which he was entrusted, had landed his troops on the shores of Canada—it is a well known fact that the British forces which could have been brought to oppose him, were superior in numbers to those that accompanied general Izard, & they were well provided with artillery and cavalry, of both of which he was destitute—this force could have concentrated, marched, and fought general Izard, without his receiving a particle of assistance from the force under general Brown. If defeat attended the American forces, nothing could arrest their total annihilation; if victory crowned their arms, Burlington Heights afforded a sure and unassailable asylum to their enemy; and if the enemy, the moment he heard of a landing, had crossed the Chippewa, retired to Burlington Heights by Lundy's Lane, what would have been gained by the audacious movement of general Izard? But they would have acted on a surer plan—on the first intimation of a force being in the rear, they would have raised the siege of Fort Erie, retired into their strong holds on the banks of the Chippewa, from which the combined American forces were unable to drive them, and calmly watched the fatal moment (which occurred a few days after gen. Izard disembarked) when their fleet gaining the ascendancy on lake Ontario, would ensure the success over an enemy inferior in numbers, without resources or the means of retreat, a sure prey to hunger or the sword.

On the arrival of Gen. Izard at Batavia, he first learnt of the heroes of the left division having burst the chains which fettered them, and effected their own emancipation——here, then, the campaign might have concluded. But anxious to shew the enemy that we now possessed a force capable of fairly meeting him in the field, the troops were put in motion, crossed the Niagara, and proceeded to Chippawa; the enemy retired before him into his forts, on the banks of that river—for ten days was battle offered to him—in vain did Gen. Izard detach from his army a force rendering his own inferior to that of the enemy—in vain were fictitious retreats and other stratagems employed to draw him from his entrenchments. The evil genius of Britain could not again lure them to the plains of Chippawa.

The lateness of the season, and the danger of Sackett's Harbor, imperiously demanded a cessation of hostilities on the banks of Niagara, the troops were reluctantly compelled to withdraw. Gen. Brown's division moved to Sackett's Harbor; fort Erie was strongly garrisoned, and the remaining troops crossed the Niagara. Fort Erie is a miserable breast work, badly situated open to assault, and incapable of being defended but by a very strong garrison. Communication with its resources on the opposite shore is always tedious, laborious, and expensive; and frequently, for whole weeks, impracticable; not a single advantage could possibly result from holding it, and much might be lost if it was not evacuated. Its garrison could not be spared from an army inferior in numbers, and in sight of an enemy. The movements of the army, would undoubtedly render the evacuation of the fort necessary before long, and at a time when the imposssibility of a communication might have delayed its evacuation, rendered nugatory important projects, and hazarded the loss of the artillery and ordnance in the fort. It was no longer a point of honor to maintain what the enemy could not force you to give up. Fort Erie was therefore dismantled and blown up; and its garrison, artillery, and stores, safely crossed to Buffalo. These are the operations for which general Izard has been denounced—the front of his offending appears to have been in preferring the good of his country to his own aggrandizement, in maintaining the rights and dignity of his rank and station, and in his refusing to court popularity by condescensions unworthy of a general. But envy, detraction, and malignity, may hide their envenomed heads—the sun of his glory will shine when the meteors which have appeared on his horizon shall have described their circle, and sunk into the tomb of all the Capulets.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

From the Same.

THE ENEMY WE HAVE TO COMBAT.

Mankind do not always take into view many of the circumstances, which go to influence their happiness. The British government has accomplished as much perhaps, by means of the corruption of the press in Europe, as by the corruption of ministers and courtiers and subsidies; but these have gone hand in hand, and administered each to the other.

It has been the policy of the British cabinet for more than a century, *to purchase talents* wherever they were for sale; the practices of the days of Addison and Sir Richard Steele, are familiar to those who have paid attention to English political history; wherever able writers appeared, the English government has sought them out; sounded their characters and if they were for purchase, bought them; but if above purchase, they have never ceased to labor for their destruction. It is not necessary to name any others than Dr. Johnson and Edmund Burke; both of whom were eminent in different degrees; both were purchased by the British court, through fear rather than admiration of their talents. Burke's "Vindication of Natural Society" was the foundation on which his consequence was erected; Johnson's reports of parliamentary speeches led him to a pension.

The man who could pourtray the natural rights of man like Burke, and make splendid statesmen of blockheads, were dangerous as enemies—precious as friends.

On the European continent, during the tumults of the last 22 years, we have seen Gentz and Kotzbue, prostituting themselves like Johnson and Burke, and Malet du Pan, and D'Ivernois, and Faber, and others less celebrated or notorious.

Among the practices of the British cabinet has been the establishment of periodical journals of literature and politics on the continent. Sir Robert Walpole introduced the practice of *buying off newspapers* which troubled him, or dealt severely with his measures; he sought to convert into partizans, those who were opponents; and if he failed in this he was content with purchasing their silence or suppression. Walpole bought up the London Gazetteer at an enormous price, and let it fall.

This practice has prevailed systematically to this time, and the party out of power in England have followed the practice of those in power.—During lord North's administration, a paper called the Evening Post, gave great annoyance to the English admiralty department; it was edited by a clergyman of the name of BATE—this man received a valuable consideration for only a third part of it, and it became a servile adulator of Lord Sandwich. The rev. Mr. Bate having discovered the secret, set up another paper called the Morning Herald, and devoted himself to the Foxites. These facts are noticed only to afford an example of the venality of that government, of the clergy and the press of England.

During an election in London some time about 1785, Atkinson,—[there were two of them, celebrated, one as a *rogue in grain* and the other a *rogue in spirit*—one being a contractor for the supply of the British army in America with *rum*, the other a dealer in *wheat*]—this *rogue in spirit* was the candidate for a seat in parliament; and had been hadled with the severity of political justice in parson Bates's newspaper, the Herald; the *rogue in spirit* knew that the *palm of the parson* was sensible to the *touch*, and he waited upon him personally to complain; the parson waxed warm; he was athletic, and besides, had exchanged a shot or two with some of the hot bloods at that period. The rogue in *grain* finding he could not obtain the insertion in the Herald of any thing in his favor even at a guinea a line, which he offered; required to know what the parson would charge for not inserting any thing *against him*—the bargain was closed upon the principle, that for a guinea a line every thing against him would be excluded till the election was over. *The parson to make out the bill!*

These facts will serve to shew what the practice is in England, the price which is set upon the corruption of the press.

It would not be difficult, however, to enumerate the names of many, who being above purchase, were pursued by British agency through various quarters of the globe; and of others who have become infamous and contented.

The hideous wickedness of that government cannot in any thing, perhaps, be so well characterised as in this respect. It unites the corrupting spirit of the most vile depravity with the most unforgiving vengeance of the inquisition—seeking to destroy virtue, it seeks to plunge a dagger in the bosom that resists with energy its hellish prostitution. But it is only in corruption like this, that we can discover the source of the slanders of the ministerial prints of England, the Courier and the Times, and others less known by being more regardful of the laws of decorum. But we see by the official papers, issued in the London Gazette, that the system of fabrication and deception, is not confined to hired prints or hireling writers; that it is an incorporate part of the British system identified with its government.

Those falsified reports, with pamphlets of a similar character, are diffused through Europe, with a profusion that is not generally known; as there are but very few men in monarchies who have any influence in the affairs of their country, these are generally forestalled by papers and pamphlets of this kind; and much of the convulsions which we have seen for 20 years, have been prepared by such agency, followed up by shat of more solid corruption.

A simple question is all that is necessary to add to these facts—can we suppose *that none of those means are employed among us*—that there are *none of those means taken in aid of the war* which has been carried on from 1793? Can we doubt it? If there are any who doubt it, let them read papers which need not even be named, but which will feel the force of these truths. Read certain newspapers which is not necessary to name, because they point themselves out by the most unnatural attacks upon the government of the U. States—by their constant palliation of all the outrages of the enemy—by their animosity against every man and every measure which is not subservient to the policy of the *enemy*—by their sympathy in the English hatreds and attachments—the hostility and the alliances of England; by hating even those whom the British oppress, only because it is the passion of England to hate all that it cannot destroy, and destroy wherever it can all that it hates.

But the evil which we deplore is not so much the corruption, as that the effect of this corruption is often felt, by the influence which it holds on public measures, and on the deliberations of congress.

It must be plain to every discerning man, that any means which can contribute to paralyze the finances of the U. States, must be agreeable to the enemy; and that as the enemy always rewards its emissaries, all attacks upon the credit of the U. States would be a fair object of *English reward*.

Being at war, it is obvious that any means by which our government can be obstructed in raising and disciplining a competent force, must be, in proportion to the success of the means of obstruction, a powerful diversion in favor of the enemy.

The withholding of the militia of Massachusetts, and permitting the enemy to occupy a large section of Massachusetts, is certainly such a measure—it fulfils the engagement of the British party in Boston—and the enemy must delight in their success, for it is very well calculated to encourage further invasions, and the belief that there is a powerful party in their favor at Boston.

But if Congress would disregard all the English newspaper denunciations at Boston, those disgraceful attempts to paralyze the public energies, the emissaries would soon cease to earn their stipends, and we should teach the traitors that the faithful states, as they had saved Massachusetts when it was feeble and incapable of effectual resistance alone, that the same states are now able to beat the enemy, without the aid of Massachusetts or Connecticut, when they are most strong—and disposed to betray those who saved them—congress can do this by going *strait forward*.

FROM THE SAME.

ANTIDOTE FOR REBELLION, OR OBSTRUCTION TO THE LAWS.

The following act of congress, passed in 1795, gives complete and ample power to the government, to *enforce its laws*, whenever their execution may be opposed or obstructed.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United Stater of America in congress assembled, That whenever the United States shall be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion, from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States, to call forth such number of militia of the state, or states, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia, as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any state, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States, on application of the legislature of such state, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other state or states, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the U. States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be oppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States, to call forth the militia of such state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of congress.

Sec. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgement of the president, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the president shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to dispense, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the National Intelligencer.

ON TAXING WHISKEY.

Ardent spirits when first discovered, was used only as a cordial medicine, and sold only by apothecaries. But to such a degree is stimulant cordial now used, that very many destroy their constitutions by it—many laborers and mechanics will drink a quart of it per day. The expense of which keeps them so poor that they can pay no taxes, and before they pass the age of 40 or 45 years, they are by intemperance rendered past labor, and become a public burden, and can lay no claim or pretensions to the character of good citizens.

But now, when whiskey is taxed 25 cents per gallon, he who drinks a quart per day must pay 6 1-4 cents per day into the public treasury—$22 81 cents a year, a very good contribution. 5,000,000 such citizens would pay annually into the treasury $114,050,000—enough to defray the whole expense of a defensive war. Besides, he that can stand it for 25 years, will have stored up in the public treasury $570,25, which may be applied with economy by the public for his support after he becomes unable to labor. Then who can deny him the character of a good citizen?

But let us suppose that the duty be raised to 100 cents per gallon, and proceed to calculate the effects. This would reduce the quantity that could be afforded per day from a quart to a pint, and the sum paid daily to 12 1-2 cents, and annually to $45, 62 1-2, into the treasury; and this quantity might not so soon destroy the constitution, the consumer might hold out to labor 40 years, and pay into the treasury $1825, the interest of which would support him in old age, and the principal would be gained by the public. Indeed, he that should consume only half a pint, or a gill per day, would justly be entitled to the character of a good citizen, for he would store up in the treasury a sum (though less) proportionate to the time that he will probably need support.

Therefore it is to be hoped that every good citizen will endeavor to convince his neighbor of the beneficial effects of this the best of all taxes ever laid, that all may agree in requiring Congress to raise the duty to 100 cents per gallon. Then if we can find 2,000,000 whiskey drinkers to consume each his pint per day (and we need not despair of finding that number in the U. States) they will pay into the treasury $91,250,000 annually, a sum quite sufficient to defray the whole expence of the war.

These calculations are intended also to show how easily a free people may defray the expence of a war. A few cents, say 12 1-2, or even 8 cents, each, saved by economy or gained by extra industry every day, will soon amount to the whole expence. And who would not make so small an exertion to defend and save the property we possess and liberties we enjoy, more especially as we pay the money one to the other, and it remains in the country and with us?

POOR RICHARD.

From the National Intelligencer.

ON ARMY ORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITORS.

Baltimore. Dec. 10. 1814.

A pressure of business has prevented me from visiting the Capitol, since the ever memorable day on which our arms were tarnished. I had it in contemplation to call and see you for the purpose of communicating my ideas to you for raising an army; and as it is now reduced to a certainty that I will not have an opportunity to converse with you personally, at least for some time, I beg leave to communicate them by letter.

I observe in the ranks of two regular regiments raising in this district, a great number of boys, both officers and soldiers; the latter, though some not more than 12 or 15 years of age, receiving as much bounty, pay, clothing and rations as an able bodied man, fit to take the field at a moments warning.

Now, I *know* that these boys are not worth as much at *present* to the country as a man of double the age; therefore I do contend, that it is impossible for these boys to keep up a day's march—They should not be allowed the privilege of joining those regiments in which are fourfifths abled bodied men; but I will tell you what I think would be for the advantage of government, and the poorer class of citizens. My ideas on that head follow:

Let Congress pass a law for the raising of a certain number of regiments, (say 5) on a plan similar to that adopted by the late guardian of the French people, viz: Enlist 2 1-2 regiments of boys from 12 to 15 years of age, and 2 1-2 from 15 to 18. To the first, give a bounty of 100 dollars, payable 25 to the parent, master or guardian, for permission to enlist for the term of five years—25 to the recruit on his having passed inspection before a surgeon or other officer appointed for that purpose—25 when he shall be ordered on service, and twenty-five on the first muster thereafter. This class also to receive a bounty in land of *forty acres*, and two months pay when discharged—To be sent as soon as recruited to some cantonment or barracks in the most populous cities in the union, there to keep on drill until fit for the service; at the same time to be taught, at the expence of government by the Lancastrian or other approved system, the rudiments of the English language; during this time to be subject to receive only one-forth the pay allowed to able bodied troops in the same corps—to be allowed a cheap uniform, different from that now used by the troops, and victualled at the expence of government—when they take the field to be allowed the same pay, clothing and rations as is allowed to able bodied men. The officers appointed over them to be drawn from the present regular force, on recommendations from the officers in command—the whole to be under the same laws and regulations as are now, or may be in force; and in all other respects to be on an equal footing with other troops.

The second class to be from 15 to 18, and to receive a compensation in land of *eighty acres*, with the same bounty and payable in the same manner as the first class; to be enlisted for five years also; to be in like manner sent to camp for drill and tuition, and officered as the first class; to receive, until ordered into the field, one-third of the pay of other troops in service

The advantages to be derived from such a mode of procedure, are many and great. In two years after the enlistment of the first class, they will be used to a soldier's life and fit for the field; in the mean time they will fight as well in your large cities, in case of invasion, as older troops, fatigued and harrassed by a long march; they will not be ignorant of the many debts they owe to a greatful country. This will they recollect in the hour of battle, and face with undaunted courage the chosen troops of many countries. Three years service from troops like these will be found preferable to five years service of troops raised in the common manner—at the same time the officering from the senior regiments will be the cause of producing many soldiers, who will vie with each other for preference; thereby cause additional zeal to pervade all ranks of our army.

This plan offers many inducements to the parent to give his son a place in the army where he will be taught, fed, and cloathed free of expence; and by serving his country in his youth, (time that is never missed) become the proprietor of an extensive tract of land; and should he not be fond of agricultural pursuits, he is yet young enough to become a complete mechanic.

The second class will be fit for the field in one year or eighteen months, and the same advantage,

T.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, December 27.

The Senate yesterday made several amendments to the bill for imposing duties on certain manufactures, and ordered the same to a third reading;

Other business progressed through its early stages, on this day and on Monday.

Mr. King submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be, and is hereby requested, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," to cause to be laid before the Senate a statement of the contingent expenses of the Navy Department; and also a statement of all purchases and contracts for supplies or services, made by or under the authority of the Navy Department, in the respective years 1812, 1813, and 1814, specifying the names of persons from whom purchases or with whom contracts have been made; the places of delivery; the prices; the amount of money advanced or paid, and the quantity of articles supplied.

December 28.

The principal part of this day's sitting was employed in discussing and amending the bill from the house laying duties on household furniture, &c.

The message from the house in relation to their disagreement to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the militia draft bill, was taken up; and the proposition for a further conference thereon being under consideration—

A motion was made by Mr. King of N. Y. to postpone the further consideration of the subject to the second Monday in March next—in other words to reject the bill: which motion was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Robinson, Thompson, Varnum, Wells—14

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Condit, Gaillard, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Walker, Wharton—13.

So the bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Mr. Ingersoll moved the following resolution.

MILITIA DRAFTS.

On motion of Mr. Troup of Geo. the house proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to authorise the President of the United States to call into service 80,000 militia for the defence of the frontiers of the United States.

The first proposition of the committee relates to the term of service of the militia, and proposes that a compromise between the two houses shall take place, the Senate receding six months and the house advancing six months in the service, so as to fix it at eighteen months.

Mr. Troup explained that this report was the result of compromise between the two houses; and Mr. Stockton stated that, tho' he had consented as a member of the committee of conference to the report being made, he was opposed to it, as was a majority of the conference committee of this house.

Mr. Farrow made a short speech in opposition to the report, the object of which was to explain the reason why he, who had voted in favor of the bill, should now vote against this report; it was, because he considered the militia character of the bill to be changed, and that, as proposed to be amended, it would possess the conscriptive character. He made a number of observations, principally drawn from our history, to shew that the militia were, and always would be, under proper officers an effective force.

The question on agreeing to this part of the report, was decided as follows:

For concurrence	64
Against it	73

So the house refused to concur in extending the term of service from twelve to eighteen months.

The second proposition of the committee of Conference is, that the house shall recede from an amendment—the object of which is to authorize the Executive, in case of neglect or refusal of the Governors of the States to execute the provisions of the law, to call directly on the militia officers of the states to carry them into effect.

On the question to agree to this proposition, an interesting debate of considerable length took place, in the course of which it was advocated by Messrs Troup, Stockton, Pickering, King of Ms. Shipherd and Webster, and opposed by Messrs. Robertson, Hawkins, Forsyth, Gholson, Cuthbert, and Fisk of Vermont.

The proposition was advocated and opposed on grounds so variant and almost opposite by different gentlemen, that no general statement could convey a correct idea of them—and the debate itself was of such length that we cannot possibly present it at this time.—It was ingenious throughout, and occasionally eloquent.

The discussion ended in the refusal of the House to agree to the proposition of the committee of Conference by the following vote.

For agreeing to it	69
Against it	80

The house then agreed to the other propositions of the committee of Conference: and,

On motion of Mr. Troup, the house resolved to *insist* on the amendments from which it had just refused to recede; and a message was sent to the Senate to acquaint them of this determination.

"*Resolved*, That the committee on Naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to Matthew Guy for five English prisoners captured by him."

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

The house proceeded further to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

Mr. Newton of Va. moved to amend the