

Mr. Nelson cared not how large was the number of volunteers. Rather than spend their time as they had done, ten weeks, in providing the mere shell of an army, the 25,000 bill, it would be better to go home, and let the administration manage the affairs of the nation. The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Bacon's amendment, and were, yeas 11, nays 86.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following message was received from the President:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the letter.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, January 17, 1812.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, December 28, 1811.

SIR—I have been informed by Mr. MORIER, that so long ago as the 3d of last January, in consequence of a written communication from Sir JAMES CRAIG, his Majesty's Governor-General and Commander in Chief in Canada, dated the 25th Nov. 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentations among them, to make an attack on the United States, and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American Secretary of State; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. SMITH, your predecessor in office, and on searching among the archives of this mission, I have found the letter alluded to of Sir JAMES CRAIG, by which he did authorise Mr. MORIER to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of its having so been made, as also an express declaration of Sir JAMES CRAIG, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This evidence, Sir, of a friendly disposition to put the United States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the Governor-General of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the United States' government, of the falsity of those reports, which the character of the British nation, and the manifest inutility of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you, by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on this subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability only, as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The Honorable JAMES MONROE, &c. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, January 9, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your Government in hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the United States. If the Indians desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the President to receive from you an assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British Government. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency AUGUSTUS J. FOSTER, &c. &c.

#### NEW-YORK, JANUARY 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, on Red River, to his friend at Fort Columbus.

"That belt of country between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine, called neutral ground, has been so infested with robbers, thieves, and murderers, that no one was safe in travelling through it, without an armed escort. These Brigands have all been Americans; and some time ago were said to exceed fifty in number. Several robberies and murders have been committed. The Spanish troops from Nacogdoches have made several incursions on this side the Sabine, and taken and plundered some parties of Spaniards of opposite politics on the neutral ground. Governor Claiborne has advised us to extend our civil authority to the Sabine. A patrolling party returned yesterday, which had been sent from here to arrest some robbers—but could not find them.

I have this morning had a visit from Colonel Manchack and Colonel Bernard, who arrived here yesterday with their attendants. They are Spanish gentlemen from beyond the River Grand, (Rio Bravo) attached to the Republican or revolutionary party, and delegated by the Republicans of provinces to come into the United States for some supplies. Colonel Bernard will remain here for some time, and endeavour to negotiate with some American merchants for the delivery of certain articles at a place agreed on, at or near the mouth of the River Grand, where there is a deposit of money to pay for the articles so delivered.—They want Muskets! These gentlemen inform me, that Mexico, by the last information, was invested by a large Republican army, under the command of General Ryan, and they had every reason to believe the city was taken before this. A gentleman has this minute read me part of his letter he has just received from Trinity River, mentioning, that accounts were received

there of the fall of Mexico; that General Ryan had taken it, and that all communication was cut off between that city and Vera Cruz, and that Vera Cruz must also soon be taken. Colonels Manchack and Bernard and their party were pursued by a Lieutenant Mosius and thirty men, who overtook them at Bayou Pierre in the settlement; but with ten men only, they intimidated their pursuers by their bravery.

Colonel Manchack, I believe, last night or this morning, received an invitation to return to Nacogdoches and put himself at the head of the soldiery there, who would obey his orders against their present commander, Captain Domingo, an European, and go with him against all the out posts at present under European commanders. There were lately 800 troops at Nacogdoches; many of whom, it is said, have deserted to join the Republicans, as well as those at St. Antonio. These two Colonels with whom I have just had two hours conversation, have no doubt but the Revolutionary party will succeed through all Spanish America. They say, that their accounts from Chili and Peru are the same. That the Republicans are in possession of the provinces of Montrey, New Leon, &c. with all the mines.—They inform me, that there were four American Gentlemen, who manage the artillery in General Ryan's army, and sustain the highest reputation; one of whom was lately killed by a cannon ball.—They do not distinctly recollect their names—but believe Smith and Patterson are two of them—Smith is brother to Lieut. Col. T. H. Smith of our army. Patterson is the son of Col. Patterson of Tennessee. They went into that country last year from St. Louis."

#### BOSTON, JANUARY 20.

Further from Washington.

My opinion is that the importers will be released from the present restrictions—i. e. the orders in Council and the Non-Importation act will be withdrawn and repealed. As to commerce generally, it will not perhaps enjoy its former latitude. Our carrying trade is crippled; and I cannot predict a speedy recovery.—Believe nothing that may be said, in or out of Congress either about attacking Canada, or that the British assist the "Prophet" and his Indians against us.

These are lies; and if you think a vote to raise 25,000 men looks like war, quiet your apprehensions. You do not understand what is here called management. There will as I believe, be no war. The War-whoop, the Orders in Council, the Non-Importation, and Presidential Caucusing, will vanish before next summer. Here you have clearly my opinion; and as you stated, I am not without some opportunities of judging.\*

\* The Editor of the Federal Gazette is not at liberty to use names. He may however, say that the above information, or "opinion," is from a Democratic gentleman.

#### JANUARY 25.

#### FROM SPAIN.

A vessel from Corunna brings information from the north of Spain to the 4th December. No war event of any magnitude had occurred. Lord Wellington's army remained in cantonments on the Portuguese frontier; and the French Grand Army about 50 miles distant, in Spain. The French on the Bay of Biscay had again taken possession of Gijon, in Asturias. Cadix accounts to nearly the same date have also been received. Ballesteros continued manoeuvring in Andalusia; a strong evidence of the weakness of the French in that quarter. Valencia it was reported, had fallen into the hands of Marshal Suchet. The concentration of the French forces under Suchet and Marmont had given opportunity to the *gurrillas*, and other Spanish partizans, to renew their active warfare on the French lines of communication, foraging parties and couriers.

#### JANUARY 29.

#### IMPORTANT REPORT.

It was yesterday reported, on advices from Washington, that a Congressional Caucus had been held there, and in which it had been voted, by a majority of 15 to support DEWEY CLINTON, of New-York, as the next President; and HENRY CLAY, of Tennessee, as the next Vice-President of the United States. We give the report as we received it—which will be corroborated or contradicted by this day's mail.

#### THE NATIONAL BUDGET.

Various letters from Washington have been received. "I send you," says one, "Mr. GALLATIN's Report to the committee of Finance, [For the commencement of which see our Congressional head.] It has struck many with astonishment and given rise to many remarks on his motives. But if we must have War we must have Taxes and Loans. All the old "tory" taxes of the Adams' administration are to be revived, in augmented weight. The following is an estimate of the Ways and Means for 1812:—

	Dollars.
The Customs doubled to raise . . . . .	5,000,000
The Salt Tax, . . . . .	400,000
The Land Tax, . . . . .	3,000,000
Excise on distilled spirits, . . . . .	400,000
Excise on Retailers' Licences, . . . . .	700,000
Excise on Refined Sugar, . . . . .	200,000
Duty on Auction Sales, . . . . .	50,000
Tax on Wheel Carriages, . . . . .	150,000
Stamp Tax, . . . . .	500,000
Sales of Public Lands, . . . . .	600,000

Total in the year, 11,000,000

Of which after deducting expences and deficiency, there will remain Nine Millions Six Hundred Thousand dollars net revenue. Mr. GALLATIN complains much of the refusal to renew the Charter of the United States Bank."

#### THE INDIANS.

The reports from the frontiers are very contradictory. Some accounts state, that the Indian tribes are all

disposed to preserve or negotiate peace; and that the Wabash Indians would either massacre or surrender The Prophet, and his brother, the warrior.—Other accounts say, the former is with the Hurons. Captain Snelling, who commanded at Fort Harrison, mentions, that three of the chiefs who had been in the engagement at Tippicanoe had appeared with a flag for permission to pass to Vincennes; which he had refused, until further orders. It is added, that 300 Cherokees, Creeks and Huggas have taken and destroyed fifteen loaded boats on Cumberland river, (Ohio;) and killed all their crews except two persons.

#### SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1812.

Thursday morning a fire broke out on board the Brig Rover, laying in this harbor, ready for sea, which did considerable damage, and for a time seemed to threaten her destruction; the fire being principally confined to the cabin, destroyed all the Joiners' work, together with sundry new sails, Captains clothing, &c. By the exertions of the crew, people from the shipping and shore, she was providentially rescued from further damage.

⊕ The Public are informed that in case of FIRE, the Key of the City-Hall will be found at the Store of JOHN THOMSON, Esq.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly, in Answer to His HONOR the PRESIDENT's Speech, at the opening of the present Session is received, (but not officially.)

List of Deaths in this City, kept by Mr. S. SMILER since the year 1795.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1795	53	1804	57
1796	46	1805	55
1797	77	1806	59
1798	35	1807	46
1799	61	1808	43
1800	54	1809	33
1801	46	1810	54
1802	53	1811	46—881
1803	58		

BY THE HONORABLE

MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

#### MARTIN HUNTER.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the forty-eighth year of His present MAJESTY'S Reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of Six Months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province, from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to Law: Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Saint John, the twentieth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

BRADFORD GILBERT & SON,

Have Received by the Brig LITTLE FOX, WILLIAM LEAFITE master, from MARTINIQUE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, & COFFEE, which is now Landing, and will be Sold low for Cash. Saint John, 3d February, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A NEW MILCH COW.

January 23. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL those to whom the late Major-General BALFOUR stands indebted, are requested to send their accounts properly vouched to the Subscriber at Fredericton, before the First of January next, or as soon after as possible.

GEORGE EVATT, Administrator.

Fredericton, 11th December, 1811.

#### BOARDING and LODGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a genteel Boarding and Lodging House in King's street, where every attention will be paid to those who may encourage his undertaking.

CHARLES McPHERSON,

St. JOHN, 6th JUNE, 1811.