

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Head of Representatives, February 18.

Mr. Porter introduced a resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill, to authorize the President of the U. S. to raise, organize and equip, a professional army of 20,000 volunteers in addition to the additional regular force to be raised. Mr. Porter observed that his object was; that we might obtain a force immediately, for immediate operations. His wish is, to offer sufficient temptations to our respectable yeomanry to come forward. He hoped his proposition would be received with the same candour he makes it. If, said he, we can trust ourselves, in our acts and declarations, and war is intended against Great Britain; and, he added, we ought not to despise the character of this enemy. We may be assured, that he will not be supine and idle, while we are preparing. She does not generally wait to give the second blow. She may give us one, where we don't expect it. He did not wish to accuse any gentleman of apathy. We ought to know our situation. No one had, with more reluctance, determined to abandon our peaceable and prosperous situation, than himself. Having come to the determination, we ought to prosecute the war with vigor. He lived on the Niagara river, and within the reach of the guns of a British fort; he had many friends in Canada; but this would not restrain him from supporting the rights of our government, as his friends would theirs. The war ought to be promptly undertaken, and speedily decided. He knew something of the British force in the Canadas. They have a force of between 5 and 6000 effective men in Quebec, who dare not leave their fortresses; besides which, they have scattered, in both Provinces, between 2 and 3000 more, and a militia of about 20,000, much inferior to ours in every respect. The British cannot throw any greater force into those Provinces, until about June, after the ice is out. It is our highest wisdom to take it before that time. No one can suppose the 25,000 men, scattered as they are, and not yet recruited, and the officers not yet commissioned, can be used for that purpose. The men, now proposed, can be procured in the Northern and Eastern States, if we will but say the word, and may be ready by the first of June.—If we could soon raise about 14,000 volunteers, and join to them 5 or 6000 regulars, we might very soon reduce Quebec, and after the reduction and supplying them with the regulars to be raised, they might then go and reduce Halifax and Nova Scotia. The States of New York and Vermont alone could supply the men; but the people of those states would not enlist for five years. Mr. Porter then proceeded to show, that by the constitution the militia cannot be compelled to go without the limits of the U. States. The eyes and noses being taken the resolution was negatived.—Ayes 49, noes 58.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Washington, Feb. 6.

It is confidently reported in the political circles here, that Mr. Foster has proposed to our cabinet, that the treaty signed in 1806, by Messrs. Monroe & Pinkney, in behalf of the U. States, and Lords Holland and Auckland of the part of G. Britain, shall now be ratified by the two governments. The note annexed to that treaty by the British commissioners is to be stricken out. Some provision or arrangement is to be made in relation to impressment, as soon as practicable. It is believed by some of the friends of government, that the proposition of Mr. Foster will be acceded to. I give you these reports, without vouching for the truth. Yet I must add, that they appear to me not to be devoid of probability. Should they be accurate, an immediate change in our measures must take place, highly interesting in more than one respect.

From the (Vermont) Washingtonian.

"Ketland & Co.—London."

It has been alleged that this mark on the muzzles of the Indians' Guns, was proof of their being armed by the British—meaning ways to have it understood that they are armed by the British GOVERNMENT—OR OUR DESTRUCTION.

But does this circumstance prove any such thing? Look at our own militia. Are they not

armed by the British?—Where shall we find a single company, well armed, in which we may not find "Ketland & Co." or some other "London" mark?

Perhaps every Vermont is armed by the British:—not indeed so well as he ought to be.

"KETLAND & CO.—LONDON." U. S.

But it is said that many of the Prophet's Guns had "Ketland & Co.—London," with U. S. added, and this is considered as proof of British agency, and of "British Villany." It is urged, that they must have added the U. S. to deceive US.

I can explain this. There are in the United States, thousands of stands of arms belonging to the Government, marked "Ketland & Co. London"—to which the Government adds its mark of U. S. to prevent a loss by stealth, or illicit sale, or otherwise; and these arms thus marked, are put into the hands of the United States' troops; or, if sold to the Indians by our own government.

The British have enough to answer for in all conscience, without being charged with putting U. S. upon the muskets they give or sell to the Indians. If this proves that the British arm the Indians against our people and government, then it proves they arm our regular troops for the purpose of taking Canada.

I do not say this to vindicate the British, but to do justice. As I have already stated, they have enough to answer for, without preferring against them fictitious complaints. I am ready to fight them—if our government says so. But let us know what we fight for before we begin; let us not commence a war on vague suspicion. In short, let us "tell truth and shame the devil!"

Deserters.—The President of the U. States has by proclamation, dated the 7th inst. granted a full and free pardon to all deserters from the American army, who shall surrender themselves at any military post within 4 months from the said date.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1812.

For the GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

AS the term for which our present Representatives were elected is about to expire, it is indeed proper enough to call the attention of the Public to the considerations by which they ought to be influenced in their future choice.—In the ordinary transactions of life people generally resort to those who are best qualified to perform for them the services required; yet in the important business of Legislation they do not appear to be always guided by the same rational inducement: and we frequently see them select, to make Laws for them, men to whom, on common occasions, they would not trust the management of their most trifling personal concerns. Men whose occupations and habits seem necessarily to preclude them from any knowledge of public business; and sometimes men whose private characters entitle them to very little confidence. With many, to bellow for the Public Weal, and to exclaim against the Government, is esteemed a sufficient qualification; and the success of some who have had no other merit to recommend them, is a lamentable proof of the triumph of impudence over credulity.—It would be vain to attempt to account for this on any rational principles. It can proceed only from the grossest prejudice; from the envy we are too apt to entertain for persons of attainments superior to our own; or the malignant insinuations of those who from factious or other unworthy motives would persuade the uninformed part of the community, that they whose education and habits of life qualify them best for this important task, are disposed to seek their individual advantage, by sacrificing the interest of their constituents; carefully keeping out of sight the important circumstance that they must be bound by the Laws which they assist in making for others.

A piece in your last paper, under the signature of Care, is evidently intended to operate upon such prejudices, and foment such groundless jealousies. According to it one would suppose that the Government was always on the watch to oppress the people. But would we take the trouble to consider, that the liberal Constitution under which we live is the spontaneous gift of the Government of the United Kingdom; that all the establishments for keeping it in operation are formed and paid by our mother country; that we are not called on to defray any part of the expence; it must be apparent that the Government and the People can have no separate interests, and that the only view and purpose of the former can be to have the co-operation of the Representatives of the Peo-

ple to make the Provinces flourishing and happy.—An ignorant man is incapable of judging of the measures proper for this purpose, and is liable to be misled and to become the tool of the factious man who will oppose for the sake of opposition, or to give himself an air of importance. A man of understanding and candor can see and will pursue the proper course. Such a man this country has been fortunate enough to have for their Representative during the two last Parliaments; and if he is willing again to undertake the task, I trust that those whom he has thus faithfully represented will have good sense enough to return a member who does so much honor to their choice.—It is true he is an Englishman, and as such may fall within the fourth exception of your correspondent Care, the word degenerated being added merely as a cloak. In this paragraph of the precious production alluded to, "more is meant than meets the ear;" and it is impossible to read it without indignation. Its disloyalty is too thinly disguised not to be apparent. The writer would say in plain terms if he durst speak out, "do not choose an Englishman because he will be desirous that you should identify yourselves with his country, and will be cordial in his co-operation for the defence of the Province "at this time against the designs of your friends in the American States." This is plainly enough insinuated; for it is impossible to suppose that the term outlandish people was meant to apply to America. Indeed from the whole tenor of the publication in question, it appears to be the production of some incendiary whose aim is to disseminate the seeds of distrust and disaffection, and to lessen the confidence of the people in that Government which has the strongest claims to our attachment.

I cannot but regret to see your paper disgraced by a piece as contemptible for its style, as it is exceptional for its matter. They who pretend to give us Lectures upon Politics ought at least to know how to spell; and should remember also that they are addressing a people who are proud of their Loyalty, and respect the Name and Principles of Englishmen.

An Elector of the County of Frontenac.

SPEECH

Of his Honor the President, on closing the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I embrace the earliest moment to prorogue this Session of the Legislature, that the Country may derive, at this critical juncture, the full benefit of your personal influence and example.

The exigency of the times can authorize me to give my consent to the amended Militia Bill; for under circumstances of less urgency, its very limited duration would oblige me to reject it.

Your liberality in affording me the means to enable me to carry its otherwise salutary provisions into effect, demands my warmest acknowledgments.—Whilst the true interests of the Country are consulted, every possible regard will be paid to the comfort and convenience of the individuals whom the Militia Law may call into action.

The other Bills which you have passed this Session, will, I trust, effectually promote the beneficial purposes for which they are intended.

I place full reliance in the exertions of your best endeavors to cherish and maintain that spirit of loyalty and attachment to the true principles of the Constitution, which happily at this time pervades every class of the community.

Any attempt to disseminate disaffection amongst us will be repelled with indignation, and you will not fail, in your respective stations, to point out and bring to justice, all such persons who by their conduct, may endanger the Public tranquillity.

Having communicated every thing that occurs to me on this occasion, Gentlemen, I now dis-

miss you with a confident hope that you will not cease individually to give full efficacy and support to those Laws which can alone preserve the Peace, and promote the Prosperity of this Province.

House of Assembly, York, Feb. 21.

The Militia act has passed both Houses; by it all from the age of 18 to 45, will have to turn out six days in each month to drill.

We announce with the highest satisfaction and pleasure the safe arrival of Lieut. Governor Gore and Family at Torbay, on the 11th December, after a short passage of 26 days.—York Gazette.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS' barn containing 5000 bushels of corn, and 35 bales cotton, has lately been burnt in North Carolina.—This Mr. Williams has been punished for his unrighteous speech delivered in congress lately, containing the following expressions:—

"Mr. Speaker (said he) I cannot conceive of my passion, of my deadly hatred against England. Did I direct the red artillery of Heaven, I would soon drive from her moorings that fast anchored Isle."—N. Y. Gazette.



DIED,

At Elizabethtown, the 12th February last, Mr. Daniel F. Carley, a Student at Law.—He spent his life in the acquisition of knowledge that might render him a useful member of society, and comfort to his parents in their declining years, but the cruel arm of Death cut him off in the vigor of youth, and thus deprived society of a useful member, and blighted the fond expectations of his parents. [Communicated.]

To be Let,

AND possession given the fifteenth day of April next, the House at present occupied by Mr. George Oliver, Blacksmith. Inquire of the subscriber.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

March 14, 1812.

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50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Sheep-House of the Subscriber, on Sunday night last, Six EWES; heavy with Lamb. Whoever will give information so that the offender or offenders be convicted of the same, shall receive the above Reward.

J. SMALL.

York, 10th March, 1812.

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To Clothiers.

THE subscriber informs the Clothiers that he erects Machines for Shearing Cloth; the utility of them are such that they are worthy every workman's notice; a boy twelve years old can tend them. They perform the work of Shearing in a neat manner, and will shear sixty yards in one hour; they are not liable to cut the Cloth, or to get out of repair. The price of them is one hundred dollars; there will be a reduction to those that pay the cash down. Those Clothiers who wish to purchase Machines, will apply to the subscriber, in the town of Hope, District of New Castle, and Province of Upper Canada.

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Hope, March 11, 1812.

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20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday Evening, the 7th inst. an indentured Apprentice to the Coopering business, by the name of THOMAS PAXTON; about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 19 years of age, light complexion—had on when he went away a mix'd gray short coat with metal buttons, velvet pantaloons, laced boots, black hat, black silk handkerchief, and took with him several articles of clothing.—And I do hereby forbid any person or persons whomsoever harboring or employing the said apprentice, under the penalty of being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.—The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber.

JAMES ROBINSON, Cooper.

Kingston, March 9, 1812.

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