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By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that a number of individuals who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become hostile to their interests, and are deserts of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to the present, and signed the same with my hand,

DONE at the City of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAS. MONROE, Secretary of State

AN ACT

Making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts, for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act to secure and continue in force an act entitled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," passed on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, to wit:—The heirs of Charles Boyd, two thousand eight hundred and four acres; the heirs of John Reynolds, two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Edward Avill and Joshua Sprague, respectively, nine hundred and fifty acres; Robert Sharp, John Tolton and John Morrison, each six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Dickey, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Stevens, deceased, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres; and the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, to wit:—The heirs of James Boyd, two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Nathaniel Reynolds, the heirs of Edward Avill and Joshua Sprague, respectively, nine hundred and fifty acres; Robert Sharp, John Tolton and John Morrison, each six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Dickey, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Stevens, deceased, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres; which several tracts of land shall be located within the boundaries of the several townships, reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and the locations shall be made, and patents granted, in the manner and on the conditions presented by former laws, except as far as the same for making the locations; which locations shall be made on the day or days that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge most convenient for the claimants, and shall designate for the purpose.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 23, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns in the city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to exchange the lot of ground situated in the city of N. Orleans, on which the Military Hospital of the U. States stands, with the Ursuline Nuns, at said city, whose convent adjoins or is near the same, for such other lot or lots of ground, in said city of New Orleans, or in its vicinity, owned by the said Nuns, as in the opinion of said Secretary, shall be conveniently situated for a Military Hospital, and of equal value with the said lot on which the said Hospital now stands, including the value of said Hospital.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of such exchange, the Secretary for the Department of War is hereby authorized and empowered to make use and derive, in behalf of the United States, to the said Ursuline Nuns, or to such person or persons as they may designate, a deed or other instrument in writing, therein and thereby conveying to them all the right and title of the U. States in and to the said lot or lots of ground, releasing however, to the United States, the use of said Hospital, for such time as the said judge necessary, and the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby also authorized to take and receive from the said Ursuline Nuns or from such person or persons, as may be authorized in their behalf for that purpose, a deed or other instrument in writing, conveying to the U. States a good and sufficient title to the said lots of ground, which he may agree to take in exchange; and which deed or deeds, or other instruments in writing, shall contain the necessary covenant to release the United States in case of any failure of title thereto.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 23, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Captain John Bentinck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Bentinck, who served as a captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, be placed on the pension list, and that he be paid to him in the same manner that other persons are paid, the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CPO. CLINTON,

For President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 21, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Interseting Message.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Protests on the Governor's Speech.

The conduct of the Governor on the requisition for furnishing the militia of this State, is of the most singular nature, as detailed in his speech to the Legislature. It appears a laborious attempt to screen himself from censure by delaying to comply with the repeated requests of the proper officers of the government. So early as the 12th of June last, he had requested by the Secretary of War, "by the direction of the President, in order that part of the militia as he might deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast." This requirement was as cautious made as the nature of the business could warrant. The President left it wholly with the Governor as to the number, and we believe there is not an individual in the Commonwealth, but what thought some part of the troops were necessary for the defense of the Republics. Even the federalists were daily complaining that our neighbors were in danger; but it seems the Government thought that the danger was so small, that it was not necessary to order out one company in compliance with the requisition from the Secretary of War. On the 22d of June, another request was made to the Governor by Gen. Dearborn, with information that "war was declared against G. Britain," but the Governor thought it not to comply with thinking, no doubt, there was no necessity for the defense of our neighbors. The above request was renewed by Gen. Dearborn on the 26th and 29th of June, with the same success as before—but no necessity appeared to defend our neighbors in the opinion of the Governor. Still, however, persisting in his doings, Gen. Dearborn made another request July 12, stating that he was ordered to Albany, requiring the Governor "to order such part of the detached militia as the present state of the war required." Here again the Governor thought there was no danger, though all the troops were ordered to Albany; but so indifferent was he to this important subject, that he had no opportunity to answer it till after the departure of Gen. Dearborn. What opportunities could he want, on so interesting a subject, as he had been disposed to have attended to it? At length another urgent letter comes from the Secretary of War, dated 27th July, declaring "the danger of invasion" which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the President, *irrespective*. Notwithstanding this urgent request, still the Executive was unable from a view of the Constitution, and the documents *afforded*, to perceive that any exigency existed which could render it advisable to comply with the said requisition." Here again the Governor thought there was no danger, though all the troops were ordered to Albany; but so indifferent was he to this important subject, that he had no opportunity to answer it till after the departure of Gen. Dearborn. What opportunities could he want, on so interesting a subject, as he had been disposed to have attended to it? At length another urgent letter comes from the Secretary of War, dated 27th July, declaring "the danger of invasion" which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the President, *irrespective*. Notwithstanding this urgent request, still the Executive was unable from a view of the Constitution, and the documents *afforded*, to perceive that any exigency existed which could render it advisable to comply with the said requisition." At this stage of the business, however, and on this "solemn occasion," the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court were required. It must be a novel question to be laid before the Judges, whether there was a necessity to lecture our neighbors, after the President had declared in his official capacity, that the danger was increasing.

But to cap the climax of the Governor's conduct, after such a total neglect of the repeated requirements made by the President, Secretary of War, and General Dearborn; yet it seems his Excellency on the application of a person depated by the inhabitants of Eastport and Robinstown, "representing that there were many lawless people on the borders, from whom they had *fearful apprehensions of an attack, and requesting that a number of militia might be stationed in those towns," directed that two companies of the detached militia should be called into the service of the United States for their protection." Thus all the calls made by the *Confined Authorities* to defend the *neighbors* were disregarded, but on the application of a person depated by two towns at the Eastport, three companies were immediately ordered out "for their protection!" The Secretary of War declared that the dangers were increasing, till the representation was viewed with indifference; but on the mere *application* of an attack by the inhabitants of Eastport and Robinstown, an adequate force was ordered for their protection—and this on the application of a single person depated for that purpose! The President we know; and Gen. Dearborn we know; and the Secretary of War we know; and Gen. Dearborn we know in their official and responsible characters; but who the depated from Robinstown is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity. Nay who the depated from Robinstown is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity. Nay who the depated from Robinstown is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity. Nay who the depated from Robinstown is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity.*

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the vigor of their minds is so entirely broken, that a great part of them wall their life in luxury's indulgence, with an liberal permission still more debasing.

CARIBBE is a name given to the families descended from an European Spaniard settled in the Americas ever since their conquest. The Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes and Mongrels, form distinct classes of men.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to 9th Sept. have been received in Philadelphia. The siege of Cadiz was again raised the 24th Aug. The Madrid accounts were to the 25th Aug. when no important event had occurred since our last accounts. The French movements tended to a concentration of their forces.

A considerable body of troops has recently left England for the peninsula, accompanied by a quantity of men of war, and several distinguished General Officers.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 23.—The Gazette of Galicia mentions that the English had landed 1500 troops at Santander, 1000 at Oviedo; and that St. Jean is blockaded by them, and besieged by Col. Longo; and that Caffarelli retreated towards Victoria with great loss. In the Gazette of Estremadura there is an official account from Gen. P. A. Girón, to the Municipality of Medina, wherein he informs him of the capitulation of Astorga; that the garrison was composed of three battalions and 1100 troops.

A letter from Cadiz dated August 25, states the French have raised the flag of that city and retaken it toward Xeres.

The American vessels at Lisbon are not permitted to ballast with salt, the British Admiral having ordered that in case they would be liable to capture. Flour was at 25 dls.

From the 3d to the 10th Sept. only one American can vessel arrived at Lisbon—a ship in a long passage from New York.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

The ship Feros, from Bengal, (Eng) which port she left on the 6th Sept. arrived at New-York on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Dukes of Baltimore, ex-mr. passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russell, ex-Chair of Affairs in London to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Rattell issued a circular on the 2d of Sept. to all the American Consuls in Great-Britain, informing them that their functions had ceased.

By the Feros, the Edict of the Mercantil Articles have received a file of London papers to the 1st of September, but they contain nothing of importance.

Also, at New-York on Saturday evening, the British cartel brig Swallow, from Falmouth, via Malacca, in 10 days, from the latter port. She left Liverpool on the 3d of September, and has brought dispatches, while the London papers referre to her great ignorance. The Swallow was brought in anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which we understand are forwarded to Washington.

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By the late Fails.

WESTERN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

CANTON, October 7, 1812.—In my last, I stated that General Harrison had gone on a secret expedition. The object is now known.

General Winchester, commanding the vanguard of the N. W. army, had not long before marched from fort Wayne, for fort Defiance. His force amounted to nearly 3,000 men, and was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers, Grier's troupe of Dragoons, and nearly 500 regulars of the 17th Regt under Col. Wells. Harrison at St. Marys, received an express from Winchester, giving information that he had advanced within three miles of fort Defiance—

that 3,000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of light artillery, had previously occupied the fort and secured their position—that he, Gen. Winchester, was fortifying his camp, and should wait for reinforcements.

Harrison immediately ordered the troops at St. Marys to leave their tents, take 3 days provender and march to join Winchester. About 2,000 mounted riflemen and musketeers moved, under Harrison, towards the same point.

This information is generally credited. From a variety of sources, accounts have been received of the march of a large body of British and Indians with artillery, from Detroit towards fort Wayne. The Indians which were about fort Wayne and Harrison, and who numbers, must have joined the main body. When they reached fort Defiance, their further progress was probably checked by the advance of the troops under Winchester. Under Harrison and Winchester, there are no more than 600 regulars, all new recruits, the rest of the force is composed of Kentucky and Ohio volunteers. The officers in Payne's brigade, in particular, are men of high standing, talents and energy. In fact, a number of fellow-soldiers were paraded, they have now marched to encounter the red and white savages at fort Defiance. We expect soon to hear of a bloody and glorious battle. If Harrison, with the mounted volunteers, reaches Winchester previous to an engagement, the allies will find hot work. Not many of them will ever see Malden. We have no apprehension of the result, even if an engagement should take place, previous to the arrival of Harrison, the brave Kentuckians will do their duty. There are not the same number of Englishmen on earth who could drive them. The distance from St. Marys to fort Defiance, leaving fort Wayne on the left, is about 60 miles.

If the allies should attempt a retreat, the mounted volunteers would likely get close to their rear. We only fear we have here, isolated there are not so many British and Indians at fort Defiance as accounts have represented. Tecumseh, the celebrated warrior, is said to command the Indians. The day of the battle will be a proud day for the backwoods men.

WAR EVENTS.

Friars Ordinance Battalion of Quebec.

On Friday last about forty boats came up the river St. Lawrence. They arrived at St. Johns about sunset, after being towed by two gun-boats. On their leaving St. Johns for Preleot (opposite this place) a heavy canonading was opened from the batteries of Preleot upon this village, which continued for 8 hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Preleot from St. Johns. The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from the batteries until it was discontinued about four or five very little effect. On Saturday morning the boats were dispersed to be in the harbor of Preleot, and early in the morning reconnoisured a heavy fire on this place, from 100's 9's and six pounders, which Gen. Brown thought proper not to answer—the fire continued for about half an hour. The enemy were however engaged all day in preparing something more serious

and about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning 2 boats, mounted with 9 pounders, moved up the river to Preleot about 3 fourths of a mile and then attacked & made for this place. As far as they shewed their course all the cannon on the batteries at Preleot opened a fire on the village which was not answered till the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries opened a tremendous canonade upon them, which after about an hour, caused the enemy to return to Preleot in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Benedict, Capt. Fortyth, Capt. Griffin, Major Bush, Major Dimock, Adj. Hutchins, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Benedict, Capt. McNitt, and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by General Brown, had the enemy attempted a landing, an imminent slaughter must inevitably have ensued. No person could have been more zealous and active than Gen. Brown through the whole action. Praised is all for his bold, skill, and non-commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught that 400 yankies will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Colonels Leibbridge and Breckinridge, in person.

Although several hundred 12, 9 and 6 lbs. had been thrown into this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several depositions we learn, that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats—that one of their batteries gave way, by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron 6's burst and mortally wounded a number of those who were manning the piece.

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FEDERAL "RELIGION!"

The *Centinel* editor declared in 1798, that we ought to pray for the continuance of the war in Europe; but having now, for the most deceptive purposes, assumed the title of a "peace-maker," he endeavours to shake off the inconsistency and disgrace of his former assertion. But the object of the peace-loving Centinel is well known. It would wish to be understood as not encouraging the idea of war in America, but war in Europe, that America may reap the advantage! The yeomanry of Massachusetts, descendants of the puritans who landed at Plymouth rock, are instructed by the *Centinel* to express in their orisons an ardent wish for the continuance of war in Europe, under the expectation that it would add a few cents more to the value of their produce! Americans are to satiate on the blood of unfortunate Europeans! What an idea is this!—

"*Indeed indeed are the peace-makers,*" are those who "pray for war over!" America, although at present engaged in war, does not pray for it. She prays for peace. The war has been forced upon her by the encroachments of England. Whenever that despotic power consents to acknowledge the right for which we contend, America will be ready again to extend the olive-branch. We neither pray for war in America, nor war in Europe. We pray for universal peace; and surely, after the destructive wars which so long have tortured the world, "it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

To show the utter fallacy of the ground assumed by the *Centinel*, it is only necessary to call to mind the *War Report of Christopher Gore*, and the declaration of Hugh Tracy, of Connecticut. Christopher Gore, in time of peace, and when the injuries of Britain were, as indeed they have ever been, of infinitely greater magnitude than those of France, vociferously called upon government to declare war against France. Hugh Tracy asserted that "the hand of every man, woman and child in America, ought to be against the hand of every man, woman and child in France." When the difficulty took place in Louisiana, the federalists urged the immediate "invasion" and conquest by force of arms, of that immense region. They appropriated, in paper, millions of dollars, and thousands of lives, for this object; and then declared, that at this cost it would be cheaply purchased. But when Mr. Jackson obtained possession without the loss of a drop of blood, they instantly began to revile him. They flew at him like harpies, because he obtained it without war. Who, (we ask) prayed for war IN AMERICA in these cases? Christopher Gore, Hugh Tracy, and the whole body of Federalists in Congress! Here then we find, that federalists have not only fervently prayed for war in America, but also for war in America! Yet now, our pious Governor's Proclamations are heavy laden with scriptural phraseology; "let us pray for peace;" "England is the bulwark of our Religion;" "blessed are the peace-makers;" &c. &c. Out upon such disgraceful hypocrisy! "Heaven abhors the noise at it, and the moon sinks!"

Legislature of Massachusetts.

The attention of the General Court, since our last, has been chiefly bestowed in debating the Answers of the House & Senate to the Governor's speech, and on fixing upon some mode of choosing Presidential Electors.

Yesterday, in Senate, the subject was taken up, and the question on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lincoln for choosing them in districts, conforming to the districts of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, was debated with some warmth—in the course of the debate, some amendments were offered which did not obtain. The question on the resolve, was taken last evening, and negatived—16 to 10.

In the House, a com. of one from each county was appointed to enquire in what manner, and for what purpose, certain military forces have been organized within this Commonwealth, since the last session of the Legislature.

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Another absurdity is, that a hue and cry is raised because Gen. King has delivered a letter from two of Mr. Clinton's friends, advising him to decline being considered a candidate. This is represented as an outrageous act on the part of Gen. King, when Mr. Otis and a number of others have even in concert in New-York to decline on his nomination. There is a great crime attached to Gen. King for only delivering a letter on this subject, but those federal *peace-makers* can meet with impunity to dictate a candidate. These federalists issuing the right to assemble in congress; to write circular letters; misrepresent the conduct and motives of Mr. Madison; have the impudence to censure the members of Congress for giving their opinion on the subject, and

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NEW YORK COALITION.

It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the federal party. We may learn, that at that Caucus the resolutions taken of much importance, were:

First, That under present circumstances it would be wise to take up a manuscript of their own party.

Second, That they should support the candidate of the newly organized *Democratic* party.

Third, That they would not now make a division of either of these candidates.

In the incidental discussions to which these points

gave rise, Messrs. Otis, Governor Morris, and we believe, R. Goodwin Harter, gave a decided preference to Mr. Clinton; and a meeting between this gentleman and a certain number of the caucus of whom Gov. Morris was, was had, and in this meeting Mr. Clinton declared, That all political connections between himself and the Democratic party in the United States had ceased, and would not again be renewed.

This last can't be established in a court of law if necessary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name was mentioned in the foregoing extract from the *National Intelligencer*, I don't know if to be my duty to declare, that having been present at the meeting at New York therein alluded to, the statement of the proceedings of that meeting is entirely false. I also know that my persons were authorized by that meeting to make communication to Mr. Clinton, nor was any made or reported to me concerning him, I cannot say for that gentleman's opinions, having never spoken to him in my life, nor seen him but once, and then while he was presiding in a Court of Justice—but the information of the expressions or sentiments attributed to Mr. Clinton, as made to a certain member of the caucus, is entirely new to me, and repugnant to every reputation of his political creed which has come to my knowledge.

Oct. 20, 1812. H. G. OTIS.

Observations on the above, by a Correspondent.

In the statement made by the *National Intelligencer*, if there is any mistake in the exact name or language which has induced Mr. Otis to contradict it, we are assured that it is substantially and minutely correct.

The *Refublins* were probably not put to vote and recorded by the Secretary, if they had one; but that the ideas therein stated were received, and approved by the members of the Caucus, rests on such evidence that we do not hesitate to give it our unqualified belief.

The most important fact stated by the *Intelligencer* is, that at a meeting between this gentleman (Mr. Clinton) and a certain number of the Caucus, of whom Governor Morris was one, Mr. Clinton declared that all political connections between himself and the democratic party in the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed.

We are assured and do firmly believe, that this assertion was made by Mr. Clinton to certain federal gentlemen of New-York adverse to his election, to the end that the real republican citizens even in New-York ought to baffle, by spurning at this pretended union. Would any man suppose if the *Republins* should have united in *Timothy Pickering*, that the union could arise from a purity of intention? Would not honest men have suspected an improper motive on their part? Why then ought we not to suspect that the design of federalism is equally as fallacious? If the federalists had put up a candidate of their own party, it would have been honorable; but such a discordant avowal of mutual alliance, discloses too clearly the *clown foot* to deceive honest men of either party.

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In regard to this declaration we further add, that when Clinton and his friends found that a great opposition to his election, of these Gentlemen Morris was one. A meeting took place, at which Mr. Clinton did declare, that all political connection between himself and the democratic party of the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed.

The names of the other gentlemen, and other particulars respecting this meeting are known to us; but Governor Morris will not venture to deny on oath the facts above stated.

Cognac Reflections.

The whole opposition to Mr. Madison is a tissue of absurdity. Some are opposed to him because a majority in Congress thought proper to mention him as a proper candidate for the next election of President.

At the same time, a convention in N. York, met in canus, recommend De Witt Clinton to the people, and to have them forward to be printed in the *Advocate*, the *Argus*, and the *Republican New-Journal* published in Boston.

Assembled to agree upon a Candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the Union, we would deliberate with consideration, we would select with candor. Ours is a government of choice, the price of blood, the wisdom of ages, the wonder of the world. Here right and prerogative have met together; here liberty and power have embraced each other; it is here, under the benediction of God, our National and State Constitutions and Laws are predicated upon the firm foundations of natural rights and equal privileges; and here may they stand and triumph, the Life-Guards of all that is dear in the Social Compact. Those men, and those only, that would scrupulously defend the inalienable institutions of our country, from the rude touch of every invader, would we select to be our Magistrates, to be our Lawgivers.

We are bold in our declaration, that we want none to rule us, that can look with cold indifference on our brethren in the western wilds, bleeding at every pore.

None that can hear unmoved, the groans of enslaved thousands, mingling with every sighing gale from the deep.—None that can plead under fascinating disguises, the cause of our enemy, and cry slavery for commerce, tribute for peace.—None that would consecrate our national honor and independence, those holy temples of our fathers, to the tyrant of the ocean.—None that would prefer private gold, to public glory.—None that would obsequiously pray to any foreign power, THIS WILL BE DONE!—No; but we want men to legislate and guide, who are the unaffected votaries to the agricultural, the commercial, and literary interests of our common country: men that cherish an hollowed veneration for elective rights and equal liberties: men that look with equal horror on the villain's bribe and dismemberment of the Union; patriots, that can vindicate the inheritance of toils, of losses, of insults: heroes that can smile at death in wresting innocent victims from the savage destroyer: statesmen, that will make judgment and principle their invariable director, independent of the momentary breath of faction; that can nerve the arm, and set the soul with all her energies, against every secret machination; and every open invasion of the high seas!—In fine, men that seek that peace only, which is fraught with honor; that trade and navigation which shall be no source of danger, interference, too far for despotic ambition.

Worthies of these Godlike virtues, declared in '76, these States were, and are, INDEPENDENT; and successors of the same blood, declared in 1812, that because this freedom and independence are intrusted

to us is expedient; WAR exists against the invader. We approve of the measure as just; and its actions we will support.

Of the conscript number that dated thus to act, as the exigency of our national affairs required, was our worthy delegate, the Hon. FRANCIS CARR. We respect him as a man of INTEGRITY, of FIRMESS, of INDEPENDENCE; as a citizen, who feels for every suffering interest of our country, at once a friend to honorable peace, and a foe to vassal subjection: as a patriot, that has filled many places of public trust and responsibility with honor to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents: Therefore,

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our fellow-free men, in this community and the county of Washington, the Hon. FRANCIS CARR,

as worthy of one vote for the next Representative in Congress, from the "Fifth Eastern District," and we pledge ourselves in use all honorable means to effect his re-election.

Our confidence of CERTAIN success, is predicated on the virtue, stability, good sense and information of our fellow-citizens, and in the righteousness of the cause we espouse.

Letters from the *Mississippi Territory*, as late as the 20th Sept., state that the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw Indians, are determined to remain friendly to the U. States.—N. Latel.

1. MARRIED.—In New Haven, Samuel Hear, jun. Esq. of Concord, Ms. to Miss Sarah Sherman, daughter of the late Hon. Roger Sherman.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. David S. Stanley, in Miss Ann Cardozo.—Mr. John Ballard, to Mrs. Mary Bradley.

2. DIED.—In Hingham, last Tuesday, of a rapid consumption, Jephua Felton Lincoln, son of David Lincoln just aged 18. In this instance parents and friends are called to lament the sudden removal of an amiable youth, of engaging manners, correct deportment, and promising talents. We all deplore the loss.

In Dedham, last Monday evg'd, the Rev. Thomas Thacker, A. A. 3. Pastor of the third Church in that place, aged 50; funeral th. day, at twelve o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, which the relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend, without a more particular invitation.

In this town, yesterday, Mr. Edward Wilson, aged 33; funeral in-mourning afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his mother's house, No. 14, Ann-Street.

Mr. James Hollis, aged 20; funeral to-morrow afternoon, from the house of her father-in-law (Mr. Mathias Hiles) in Williams's Court.

On Sunday, Mr. Joseph Shedd, aged 80; funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his dwelling house in Milk-street.

3. The friends and relations of the above deceased persons, are requested to attend their funerals without further intimation.

Also in Boston, on Monday last Miss Sarah Peckins, only daughter of Jas. Peckins, Esq. aged 25. Mr. Benjamin Faxon, aged 46. Mrs. Sarah N. Cannon, aged 19, wife of Mr. Cornelius Cannon.

Yesteray Mrs. Bathsheba Peck, aged 28, wife of Mr. John P. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from his dwelling house in Peter's Lane.

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was found concealed in a double-bottomed lantern, Sept 25, lat 20° lon 12°, was hauled from the Reindeer Barren, 22 days out.

Arrived—Privateer Maringo, Capt. Ridris, of New York, from a cruise of 100 days, having taken five prizes—Aug 17, anchored in bay roads, purined water and provisions—landed one English privateer, 28th ult Palms, captured brig Ld. Sheffield, from Teneriffe for Quebec and burnt her after taking out two pipes of wine and some flour, Sept 1, lat 28°, lon 16°, captured brig Concord at London, from Teneriffe with wine—arrived 7th. Scuttled a brig under the Spanish flag, with arms on board for the negroes at Jacmel, let her proceed.

Marshal's Notice to Alien Enemies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOSTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alien Enemies who may arrive within this District, that they report themselves at this Office, without delay; otherwise they will be arrested and treated as Prisoners of War.

Masters of vessels arriving within the District, having Alien Enemies on board, are hereby directed and required to report in writing the names, ages and general description of such Alien Enemies, and are not to suffer them to land on shore without leave from this office.

And all Taverners, Keepers of Boarding and Lodging houses, and others, within this District, are also directed and required to report to this Office: the names, ages and descriptions of Alien Enemies who are or may become inmates with them, and to inform them that they must report themselves at this Office without delay;—And in case they refuse or neglect so to do, after this notice, but continue to harbor and entertain them, they will be considered as comforting & aiding the Enemy, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Given under my hand at the Marshal's Office, Boston, the 21st day of October, 1812. JAMES PRINCE, Marshal.

At T. KIDDER's

List of Prizes drawn since our last in 7th Class of Harvard College Lottery, 5th day—

Of 1000 dollars—No. 337.

Of 100 dollars—No. 1827.

Of 50 Dollars—No. 12860, 20152.

Of 50 Dollars—No. 818, 7691, 16293.

Of 10 Dollars—No. 60, 624, 8181, 9152, 17415,

22323, 23576.

Of 7 Dollars—No. 10, 137, 311, 558, 782, 708, 881

1180, 1457, 1680, 1907, 1939, 2103, 2123, 2139, 2478

2623, 2751, 2758, 2911, 3106, 3154, R256, 5295, 5415

5173, 5319, 560, 5793, 8700, 1019, 4291, 4599, 4503

4607, 1776, 4817, 5105, 5165, 5293, 5288, 5449, 5562

5617, 5618, 5673, 5836, 5924, 5916, 6121, 6193, 6387

6397, 7145, 7180, 7239, 7350, 7448, 8537, 8601, 8650

8651, 8710, 875, 879, 881, 885, 903, 9741, 9911, 10063

10110, 10219, 10279, 10502, 10710, 10783, 10963

10981, 11010, 11079, 11115, 11177, 11214, 11889

11733, 11647, 11711, 11730, 11845, 11851, 11985

11996, 11993, 12013, 12198, 12583, 12701, 12718

12310, 12326, 13633, 13946, 14152, 14259, 14268

14793, 15012, 15093, 15423, 15727, 15781, 15831

15942, 16056, 16191, 16349, 16438, 16415, 16482

17617, 17618, 17675, 17673, 17824, 17894

18792, 18910, 19018, 19160, 19491, 19584

19929, 20194, 20509, 20571, 20711, 20791, 20922, 21363

21393, 21581, 21767, 21579, 21730, 21868, 22013

22921, 22939, 22451, 22526, 22651, 22784, 22895

2,912, 29114, 23136, 23139, 23163, 23238, 23350

23651, 23670.

Per Wheels gained 3193 Dollars! —

Those in possession of the above Prizes can exchange them at T. KIDDER's for undrawn Tickets, and persons at a distance by sending their Prizes or Cash, will be supplied with undrawn tickets the same will be present—

At No. 9, MARKET-SQUARE,

Orders immediately attended to for Tickets and parts in Susquehanna Canal Lottery. The highest prizes of this Lottery are—

2 of 30,000 Dols. | 2 of 3,000 l. 16s.

2 of 20,000 | 4 of 2,000

2 of 10,000 | 6 of 1,000

2 of 5,000 | 10 of 500

Boston, Oct 21, 1812.

Riced Wheels!

THE wheels of Harvard College Lottery now begin to grow rich, having gained thus far One Hundred and Three Dollars! On No. 3927 drew 1000 dollars on Tuesday:

Tickets 6 dols. and Quarters at 1 1/2, warrantied no harm for sale at the Lottery, Exchange and Collection Office of

GILBERT & DEAN,

Exchange Coffee House.

Orders also received for Tickets in the Subsidy Canal Lottery, now drawing, by G. & D. who keep a complete list of all the blanks and prizes, which may be examined gratis.

Persons travelling, can be accommodated with Gold, by G. & D. who pay particular attention to the collection of Bills of Exchange in all parts of the most populous places in the U. S. for a moderate commission.

Exchange on New York for sale by G. & D.

177 Wares—100 shares in the State bank—Guaranteed in the country, willing to sell Bank Stock of the Boston Banks, by remitting the necessary papers to G. & D. will have the highest rates fully attended to and the highest market price given.

Oct 22.

No. 3927!

BRINLEY first drawn blank on Tuesday, in the 7th Class of Harvard College Lottery, is entituled to One Thousand Dollars!

No. 10—No. 297—Of 20—12860, 20552, Of 20—12929, 889, 7661.

Prizes and Quarters, warranted undrawn, for sale at the latter, and Exchange Office of

J. BRIDGE & REYNOLDS,

No. 79 State Street.

Orders received for Tickets, Haves and Quarters in Susquehanna Canal Lottery now drawing.

This lottery has only 20000 Numbers & THREE TY Capital Prizes.

Current Books of the Prizes and Blanks in Harvard College and Susquehanna Canal Lotteries may be examined at store.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK.

At eight in forenoon to 6 pm, for sale, for late or different.

Oct. 22.

A 10 Dollars Mender!

THE subscriber informs his former customers,

that he is disabled from following the hawking business, and by his misfortune he is unable to pay his debts. He retains his greatest thanks to the former employers and debtors, in the course of his public employ, either in keeping Books, Stores, or Railroads, & any labour he can perform in aid of his distressed friends.

The publick is requested to

JAMES FENNO.

BOSTON, Oct 21, 1812.

To be 11 P.M.—a lower Room, bid

Room, or pleasure house in Boston, Mr.

in care of Mrs. FENNO, on the pretences

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To be 11 P.M.—a lower Room, or

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in care of Mrs. FENNO.

To be 11 P.M.—a lower Room, or

POETRY.

from the Democratic Press.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Night, blessed night, had gently spread,
Her curtain round the soldier's head;
When as pale Heaven's hour began,
Appeared the firm of Washington.

I saw Columbia's Saviour rise,
And mark'd the fury in his eyes;
I saw high wield a gleaming sword,
And heard with joy the hemis' word.

Soldier, be firm, intrepid, brave,
And never flinch your deeds engrave;
Your cause is just; you'll just must sway;
This says the KING, whom I obey.

Where loudest wars than these found,
Where greatest thunders, the bloody ground,
Where execution is a home,
Will see your foemen champion.

Soldier, be resolute in heart,
Freed'm and the right never part;
Unfeared let your sword remain
To cut away your country's pain.

The hidden voice of High horn,
Now introduced the b'ring mount;
But still the b'ring is w'ne to me.
America, & I heartily—Fie.

DRUM BEATING.

A SPLENDID New, useful and complete system
of DRUM BEATING (approved of by the War
Department) and a number of copies engaged for
the U. S. Army is for sale at the door of N. H.
HENCHMAN, Musical Instrument Maker, No. 79,
State-street. Price 18 dollars per dozen, and 2 dollars
single. Oct 15

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEWTON.

M R. WYDOWN has removed his pre-
paratory School for young Gentlemen, from
Boston to Newton, to the House lately occupied by
Mr. T. J. POLLARD, about a mile from Anger's
corner and eight miles from Boston. Parents and
Guardians who may be disposed to favor this school
with their support, are assured that every exertion
will be given to render pupils comfortable, and to
improve their minds, morals and manners. Mr. W.
feels confident that from experimental knowledge of
regimes, he can greatly improve the confluencies of
weakly children. Orphans who may be placed under
his care will be treated with parental tenderness.

The terms which are listed in the embossed
state of the times, may be obtained of Mr. C. HOWES,
Hosier, Marlboro-street, Boston, or at Newton.

Oct 17

To the Hon. the Senate, and House
of Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

BOSTON, Sept.

T HE Subscribers, that there is on Taunton
Great-River, (so called) about one quarter of
miles above King's Bridge, on said river, an ex-
cellent Privilege for the establishing and carrying on
Mills and Manufactories, that Stephen King, one of
the Subscribers, owns the Land in Taunton and
Raynham, on both sides of said river, on which it
would be convenient to place such establishment
that said King proposes to erect a Corn Mill, and
Woollen Factories at his said Privilege. Proposed, the
Honorable Legislature give him liberty so to do.

You Petitioners beg leave to suggest in aid of his
design, that a Corn Mill is much wanted at that
place for the use of a great number of Families in
Taunton and Raynham, and your Honors are well
aware of the importance of a Woollen Factory on
a proper scale.

The place proposed is about three miles below
Pratt's Dam, on the same river, and your Petitioners
are confident, that full and ample accommodation
may be provided for rafting, and other business on
said river, as well as for the preservation of the
fishery.

Your Petitioners therefore, pray the Honorable
Legislature to authorize the said Stephen King, and
his associates to build and keep up a Dam across
Taunton Great-River, at the place mentioned, under
such conditions, and with such reservations as to
your Honors may seem meet.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

STEPHEN KING, and 6 others.

May 23, 1812. (os)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 1, 1812.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Pe-
titioners make an attested Copy of their Petition,
with this Order thereto, to be published three weeks
successively, in the *Independent Chronicle*, & *Columbian*
Advertiser, printed at Boston, fifty days, at least, before
the second Wednesday of the last session of the present
General Court, that all persons interested may
then appear, and shew cause, (if any they have) why
the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

THOMAS HIGGINS, Speaker.

IN SENATE, June 1, 1812.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL DANA, President.

A true copy—Attest,

MARCUS MORTON, Clerk of the Senate.

Union Turnpike.

THE Proprietors of the Union Turnpike Corpo-
ration are hereby notified, that their annual
meeting will be held at Mr. Ezra Weatherby's,
inholder to Harvard, on the first Tuesday of Novem-
ber next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then
and there.

To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose the necessary Officers for the ensu-
ing year.

3d. To take into consideration the expediency of
making any alteration in the by-laws, and to trans-
act any other business which may be for the interest
of said Corporation.

BOSTON, October 8, 1812.

Beverly Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Di-
rectors and Company of the Beverly Bank, incor-
porated in June, 1812—will pay in specie when
demanded at said Bank, all the Bills of the Beverly
Bank, incorporated in 1802.

MOSES BROWN, President.

October 8, 1812. (iv)

Information Wanted.

ANY Person in possession of any information re-
pecting Capt. MOSES BAILEY, late of Bos-
ton, Mass., who is supposed to have died in one of
the West Indian Islands, by communicating the same,
will oblige the advertiser and receive a suitable
compensation for his trouble. Inquire at this office
Oct 12 (v)

JOSEPH STONE,

Scott's Family Bible.

SECOND PHILADELPHIA EDITION,
just received from Philadelphia, complete in 5
quarto volumes, price 28 dollars, and to be had
at THOMAS & ANDREWS, at No. 19, Newbury
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For the subscribers to Scott's Bible, were
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in different parts of the United States, and the first Edition
of 1770 copies were all engaged before the fall
volume was published. The sale has been un-
exampled, confirming the magnitude of the work,
throughout the United States, a third Edition being
now at press in New-York.

SW. Oct 8

On the use of MAPS & GLOBES.
THIS day published and for sale by JAMES W.
BUTTERWORTH & CO. and WILLIAM WELLS,
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A CHALMERS' TREATISE on
the use of the GLOBE, and of MAPS; compiled
from the works of Kilk, Ferguson, Shuter, Hutton,
John, Chalmers, and other eminent Authors; be-
ing a plain and comprehensive introduction to the
practical knowledge of GEOPGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY.—
Containing also a brief view of the Solar System
a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous
Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c. with
three Plates—by JOHN LAROCHE, Jun. A. M.
PRICE 12s.

Although many works of standard excellence are
extant on the use of the globe and on the elements
of geographical and astronomical knowledge, they
are, in general, too expensive for introduction into
the Schools and Academies of this country. Books
of high reputation on these subjects, are composed in
the form of Lectures, or Discourses; and few can
be found, in which the necessary documents are suffi-
ciently numerous, plain, and perspicuous, for the
assistance of the teacher, or the comprehension of the
pupil. Besides, in works which are used, especially
confined to the principles of a single source, an
abundance of matter is infernal, which is not
only useless, but an encumbrance in the prosecution
of a particular object of inquiry. The simple points
on which the student wishes to fix his attention, are
too often scattered over the pages of a bulky volume,
and at found with difficulty, amidst the theories
and hypotheses, logical deductions, poetical embellish-
ments, and moral reflections, with which most of
our valuable and expensive publications abound.
In the search after articles of elementary instruction,
the moments which ought to be employed in treat-
ing them in the memory, are wasted; and the mind becomes fatigued by labours which yield not
the expected profit, and rewards of felicity and well-directed exertion. On the other hand, most of
the works, whose price is low enough to admit of
their being studied as class books in our seminaries,
are very defective, in many respects. To furnish a
cheap and useful manual for the teacher, and for
the pupil, has been my endeavor in the following
Treatise. It has no claims to public confidence, but
such as arise from the credit due to the authors, of
whose labors I have availed myself in its compilation.
As an Instructor of youth, I have long exper-
ienced the want of a concise and familiar introduction
to the use of the globes, and of maps, as instru-
ments of indispensable importance in the study of
geography and astronomy. In the hope, that this
attempt to supply my own need, may be serviceable
to gentlemen who are engaged in the tuition of
youth, and to students in general, I have ventured
to publish it in its present form. Should it prove
useful—and not only lighten the labour, but facilitate
the acquisition of instruction, I shall feel grateful
to that Divine Being, who has enabled me to
contribute even a humble mite towards enriching
the mind of the rising generation.

Just received, and for Sale, by
S. DRAPER, No. 10, Union-street.
Oct. 8.

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James Read,

Offers for Sale, at No. 101 & 102, Court-street,
1st fl., yellow, black Broadcloths & Cuttings,
& feather and green ¹² Buff ¹⁰ milled Black
TANNED, ¹⁰ Cuttings, ¹⁰ Cutters.

5 Yds. & com. white do Black & white Cambric,
Cottons and Druffs, ¹⁰ Brown Cottons,
British Shirings, ¹⁰ Plain hems, ¹⁰ lace & lace
Cottons, ¹⁰ net MUSLINS,

Clothes & Conspicacies, ¹⁰ Figured leath, ¹⁰ net Crapé,
Cotton. Shaw's and Huds ¹⁰ Spider & lace, bird's eye
Buttons, ¹⁰ and dup Netting,

Cotton Damask, ¹⁰ Lace & leath half Huds.
color'd cotton Balls, ¹⁰ Silk Hosiery.

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passage, apply to A. WOOD, No. 1, Spear's wharf.

N. B. 50 barrels of light Freight can be taken on
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towmorrow it offered this day. Oct 19

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The good schooner HERO, J.
Cook, master (an experienced pilot)
will fall in a few days, having part
of her freight engaged—for trans-
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