

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Ralph Higinbotham, Mr. Archibald Golder, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Richard B. Watts to Miss Mary Watson.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Baltimore, 16th March, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I had the pleasure, yesterday, to receive your letter of the 14th instant, and comply, with cheerfulness, with your request to state to you the circumstances which have come to my knowledge in relation to Mr. John Henry, while here on his way to and from Washington, and giving you the annexed extract of a letter I received from him.

Although Mr. Henry had married (in 1799) a niece of my mother, I never knew him until the 24th of last January, when he arrived here on his way to the seat of government, on which day he called and introduced himself to me and to my family, and finding him interesting by his fund of information and gentility of manner, I had frequent conversations with him during his stay here, in which he indulged occasionally, in severe remarks on the British administration—and on his return from Washington, he informed me that he had been cruelly and persistently treated by them, making use of parts of the precise language, to the best of my recollection, which I find he has addressed to the secretary of state in his letter to him of the 29th Feb. In relation to Sir James Craig, he informed me that he had introduced himself to the governor general's notice by several communications he made to him on important subjects, which were considered as drawn up with ability, and were very acceptable to the governor. He left this city for Washington on the last day of January, and returned thence on or about the 11th ult. While he was in Washington a letter was received from N. York, addressed to him here, which, by mistaking the superscription, was received at our post-office, and opened by a gentleman of this city, who discovering his error, and knowing that I had acquaintance with Mr. Henry, sent the letter to me with the proper explanation. This letter, which contained a bank note for 100 dollars, I handed to Mr. Henry on the day of his return from Washington (with others I received for him during his absence), explaining to him the circumstance which had occasioned its being opened. He took out its enclosure of \$100, enveloped it in my presence and at my desk, and returned it by the mail for N. York. On the 12th ultimo he proceeded on his journey eastward by the way of York & Lancaster, but being impeded by the ice in the Susquehanna, he returned to this city. On the morning of the 14th I received a short note from him, desiring to see me at his lodgings, and requesting that his being here should not be made known to any one, as he was much fatigued and not disposed for visits. Calling on him, he showed to me a deed of conveyance, duly authenticated in Washington, of an estate in Languedoc in France, made by a gentleman of that country now in Washington, where the fact of this conveyance is, I am told, currently known and spoken of.—On the morning on which he left our town, the second and last time, (Monday the 17th ult.) he called on me with a request to assist him in the negotiation with our banks of a certificate, which he showed to me, issued by the bank of Columbia for \$48,000 purporting in the usual bank phraseology I believe, that the said sum was placed on the books of the Bank of Columbia, "at the credit of the Mechanics Bank of New-York, to the order of John Henry."—I called on one of our banks, in pursuance of his request, with him, where his certificate was received, and exchanged to his satisfaction. On his reaching N. York, he addressed to me a letter dated 27th ult. which being exhibited by me to several friends here, they suggested the propriety of forwarding authenticated extracts thereof into that neighbourhood of our country, where he represents having been (fruitlessly) employed to excite disaffection. This suggestion appearing to me just and reasonable, I have assented to the transmission to Boston of an authenticated extract from his said letter (of which I annex a copy herewith) tending to counteract any unmerited insinuations which the illiberal might be inclined to make in consequence of the erasure of some of the lines in that copy of his communications which he has given to our government. With great respect,

I am, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant, EDWARD J. COALE.

P. S.—In corroboration of Henry's declaration, contained in the annexed extract that his mission or the papers connected with it, do not contain a single line that can expose any human being in the United States to censure, it may be proper for me to add, that he informed me in the course of his account of his connection with Sir J. Craig, that while at Boston he forwarded to the Governor several important communications.—I interrupted him by asking if they criminated any citizen of this country, he promptly replied that they did not, and added "it was not in his power directly or indirectly to affect the reputation of any individual of the U. States."

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Extract of a letter from John Henry to Edward J. Coale, being the whole of the letter except words complimentary to E. J. Coale's family.

"NEW-YORK, 27th FEB. 1812. "In eight days I hope to find a good opportunity to cross the Atlantic. There are vessels bound to England and France and I am somewhat undecided as to which of the two it is most expedient to go for direct.—Perhaps I may think it best to go to the continent—at all events, let me know if I can be useful to you, and give me such general instructions on that head, as may enable me to avail myself of circumstances. Of myself I have not much to say. You will recollect our conversations, and all I communicated on the subject of the perfidy and ingratitude of the British ministers. I find that my disappointment has been insidiously ascribed to my own indiscretion rather than to their dishonesty. But I have laid a plan for their punishment and exposure that will make them feel that I am no contemptible enemy. Should you see any publication on that subject at any time, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation the spirit of party may suggest, that my political mission or the papers connected with it, contain a single line that can expose any human being in the U. S. to censure. My view in the British government is confined to general national affairs. I cannot ever reduce my political system or opinions to the miserable standard of party, nor yield the independence of my feelings or the suggestions of my experience, to the directions of little local leaders, whose existence is ephemeral and information diminutive. In gratifying my personal resentments, I am obliged to consult only my individual feelings. With these no man has any concern, I am alone the judge of the measure of retaliation and the satisfaction to be sought.

This letter I confide to you in confidence, until such time as you think it necessary, to make use of it, and then I trust to your friendship to explain my motives. Your assured friend, (Signed) J. HENRY."

CURE FOR THE CANCER. The following receipt for the cure of cancer, is recommended upon very respectable authority as an easy, sure, and simple remedy; it is copied from the Belfast News Letter. Boil the West Turkey figs in new milk, which will thicken by being boiled. Apply them broken or whole to the affected part, and the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed, with some milk. Remember always to use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least one more in the day, and drink about a quarter of a pint of the milk that the figs are boiled in, twice in the 24 hours if the stomach will bear it. This course must be steadily observed for three or four months at least. The cure of an old man who died at the age of a hundred and five, was effected with about 6 lbs. of figs only. The Cancer, which began at a corner of his mouth, had eat through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return.—But on any such appearance the figs again should be applied. The first application will be attended with a good deal of pain; but afterwards the patient will find ease and relief from every dressing. A woman cured by this remedy, had been afflicted with the Cancer for above ten years—and her breast bled excessively. Twelve pounds of figs cured her.

Extract of a letter from governor Harrison, dated 4th March, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 26th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoos, Winebagos, and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe which had joined the prophet, had employed the Weas and Red River tribes to mediate for them; and a Chief of the latter was the principal Orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Pottawatimies, Kickapoos, Miamis, and Delawares, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, & that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father, the President for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had been lately under the influence of the Prophet; that they acknow-

ledge that it was the fault of that bad man, that the late great calamity had fallen upon them. The principal Winebagos chief of the party which had joined the prophet, was present as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which had lately been done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tomahawk, and to bring one or two of the principal men to accompany the chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action, (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were practised upon them by the Prophet, to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winebagos, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostility as soon as he arrives among them.—Tecumseh has returned and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return and that he was now ready to visit the President. I have informed the other Indians he may go with them, but not as their leaders. They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. Extract of a letter from Louisiana Territory dated February 18, 1812: "You ask me what are the impressions in this territory as to Indian hostilities since the battle on the Washash. The apprehensions of the great body of inhabitants, are, that we shall have a general Indian war; the northern Indians last week killed a family in the district of St. Charles, and manifested a determination to make an attack on Fort Madison situated 300 miles up the Mississippi above St. Louis; Governor Harrison, marched yesterday with part of the St. Louis militia, for the upper settlements in Missouri. My own opinion is, that the middle districts will not be visited by the hostile Indians; but the northern settlements will, I think be broken up, unless great exertions are made by the government."

LONDON, JANUARY 23. The mail from Helligoland, brings additional proofs of the probability of a war between Russia and France. Gen. Blucher's batteries expected to commence in chief, have been dismantled of their guns, to prevent the English from getting them in case troops should be marched off to join an army.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 24. AMERICA.

Mr. Whitbread asked the Chancellor the Excisequer, whether he had any objections to the publication of the correspondence between the American and British governments.

Mr. Perceval said he certainly should object to publication, until some decided promise had taken place.

Mr. Whitbread then gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of making a motion of this subject.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he should after the removal of the restrictions from the Prince Regent, move, that an humble address be presented to his royal highness, rescinding the orders in council, and the system of licensing.

BOSTON, MARCH 21. By the Governor Sumner, from Gibraltar, have received a Chronicle of that place of the 25th Jan. from which I have made the following extracts:

"GIBRALTAR, Jan. 25.—The master of a coasting vessel, arrived at Algeiras, on the 16th, when he sailed, intelligence had been received of Valencia having capitulated on the 9th, Gen. Blake remaining prisoner of war with about 5000 troops who followed him into the city, after the defeat on the 26th. He adds, that Gens. Mili and Freyre, with their two divisions, making together, 10,000 men, had succeeded in effecting their retreat towards Alicant, although an attempt had been made by the enemy to prevent them included in the capitulation, as was the case with Vedel's troops, when Daport was rendered.

As the Packet was coming out of Malaga she boarded the H. M. ship Active, which had captured the French frigate Pomone, of 6 guns, and 350 men, after a severe action, in which the former had ten men killed and wounded."

CONGRESSIONAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, March 23.

Mr. Milnor presented the petition of Smith & Montgomery, and several other merchants of Philadelphia, requesting liberty to import from Great-Britain sundry articles purchased anterior to a knowledge of the President's proclamation of Nov. 2d, 1810. Referred as usual.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims made a report on the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais, which concluded with a resolution that the claim was unreasonable, and ought not to be granted. The report was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Milnor, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for inquiring whether any or what alterations are necessary in the act describing the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of any state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in any other state, reported that the committee do not think any alterations at this time advisable.

Mr. Turner asked leave of absence to his colleague Mr. Richardson, from Saturday next to the close of the session. Granted to 26.

Mr. Tracey asked leave of absence to his colleague Mr. Sammons from to-morrow till the end of the session. Granted without a division.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill organizing a corps of Artificers. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The engrossed bill appropriating land for certain refugees from Cabada and Nova Scotia, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgley offered the following resolution: Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before the house a statement showing the quotas payable by each state of the Direct Tax laid by the act, entitled, "an act for laying and collecting a Direct Tax within the United States," the amount of said tax that has been paid by each state respectively into the treasury of the U. States, and the respective sums and dates of payment, the expenses in each state of collecting said taxes, and the balance of the tax of each state now due.

Mr. Ridgley said his object was to obtain information; and, by what has been enabled the house to judge what reliance can be placed on the proposed direct tax of three millions.

Mr. Blackledge tho't the information required by the resolution already before the house, and moved that it lie on the table.— For lying on table 44; against it 44: the speaker decided in favour of the motion to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill granting a certain lot of land in New-Orleans to the Ursuline Nuns, in exchange for another.— The bill was agreed to, reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Nelson took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Washington College, [a Seminary in this city.] The bill was agreed to, reported to the house and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Laroock in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Elisha Winslow, after a debate, on motion of the speaker the committee rose reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Lewis took the chair in committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Wm. Hubbell.— The report after discussion and amendment was agreed to; the committee of the whole then rose and referred it to the committee of claims to bring in a bill conformably & then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 24. Mr. Pitkin offered sundry documents relating to the burning of the Asia, and the Ger-shom, by a French squadron, in January last, in pursuance of orders issued by the French government to burn and destroy all vessels bound to or from an enemy's port. Laid on the table.

Mr. Goldsborough offered further testimony in favour of the children of Major Roxburg, Somerset county, Md. who claim the payment of a final settlement certificate for many years lost, afterwards found. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Wright, from the committee of military affairs, reported a bill for establishing an ordinance department. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Bacon. Resolved, that the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house an account in detail of all sums now due, and to whom, for labour, materials and services of every nature and kind whatsoever, which have heretofore been furnished or performed towards erecting or repairing the Capitol and the President's house, or for furnishing furniture for the same; also whether any and what compensations are now allowed for the service of superintending those objects, and the nature of those services.— Resolution adopted, and a committee of two appointed to wait on the President.

The engrossed bill for incorporating the trustees of Washington College, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. McKee recommitted to the committee of the District of Columbia.

The house went in a committee of the whole Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill for establishing a corps of artificers. The bill was agreed to, reported to the house, confirmed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Brackenridge took the chair in committee of the whole on the patent bill. A variety of amendments were proposed & adopted. Considerable discussion took place on the question whether the patent hereafter to be granted should extend to twenty-one years, or remain as now for fourteen years, but no decision took place, and the committee rose and reported progress and had leave to sit again; when the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 25. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Milnor. Resolved that the Attorney Gen. of the U. S. be requested to examine & report whether any and what alterations, amendments and additions are necessary in the penal code of the U. States to render the same less sanguinary and more efficient.

Mr. Milnor mentioned many instances in which the penal laws were shown to need amendment; and suggested the propriety in many instances of abolishing the punishment of death or stripes, if not in all cases.

Mr. Laroock moved to amend the resolution by inserting "a select committee" instead of the "Attorney General."

Mr. Smilie was opposed to the amendment, the attorney general would attend to it and report next session, a select committee would not have time.

Mr. Mitchell & Mr. Bacon spoke against the amendment. Mr. McKim called for the ayes and noes on the amendment, 15 only were in favour of calling them.

For the amendment 36. Mr. Ridgley moved that it lie on the table. For lying on the table, 36. Mr. Standford requested the mover to say the Attorney General be directed, instead of requested. Mr. Milnor consented.

Mr. Little moved to strike out "Attorney General," and insert "President of the U. States."