

formable to their Constitution, and to cause the same to be well armed, equipped & disciplined, held in readiness for service; & upon the request of the governor of either of the other States to employ the whole of such detachment or corps, as well as the regular forces of the State, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the State, in assisting the State, making such request to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the Constitution of the United States, be recommended to the States represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the State Legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a Convention chosen by the people of each State.

And it is further recommended, that the said States shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, until the same shall be effected.

First. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second. No new State shall be admitted into the union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses.

Third. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the U. S. in the ports or harbours thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth. No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate, or House of Representatives of the U. States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the U. S.

Seventh. The same person shall not be elected President of the U. States a second time; nor shall the President be elected for the same State two terms in succession.

Resolved, That if the application of these States to the government of the United States, recommended in a foregoing Resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of the Convention be expedient for this Legislature of the several States to appoint Delegates to another Convention, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved, That the Hon. George Cabot, the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this Convention to be held in Boston, at any time before new Delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the aforesaid Resolution, in their judgment the situation of the Country shall urgently require it.

HARTFORD, January 4th, 1815.
George Cabot,
Nathan Dane,
William Prescott,
Harrison G. Otis,
Timothy Bigelow,
Joshua Thomas,
Samuel S. Wilder,
Joseph Lyman,
Stephen Longfellow, Jr.,
Daniel Waldo,
Hadajah Baylis,
George Bliss,
Chauncey Goodrich,
James Hillhouse,
John Treadwell,
Zephaniah Swift,
Nathaniel Smith,
Calvin Goddard,
Roger M. Sherman,
Daniel Lyman,
Samuel Ward,
Edward Moulton,
Benjamin Hazard,
Benjamin West,
Mills Oliver,
William Hall, Jr.,

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 21.

The National Bank Bill, having at length decisively passed both Houses of Congress, wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The features of the bill are those which the House of Representatives gave to it, the Senate having receded from all its amendments to the bill.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

At length we have received the Mail from New-Orleans, due on Saturday last which has afforded us the highly interesting information contained in the following extracts.

This day we expect a mail which is to announce the triumph justly due to the patriotism of the Louisianians and their brave fellow-citizens from Tennessee and Kentucky; or to confirm the awful apprehensions which we entertain for the ultimate safety of that highly important section of the Union.

Be it what may, the people of Louisiana, have already shewn a noble ardor which would grace the character of older states in the Union. They have, besides, a commander in whom they place the utmost possible confidence, and whose military character entitles him to all the confidence they can repose in him. If the enemy do succeed, Jackson will sell them the dearest victory they ever purchased against any thing like equal force; if they fail in their attempt, the commander and forces which defeat their object will merit the highest plaudits of a grateful country.

Copy of a letter from one of the most respectable citizens in New Orleans to a Senator in Congress, dated New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1814.

I wrote you by last mail, informing you of the arrival of a British force on this coast, and the destruction and capture of our flotilla of gun-boats by them. Since that period we have no accounts from them, but it is reported that they have gone towards Mobile Point, and should they succeed, to try and possess themselves of the Turn.

We do not yet know what expedition this, but generally supposed, to be Cockburn, united with forces from Jamaica and the Windward Islands, consisting of Black troops.

On the 16th, Martial Law was proclaimed in this city, and the militia called out en masse—appropriations made by the legislature of a sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of batteries and granting bounties to soldiers to enlist in the service—an embargo laid for three days in order to stop the departure of those individuals; requisition by the general of negroes to work on fortifications, impressment of those found in the streets, as well as all kinds of drays, carts, &c. &c.

An amnesty has been granted by the governor and general Jackson to the Barratarians. They are now in arms for the defence of the country. Such is the summary of passing events.

Yesterday gens. Coffee and Carroll arrived with 4,000 Tennesseans, and general Adair will be here tomorrow with 2,500 Kentuckians. We know that they have passed Natchez. Our force will then be, in the city and within call, from 9 to 10,000 men, and we may consider ourselves safe, at all events from any coup de main that may be attempted by the enemy.

All this you may consider has produced a good deal of alarm, and some little confusion—but custom is a great thing, and by degrees it will become familiar, but I hope they will not continue long here, for they cannot expect to be successful, unless they have a very strong force; and every inch of ground will be contested.

Copy of a letter to a member of the house of representatives, dated New-Orleans, December 23, 1 o'clock, at night.

Before I had time to fold up the letter I wrote to you to-day, the alarm gun was sounded, and I forthwith repaired to the tented field. The enemy, without being discovered, made the river at general Villary's plantation to-day about twelve o'clock. They have not, it is supposed, all yet embarked. The entry was made up at bayou, into which a canal from Villary's plantation empties. Gen. Jackson, with general Coffee's men, the 7th regiment, a part of the 44th, some of the town militia and some other troops, arrived about 1 o'clock, supported by the schr. Caroline.

We commenced the engagement about half past seven, which continued pretty hot until about a quar-

ter after nine, when the firing ceased on the part of the British first. I cannot tell the number of killed or wounded on either side yet. Towards the close of the engagement, our company of riflemen was broken by a charge from the enemy and has suffered a good deal. Captain Bealle commanded the right and myself the left of the company. I had then with me only fifteen men, three of whom were wounded; and I had also eleven prisoners, a part of the army that was at Washington. In this situation I thought it best to order my men to march towards the swamp, and accordingly marched about half way to town, back of the plantations. I have safely delivered the prisoners, and am now at home very much fatigued. I shall set out again before day with my men to the field of battle. Our army is well formed, and will not be surprised—tomorrow morning the battle will be renewed—the two armies nearly keep their ground—I believe we have the advantage so far, but I can give you nothing particular. Our army has been reinforced to night by a thousand of general Carroll's men, and I expect hard fighting to-morrow. The prisoners that our company have made, state their numbers to be about twelve thousand men, and about three thousand embarked, with whom we fought—that they are commanded by General Keene—that there are two regiments of blacks 1,000 men each.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master General dated.

New-Orleans, Dec. 23, mid night.

Intelligence has just been received of the British having landed (force variously stated, the extent not more, probably, than 6,000) about 8 miles below town, whither general Jackson hurried off with troops to meet them. An engagement took place last evening between the advance guard, in which the enemy was repulsed—fifty of their men, & two majors, have been brought in prisoners. A more general action is expected to-day. The general has since taken an advantageous position about three miles in rear, where he is entrenching himself. The enemy effected their landing upon major general Villary's plantation by way of the bayou back of it, issuing into lake Borgne. Some of the prisoners state they belonged to the 98th regt and were from Portsmouth. They report their force variously, from seven to fifteen thousand men. This is doubtless exaggeration, probably its amount not more than six thousand.

The last report from the army is, that the British had disappeared from the battle ground, and were making, as was conjectured, for Terre aux Boeuf, in which event they would probably lose their boats.

Fort Stoddert, Dec. 27.

Despatches from Pensacola, received on Monday night, state the enemy to be encamped on an island near the mouth of Pearl river—that they have landed from their fleet 400 horses, (as report says) and a number of troops—that they are on shore, and buy and pay for all their supplies, and recommend the people to be quiet, and that they and their property shall be respected.

From the National Intelligencer, of Jan 27. Editor's Correspondence. City Gazette Office, Charleston, January 12th, 1815.

A gentleman who left Savannah on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. states that as he was coming away, news was received from St. Mary's, that a British fleet, consisting of two 74 gun ships, four frigates, a razee, and transports, with 5000 black troops on board, were off Amelia Island, with the supposed intention of taking possession of Cumberland Island. From my knowledge of the character of the above gentleman, there is every reason to believe the account is correct.

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Nashville, January 6, 1815.

"GENTLEMEN—You are no doubt in a state of anxiety respecting the fate of New-Orleans—I therefore avail myself of a momentary opportunity to inform you, that only one letter was, by this day's mail, received from Natchez, (none from Orleans) dated the 30th Dec.—stating that nothing had transpired since the action on the night of the 23d December, when the enemy were repulsed and pursued by Jackson one

mile. It is inferred they re-embarked, and have not since hazarded a battle.

General Jackson is prepared to meet them, his troops are good, and the very unexampled facility with which General Carroll moved with his detachment from West Tennessee, has enabled him to join Jackson in time to save Orleans; neither the troops from East Tennessee, or those from Kentucky, whose movements were in the usual tardy state, have yet got down—by the mail of Friday next we expect full information.

New-Orleans, Dec. 21.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, General Jackson reviewed the militia of the city, the battalion commanded by major Planché, and a part of the regiment of men of color. Being drawn up the following addresses were read to them by Mr. Livingston one of his aids:—

TO THE EMBODIED MILITIA. Fellow Citizens and Soldiers!

The General Commanding in Chief would not do justice to the noble ardor that has animated you in the hour of danger, he would not do justice to his own feelings, if he suffered the example you have shewn to pass without public notice. Inhabitants of an opulent and commercial town, you have by a spontaneous effort shaken off the habits which are created by wealth, and shown that you are resolved to deserve the blessings of fortune by bravely defending them. Long strangers to the perils of war, you have embodied yourselves to face them with the cool countenances of veterans—and with motives of disunion that might operate on weak minds, you have forgotten the difference of language and the prejudices of national pride, and united with a cordiality that does honor to your understandings as well as to your patriotism. Natives of the United States! They are the oppressors of your infant political existence, with whom you are to contend—they are the men your fathers conquered whom you are to oppose. Descendants of Frenchmen! natives of France! they are the English, the hereditary, the eternal enemies of your ancient country, the invaders of that you have adopted, who are your foes. Spaniards! remember the conduct of your allies at St. Sebastians, and recently at Pensacola, and rejoice that you have an opportunity of avenging the brutal injuries inflicted by men who dishonor the human race.

Fellow Citizens of every description! remember for what and against whom you contend. For all that can render life desirable, for country blessed with every gift of nature—for property, for life—for those dearer than either, our wives and children—and for liberty, dearest of liberty, without which country, life, property, are no longer worth possessing—as even the embraces of wives and children become a reproach to the wretch who could deprive them by his cowardice of those invaluable blessings. You are to contend for all this against an enemy whose continued effort is to deprive you of the least of these blessings—who avows a war of vengeance and desolation, carried on and marked by cruelty, lust, and horrors unknown to civilized nations.

Citizens of Louisiana! The General Commanding in Chief, rejoices to see the spirit that animates you, not only for your honour but for your safety, for whatever has been your conduct or wishes, his duty would have led, and will now lead him to confound the citizen unmindful of his rights with the enemy he ceases to oppose. Now leading men who know their rights, who are determined to defend them, he salutes you, brave Louisianians, as brethren in arms, and has a new motive to exert all his faculties which shall be strained to the utmost in your defence. Continue with the energy you have begun, and he promises you not only safety, but victory over the insolent enemy who insulted you by an affected doubt of your attachment to the constitution of your country.

To the Battalion of Uniform Companies.

When I first looked at you on the day of my arrival, I was satisfied with your appearance, and every day's inspection since has confirmed the opinion I then formed. Your numbers have increased with the increase of danger, and your ardor has augmented since it was known that your post would be one of peril and honor. This is the true military spirit! This is the love of country! You have added to it an exact discipline, and a skill in evolutions

rarely attained by veterans, the skill of the officers and the attention of the men. With such defenders our country has nothing to fear. Every thing I have said to you—you have made the sacrifices—you have the same courage to defend, the same motive to exertion—but I should have been unjust had I not noticed as it deserved the excellence of your discipline and the martial appearance of your corps.

TO THE MEN OF COLOR.

Soldiers!—From the shores of the Nile I collected you to arms I divided you to share in the peril and divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you for I was not uninformed of the qualities which must render you formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, & all the hardships of war—I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, & that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is dear to man but you surpass us in hopes; I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

Soldiers—the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; his sails cover the lakes; but the brave are undaunted and if he finds us contending arms, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward.

By Command, THOS. L. BUTLER, Aid-de-Camp.

From the Enquirer.

The Epidemic Sore Throat, which now desolates several counties as far from the Metropolis, is supposed to be a new disease, and has received many names—it is the same epidemic which prevailed in this country the last winter, and proved fatal, until its character was understood. In the Virginia Argus, last April, I described the disease as an Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, or Malignant Influenza, neither contagious nor mortal if properly treated.

After describing the manner in which it affected the head and breast, I stated—"But there is another mode of attack more to be dreaded, because of its more rapid progress. The force of the disease is sometimes spent upon the face and throat, producing an inflammation which threatens and has occasioned suffocation in from 15 to 18 hours from the attack. The form of the disease, (as well as the attacking the head and breast) is introduced by shivering, head-ache, stuffing of the nose, hoarseness, a spitting of white frothy mucus from the throat, with very little cough, and a breathlessness. The patients rise up from bed declaring they must choke, complain of giddiness and faintness, and sometimes puke. The tumefaction of the throat is not always great enough to account for those alarming suffocating feelings. The muscles of respiration, and particularly of the glottis, must be spasmodically affected. One of these paroxysms could not be survived many minutes. Neither the breathing nor cough resemble croup. Very large glottal swellings sometimes occur about the neck."

From a congestion or accumulation of blood in the vessels of the throat the inflammation looks remarkably dark, and is coated with some parts which misapprehend or coagulating lymph, which gives most alarming aspect to the disease. It is these appearances which have caused it to be called Putrid Sore Throat.—Fatal mistake! for the treatment proper in the latter case, urges the inflammation to swellings of the former to suffocation. These white crusts do not conceal ulcers, nor is the breath offensive, as in putrid sore throat. Instead of red pepper and blue gargles, and washes, found so useful in the Putrid Sore Throat, the mildest and most assuasive applications are required in the present epidemic. An infusion of red leaves, with a little alum in lead-water, or barley-water slightly acidulated with elixir of vitriol, muriatic acid, make the best kind of gargles, which should never be applied with a mop.

For the disease, affecting the head breast & throat, the general indications of cure are:—To moderate the violence of fever at the beginning, and thereby reduce the inflammation, and

ent these fatal effusions of coagulating lymph on the brain, lungs and throat.—2ndly: To excite and continue a moderate perspiration.—3dly: To restore vigour to the weakened system.

The first indication is performed by blood-letting at the beginning, regulated by the state of the pulse, and the violence of the inflammatory symptoms, which seldom last longer than two or three days. To speed after this stage, is to destroy the patient, or to plunge him into a state of lingering, typhoid debility, as a few drops of blood from the head, have often relieved the tempo-

rary not a division of the jugular artery, or opening the jugular vein, be the best mode of taking blood in the violent head and throat cases? Vomiting and purging by calomel, or tartar emetic and calomel combined, should next be used, and a large blister laid between the shoulders or around the throat. These three remedies promptly and boldly applied, seldom fail to disarm the disease of all its terror. A person in the greatest extremity of suffering and of apparent danger, has been up and about in a few days by the use of these remedies only. The second indication is performed by giving tartar emetic or James's powder, in or kendoras, and using wine whey, sage tea, or any mild tepid drink. A combination of tartar emetic $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain, opium $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain, every four or six hours, is a most efficient medicine; it seldom fails to excite perspiration, and if continued, in consequence of the obstinacy of the fever, will produce a salivation; which, with blistering, is the only remedy likely to obviate the fatal effects of effusion.

The last indication, is to remove weakness, which is best done by a light nutritive diet and exercise. JOS. TRENT.

Doctor Graves, of Tippahannock, is said to have treated the disorder with great success—six patients in his own family have been convalescent. Doctor Ball, of Northumberland, has been extremely fortunate in his prescriptions—among other things, he uses a gargle of marianic acid, and a bath of the same for the inside of the throat. The sick rooms ought to be frequently fumigated with the gas of this acid—it may be easily done by pouring the oil of vitrol upon a little common salt, and going around the room. If we are not mistaken, these chemical compositions were found wonderfully efficacious in arresting the progress of infection in the hospitals of France and of Spain.

"The pulse at the beginning is small and contracted: one or two bleedings, until the patient feels faint or sick, will make it full and soft; when further bleeding would endanger his falling into a typhoid state, difficult to manage, inasmuch as it will not bear the usual stimulant practice of typhus fever."

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 26. 1815.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We feel constrained to inform our subscribers, that the increasing price of materials necessary to carry on a printing establishment, added to the difficulty of the times, makes it necessary for us to request a disbursement of their accounts. It is but seldom we trouble them in this way, and hope the request above will be attended to.

In old federal times, when a small tax was thought necessary to pay the interest of the public debt, and provide for a war with the French government, which was thought unavoidable, such a clamour was excited by Democracy, as changed the politics of the country. Now, democrats accumulate them upon the people, with a profusion seldom witnessed. We do not say that they are unnecessary—for we believe the present mendicant state of the treasury calls for them; but our opinions of the measure, which renders them necessary, remains still the same. It is reported, that Mr. Secretary Dallas has proposed another scheme of finance, which will have a very serious operation upon the productions of our soil. What