

And to draw the knight to the... of the Chateaugay river—but instead of following the general, his knightship retired before him. It is ridiculous enough to find in this report, that the commander in chief of the British army, and Maj. General Dewatterville, and other great dignitaries, should have been engaged at the head of 300 militia & Indians! Is this the kind of force with which these heroes mean to defend his majesty's province of Lower Canada? If so, we predict, that like Sheaffe and Proctor, &c. those mighty generals will soon leave the Canadian militia to fight their own battles, & that the next news we have, will be that they are snug in Quebec.

General Harrison has arrived at Fort George with from 1500 to 2000 men; and will probably soon move down the Lake, as the whole of the enemy's force have retreated to Kingston.

The corps which lately left Fort George under Col. Scott, of eight hundred and fifty has arrived at Sackett's Harbor. The colonel has proceeded to join Gen. Wilkinson.

The Kentucky volunteers under Gov. Shelby, as also the mounted regiment under Col. Johnson, (who was recovering from his wounds) have been dismissed, & have returned home. The prisoners captured by Gen. Harrison have been sent to Chillicothe. Gen. Cass is Gov. pro tem. of the Michigan territory, and has a force at Malden and Sandwich.

3419 of the hostile Indians, have tendered their submission at Detroit.

The secretary of War, and his excellency Gov. Tompkins, have arrived here from Sackett's Harbor.

From the Albany Register.

COMMODORE PERRY.

The Common Council of this city having learnt on Saturday evening, that Commodore Perry had arrived at Schenectady, on his way to Newport, R. I. (his place of nativity) instantly dispatched an express to him, with a view to ascertain when he would leave Schenectady. Upon the return of the Messenger, it was learnt with inexpressible pleasure that Commodore Perry would arrive at Albany on Monday. Accordingly a Committee were appointed by the Common Council, in order to make suitable arrangements to receive him. The following orders were issued by the committee, viz.

1. The military to assemble this day, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Western Hay Scales. Col. Vischer, Marshall of the day.

2. The common council and citizens will assemble at the same time and place, and proceed to Douw's Tavern, on the Turnpike, there to receive Commodore Perry, and to escort him into the city.

3. On the arrival of the escort at the Hay Scales, a federal salute will be fired; the military will then form in front, and proceed with the escort to the capitol, where the military will open, and the procession move to the hall of the capitol, where the Freedom of the City, in a gold case, and the Sword voted by the common council, will be presented to Commodore Perry.

4. After which the procession will again form, and proceed to the Commodore's quarters; during which time the bells will be rung, and a federal salute be fired.

J. V. N. YATES,
JOHN BLECKER,
TUNIS VAN VECHTEN, } Com.
S. S. LUSH.

Albany, Nov. 3, 1813.

Pursuant to these arrangements, the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants, together with a numerous concourse of citizens, proceeded, on Monday, to Douw's tavern, where Commodore Perry, in company with Col. Charles Kane, and attended by a respectable escort from the city of Schenectady, were received by the common council, the Albany cavalry under captain Humphries, and a large assemblage of citizens in carriages, &c. who greeted the Hero of Lake Erie with the loudest acclamations of joy. After taking some refreshment, the procession again formed, and proceeded to the capitol, where, after the usual military display, firing, &c. &c. the mayor delivered the following address to Com. Perry.

SIR,
We hasten in the name of our constituents; in the name of our common country; to hail the Hero, who has evinced to the world, that it is only necessary, "so meet the enemy, to make them" his.

Animated by the same sentiment which pervades the nation, the common council avail themselves of this occasion to express their gratitude to you, for your late victory over the enemy on Lake Erie. To add to the splendour of the triumph, it was achieved by an inferior force. Thus, in a moment, while you added new honors to the American name, you gave security to a defenceless frontier against savage barbarity, and entitled yourself to the wreath of immortal glory.

Under such commanders, Britain will find America invincible. Even on that element where her boasted superiority had been hitherto acknowledged; she will learn that the sun of her naval glory will soon be eclipsed in lustre, by the stars which emblazon our national standard.

The gratitude of your country is your richest reward. This is not the language of adulation; it would be unworthy of the occasion, and of you. But that heart which beats not with rapture at the recital of such heroic exploits, must be cold indeed to all those patriotic sentiments which ennoble man, and render life truly dear and valuable.

We beg leave, on behalf of the common council, and in testimony of the high respect we entertain for your character, and services, to present you the Freedom of the City, and a Sword, of which we ask your acceptance; fully satisfied, that that sword will never be drawn but in defence of the rights, the honor and independence of your country.

The Commodore returned the following Answer:

SIR,
The honor done me this day by the Common Council of the city of Albany, will ever be recollected with gratitude and pleasure. To merit the approbation of my country is the dearest wish of my heart. Should I ever be called again to meet the enemy, I shall bear in mind that I am a Citizen of Albany, and that I wear a Sword, given to me under a pledge never to be drawn but in support of our country's rights, honor and independence.

The procession then formed, and proceeded through State, Pearl, Columbia, Market and Court-streets, to the Eagle Tavern, the Commodore's quarters, where, amid the loud acclamations of the citizens, (the pure and spontaneous effusions of patriotism and joy) the Commodore alighted from his carriage, and was conducted by the mayor and recorder, and several other gentlemen, as well military as civil, into an apartment prepared for the purpose.

The whole proceeding was conducted with regularity and decorum, every breast seemed to glow with grateful feeling, & every heart beat responsive accents of gratulation to the renowned Hero of Lake Erie.

This testimony of respect was closed in the evening by an elegant ball, at which more than one hundred ladies attended—whose attractive charms and joyous smiles spoke a language truly animating to those who nobly fight the battles of their country.

The Eagle Tavern was most brilliantly illuminated, and a transparency over an Eagle, with the words, "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS," gave great effect to this interesting scene.

It gives us great pleasure to learn, that the Corporation intend to give a public dinner this day at the Eagle Tavern, in honor of this Naval Hero, and that the committees on the part of the Common Council and of the Citizens, have made arrangements for the purpose.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 5th of Sept. contains the following paragraph, which we have not before seen published—

"The object of Lord Walpole's mission to the Northern continent is to meet the American commissioners, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, at St. Petersburg, to negotiate with them under the mediation of the emperor, an accommodation between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Walpole we understand, took out with him copies of all the correspondence in the preceding negotiations of the Americans, both with this government and with that of France, which he studied with constant and particular attention during his voyage to Gottenburgh, where he arrived on the 18th of August, and having received there some fresh instructions from England, sailed for the Russian Capital.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
The paragraph which was copied into our paper of yesterday, from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of September 5th, relative to the mission of Lord Walpole, having excited some conversation, we think proper to remark, that in no other paper, (and we have a file from the 9th to the 26th of September) do we find any confirmation of the hope, held out, that he was authorized to treat with our commissioners. On the contrary, an article which appeared in several of the London papers from the 11th to the 13th of September, which we have already published and which we insert again, states that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were preparing to leave St. Petersburg. The same report is mentioned in a letter of Sept. 18th, and other letters of a still later date received in this town, although silent as to this rumour, express a belief that Great Britain will enter into no negotiation with this Country, under the auspices of Russia.

On these facts we leave every one to form his own conclusion.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A morning paper says, "letters from St. Petersburg state, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had received their dismissal from the Imperial Court, the mediation of the Emperor to restore peace between the United States and Great Britain not having been accepted by the latter. An official notice having been delivered to this effect, the American Plenipotentiaries were preparing to take their departure."

A letter from an eminent merchant in London, dated Sept. 18, and received on Sunday last, expresses a belief that our Envoys would leave Russia by the first of October if no British Commissioner met them before that time.

From the Troy Post, Nov. 9.

CONSCRIPTS.

In the course of last week many of the militia who were lately ordered to the northern frontier, returned through this village, on their way home—closely pursued by an unrelenting foe, the spectres of hunger and nakedness. These men, after having been dragged from their business and homes by the order of a weak Commander in Chief, were hurried off to the north, and on their arrival at the Chateaugay wilderness, were allowed to remain quietly ten or twelve days, and then dismissed by Gen. Hampton, and permitted to make the best of their way home, without receiving any pay—many of them were obliged to sell their blankets, and some of them even other parts of their clothing, to buy provisions, before they reached this town! Twenty-five out of the fifteen hundred volunteered to accompany the army into Canada! O, how great how mortifying the contrast, says the great editor of the Argus, which at present seems to exist between our eastern and western militia! Oh, how mortifying it must be to the authors of this "glorious struggle," and the thousands who derive good fat livings from the continuance of it, that the Militia of the Northern and Eastern states will not comply with an unconstitutional requisition, by invading a foreign territory.

From the Cooperstown Federalist.

CONSCRIPTS RELEASED.

It gives us pleasure in being able to state that the militia who were lately drafted from this county have been released from their tour of duty, and are only waiting to receive their pay, when they will return to their homes. Some of Col. Metcalf's regiment of artillery, have already arrived. At the same time we express our satisfaction at their release from the toils of a camp at this wet and inclement season of the year, duty compels us to say, that the conduct of Gov. Tompkins, in ordering them out for so short a service, is very reprehensible. The consequences of this step are, many families have suffered severely, and the State has derived no benefit. Aside from the expense incurred; it is vexatious to our citizens, and evidences but little regard in the Governor for individual interest.

LANSINGBOROUGH, Nov. 9.

Gov. Tompkins's Army.

The conscripts which rendezvoused at Waterford a few weeks since and marched from thence to Plattsburgh, returned home during the last week, not in companies or half companies, but in pairs and singly. It appears, that on their arrival at Plattsburgh, they were ordered to

join Gen. Hampton's army at Chateaugay, for the purpose of assisting in the conquest of Canada. They accordingly proceeded to Chateaugay; when all but about twenty (officers as well as men) availed themselves of their constitutional privilege, and refused to pass the boundary-line of their country. After receiving much abusive language from the General, they were discharged, without their pay, and with but four days rations for their journey to beg their way home. The few who volunteered for Canada, were put under the command of the regular officers, and marched off with the army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The President of the U. States has conferred upon Captain Stephen H. Moore of the Baltimore Volunteers, the office of collector of the revenue for the city and county of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 13.

Count of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County. Spt. Term, 1813.

In conformity with the acts concerning crimes and punishments, and agreeably to the appointments of the Hon. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county—

The committee respectfully Report that they have, with attention, examined the several apartments in the Penitentiary, and have much pleasure in stating the great order, regularity, industry, and cleanliness throughout the whole.

The committee find no cause of complaint among the criminals; on the contrary, they have stated much satisfaction at the kind and humane treatment they experience from Mr. Hynson. The committee do not deem it out of their province of duty to represent, that the portion of building occupied by the women, is too limited, either for health or convenience, owing to the late increase of criminals—they have found twelve or thirteen crowded into rooms not calculated for more than eight; and they consider the want of an Hospital apartment for females, is an evil which should be obviated. The committee are well convinced that there is no cause of complaint in the power of the Inspectors or Superintendent to remove; they are well apprised that the remedy rests with the Legislature, whose liberality, heretofore, in support of this meritorious and important establishment induces them to hope that an application from the Inspectors to that Honorable Body, at their next session, will produce ample means to furnish the necessary extension of accommodation.

The committee have furnished a list herewith, stating the number of criminals and the different occupations at which they are employed.

Richardson Stuart,
Luke Tiernan,
David Burke,
A. Welsh,
Peter Frick,
James Martin,

Account of the employment of the prisoners in the Penitentiary on 6th November, 1813:

Smithing	2
Carpentering	2
Cordwaining	41, 2 of which at fine works.
Cutters	2
Winding thread	1
Weaving with hand shuttles	5
Do. with fly do.	5
Quilters	4
Picking and boiling oak-um stuff.	23
Cooks & bakers	4
Jobbers	2
Hospital nurse	1
Invalids	4—101 men
Spinning	53
Sewing	8
Washing	5
Picking oakum	3
Binding shoes	1
House work	4
Sick	10—84 women
Total,	185 True copy.

MR. PAYNE

Of Boston, has been performing at Liverpool, England, and had a benefit which was attended by most of the wealthy and fashionable inhabitants of the city. At the close of the evening he took his leave of the audience in an address, which was received with much sensibility. The next day an affectionate letter was sent to him by the manager of the Theatre.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN 1812.

A REPORTER WANTED.

A person qualified as a Reporter of Debates, would meet with much encouragement, during the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

We do not pretend to be well acquainted with the plans of our generals, nor the movements of the army, but from the best information that has been received, we cannot avoid thinking that their objects have been totally frustrated. Some have conjectured, that Hampton's late movement towards Montreal, was intended to create a division of the British troops towards that point, and leave Wilkinson an opportunity of making an attack on Kingston, with more certain prospects of success. If this were the object it seems totally to have failed; for while Hampton was directing his attention to one place, Wilkinson was stationary at another, leaving the force under the former to be repulsed with considerable loss. It might be construed into arrogance for common people to pretend to have any knowledge of their schemes, or fathom their vast designs, for they are as mysterious as the Sybils, beyond the comprehension of geniuses not as capacious as their own.

The public have been anxiously looking for some brilliant achievement from the combined force of our army, which would raise our country another niche in the temple of fame; but to the utter disappointment of all parties, they have suffered months to elapse in almost total idleness, until the season has so far advanced, and the weather become so inclement, that little or nothing further can be expected from the campaign. Should they stop, however, or be unsuccessful in their attacks, they leave the enemy a whole winter to make additions to their naval force, and other preparations for obstinate defence. The rumour of the day is, that Wilkinson has been defeated at Grenadier Island, but it comes without any circumstances to authenticate it, and therefore is not generally credited. From the inactivity of our generals, if such an event has not already taken place we do not think it the least improbable it will soon happen.

There is no news of the enemy's having advanced far above the Potomac, but it is said they have destroyed property to a very considerable amount on the Maryland side.

As Buonaparte is, at the head of his armies in the North, it is probable that Mr. Crawford's mission to the French government will prove of any great immediate benefit. Perhaps, however, at the opening of the next session of congress, we may have a budget from Mr. Madison on this subject, detailing information of the greatest importance, that the public are yet wholly unacquainted with. As he has hitherto dealt in mild and distant language when speaking of the French government, we can easily imagine what will be the style of his message to congress. Not a word do we expect to see about French aggressions that is not softened with the "milk and honey of human language."

By examining the different accounts that are given of Hampton's affair with Sir G. Prevost, we are

led to believe that the former was beaten with very considerable loss. The reports vary in such a manner that it is very difficult to form any opinion as to the extent of the injury, but they seem generally to agree that a skirmish at least has taken place, and that Hampton has fallen back from fifteen to twenty miles.

The death of Morreau may justly be deemed the most serious calamity that has happened to the allies in the north of Europe, since the commencement of their war. Not only is there a probability that the loss will be severely felt by them, but the whole civilized world. His military science, his known experience as an able officer, and the popularity which he had obtained among the veteran part of the French troops, would greatly have aided in emancipating the European world from bondage, and restoring each prince and potentate, who had been pillaged of his possessions by Russian violence, to his ancient dominions. Scarcely was his arrival at the theatre of war known among the French forces than a spirit of dissatisfaction began to appear, and it was only by the interposition of the emperor in person, with a strong detachment of his national guards, that it was checked. They could hardly forget the general who had so often led them to victory and glory, and particularly when in an advanced age he had risked his life and fortune to rescue them from the oppressive power of a despot. Officers who had served under him, and others who knew his fame only as it is recorded in story, felt an inclination to abandon the standard of tyranny, and flock to a person whose virtue had enlisted him to fight the battles of freedom, and make any sacrifices to alleviate the miseries of his countrymen. He fell at an unlucky moment, when all eyes were fixed upon him, and the hopes of thousands, nay millions, hung upon the wisdom of his plans, and the heroic zeal with which they would have been executed. Even the short time which he was at the head of the allied troops seemed to inspire them with additional fervour, and draw to their assistance from the side of the enemy, men distinguished not only for their valour, but their knowledge in the science of tactics. A more general desertion would doubtless have taken place had he lived; but even yet we cannot but hope, that the allies will be enabled, without the advantage of his talents, to triumph over the enemy of every free and independent government existing on the habitable globe.

For some time past the democratic editors of newspapers have, with the most apparent delight, circulated a report, that Josiah Quincy, Esquire, known as a conspicuous member of congress in opposition to the war, made a contract with government to manufacture cannon balls for them. This turns out, as we always believed it would, a base fabrication, and the candid of all parties will require no other evidence of it than his own letter, to which we refer our readers.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The Seven and a half million Loan.

After all the boasting of the Democrats relative to the seven and a half million loan, what does the subscription to it prove, but a scarcity of public credit on the side of the government, and of money on the side of the community? Or, if this last be not a correct conclusion, it follows that even in these miserable and wretched times, individuals prefer