

Finnagan, g. veeman; Joseph Vaughan, o. s.
*John Devo, Noah Dearborn, seamen.
MARINES.—John Twiss, sergeant; Richard Hoffman, James Brown, Joseph Twiss, George Upham, Jno. Crippen, privates; *Wm. Dixon, corporal; Samuel Jackson, John Johnson, John Wright, Miles Morris, Maths. Walbry, privates; Wm. Harris, sergeant; Warren Fogg, Thomas Johnson, George Cline, Joseph Crane, Wm. Lewis, John Livre, John Brady, privates.
Total wounded, 98.
Those marked thus (*) have died since.
Halifax, June 16, 1813.
(Signed) R. C. EDGIN, Surgeon.
T. J. CHEW, Purser.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.
Monday, June 28.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading:

A bill to prohibit the citizens and inhabitants of the U. S. from carrying on any trade or traffic with the dominions or dependencies of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland.

Be it enacted, &c. That any citizen or inhabitant of the U. S. or the territories thereof, who shall, during the war in which the said United States are at present engaged, either directly or indirectly carry on any trade, commerce or traffic, in any articles whatever, with any of the dominions, colonies, or dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or with any person or persons residing within the same; and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly be privy to, or aiding or abetting in carrying on any such trade, commerce or traffic, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction for every such offence be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars; and any ship, vessel, or carriage, of what kind soever, employed or used in any such trade, commerce, or traffic as above described, and any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, and any articles which shall be found in such carriage, when detected or taken in such unlawful trade, commerce, or traffic, or at the return of the same to the United States, shall be forfeited, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and may be seized whenever found, and condemned before any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to repeal, impair or affect any law now in force providing for the punishment of treason or of any other offence against the U. States.

Wednesday, June 30.

Mr. Wheaton presented a remonstrance from certain members of the society of Friends in New England, in opposition to the War, and entreating that measures may be taken to restore peace; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M'Kee presented the petition of Jas. Inman of West Florida, praying relief in a case of rejected title to a tract of land; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Troup, from the Military Committee, reported a bill making further appropriation for the defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States; which was twice read.

Mr. Nelson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act authorizing pensions to persons wounded on board private armed ships; which was twice read and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Hopkins of N. York, obtained leave of absence from the service of the House, for the remainder of the session.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The question whether the Committee of the whole House have leave to sit again on Mr. Fisk's resolution for laying an excise on domestic distilled spirits, was taken up and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 63, Nays 48.

And the further consideration of the same was then postponed to Monday four weeks—Ayes 63, Nays 61.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for laying and collecting a direct tax.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill for laying a tax on licences for distilling.

Mr. Bibb read a letter from the Sec'y of the Treasury, explanatory of his reasons for recommending (in answer to an enquiry of the Committee) that the tax be laid on the capacity of the stills in preference to the quantity distilled.

Mr. Bibb moved to fill up the blanks in the several sections respecting the time when this bill shall be put into operation, with the words "first day of January" next, which was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Taylor, after a speech of considerable length, moved to strike out the whole of the 2d section of the bill, which lays a tax on the capacity of the still.

(A debate of considerable length took place on the motion, in which Messrs. Bibb, Duval, Wright, Fisk of N. Y. Roberts, Findley, Bowen, Shepherd and Pickens successively spoke.)

The question was then taken on striking out the second section of the bill and decided in the affirmative.

For striking out 73

Against it 58

The committee of the whole House then rose, and reported the bill with this and other amendments.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole House. The question on concurring with the committee in striking out the second section of the bill was taken by Yeas and Nays and decided as follows:

For concurrence, 81

Against it 82

So that the amendment of the committee of the whole House was disagreed to, the second section reprinted, and the bill was again referred to the same committee.

And the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

NORFOLK, JUNE 30.

On Monday about ten o'clock the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads made a movement.—Five ships (frigates) three brigs, and 4 schooners, got under weigh, with the wind about S. W. They stood up James river, until the ebb compelled them to anchor—about 4 o'clock the flood made, when with a fresh breeze at about south, they got under weigh, and at sunset were out of sight.

The object of this movement we can only conjecture—we should have supposed it for water, if Hampton did not furnish abundance Stock, of which they are much in want, has been supposed the object—the force however is very considerable for that purpose. By some it has been imagined that the enemy meant to land a body of men upon the isthmus formed by York and James rivers, and thus intercept reinforcements from the counties above to Major Crutcher's post, while another body should advance upon Hampton. The enemy have shown no inclination to advance into the country, so this appears to be a bolder movement than we could ascribe to him.

The expedition is perhaps intended to alarm the counties upon James river, and to stop reinforcements from the counties above, and to this place in the country, in respect, to his post, we can with great probability state, that every hour improves our means of defence, & adds to the general confidence.

Ledger.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in Williamsburg, to a citizen of this place, dated July 3, 1813.

"Until the last night, I have not since the attack on Hampton, taken off my clothes.—I think now there is no doubt that the object of the enemy's expedition has been to get water. They have a stout brig, (the only vessel of any size above, or even as high as Mulberry Island on yesterday—Above Swann's Point and below the mouth of Chickahomony, several vessels, small schooners, of the look and size of Hampton Pilot Boats, and Barges, are certainly passing up and down—I have been on the river every day since they have been up, so that I have seen much of their movements, and I am now convinced that their main object is water. You will readily believe that a disposition to get fresh provisions, has not been wanting; so far as in our neighborhood they have not succeeded much. It is said, that the night before last, they planed a great gun on the upper point of James Town Island.—We are much in want of some riflemen and great guns—if I had the latter, I think that we would soon have that piece of the enemy.

We have forwarded to our poor fellows in York, 95 shirts, 24 pair of pantaloons and one vest; and we shall send them a further supply in a few days."

The federal doctrine concerning the right of resisting the general government in the present war, is, in some instances, carried to the most ludicrous lengths. The captain of a company of N. Y. militia in lately ordering his men to prepare for actual service, in obedience to a superior order, introduced his written commands with a protest against the justness of the war, and a declaration of the right of his men to resist it! This captain's name is said to be Hawley. He has been very properly arrested for trial, and we hope, for punishment.—This Hawley must be a fellow after Josiah Quincy's own heart. The laws of the country are nothing to such sterling patriots. If you would give ear to them, the only true line of conduct for a good citizen is a course of insurrectional obedience.

The poetical gentlemen, who edit the tory paper at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, harp very much upon a festival which occurred lately at Baltimore in honor of the war. They think it quite shocking that any body should celebrate a declaration of war; forgetting, we presume, their own recent carousal in honor of Russian victories. The war in which we are engaged, we do not hesitate to say, is a much more holy one than that carried on by Russia. Her's, at best, is a contest for English monopoly. It is worthy of observation that at no moment since the French have been driven out of Russia has the Emperor Alexander proposed peace, on any terms, to France. This is a very strong proof that he is incited to continue the war for interests beyond his own: in other words, for British interests. But this could not last long, even if Russia continued to succeed. It could not continue, because, British cupidity would soon appear so manifest that the Russians, like all the previous allies of England, and like Russia herself on former occasions, would become disgusted, and frame a separate pacification. It is only in the hey day of success that Russia is blinded; and she has been for the moment, so completely flimed, that mistaking a march for a conquest, she has forgot to reconcile her practice with her declarations.—Our war, then, being for personal freedom is more holy, more sacred, than that of Russia; and therefore, if it is no sin to celebrate the one, it can be no sin to celebrate the other. As to the argument drawn from the miseries of war being too afflictive for a special rejoicing, it shows a want of discrimination. We refer the critics to Lord Kaimes where they will find that a thing may be unpleasant and yet be agreeable. It may be a grievous to reason through unpleasant to the feelings. Just as when a man punishes another for insulting him: It is unpleasant to be engaged in a quarrel; but it is agreeable to reflect and to rejoice at the reflection, that the person insulted resented the affront with becoming spirit.

FOR THE ARGUS.

MR. PLEASANTS, I see a letter in your paper deploring the disgrace of our country occasioned by the feebleness of our attempts upon a petty province.

The U. States may raise on REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES at any time, A HUNDRED THOUSAND SOLDIERS, or any other number.

It would be a republican mode of raising soldiers, to impose a tax of 5 dollars for instance per annum on every male able to bear arms between eighteen and fifty to be collected and kept in trust by the general government, till the time the volunteers were discharged. But the U. S. to accept in lieu of this tax from all who declined to pay it, military service. Any person, then, who did not pay his tax, to be liable to a draft during that year to join the army of the United States to do the same service; to receive the same pay and rations stated; and to be commanded by the same officers as enlisted soldiers; and to be liable to continue in the service, if war continued, & the general government required it 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, according as it should have been put in the law by the wisdom of Congress. And every volunteer soldier to receive, besides land, a just dividend of the aggregate of the military tax instead of a bounty, as should have annually accumulated from the time a man entered the service till he was discharged. This tax to be increased or diminished by Congress, if proper, according as the number sent to take the field as soldiers was deficient, or excessive, so as to be a regulator of our military force; and to give every man his choice whether he would pay and stay at home, or go and receive pay. This to be the substitute for militia drafts and enlisting. This would leave at home in general the useful part of society and convert the useless part to the necessary purpose of vindicating the rights of our country. By this plan we should immediately have an adequate army, for thousands would go that never would enlist; the great expense and fatal delay of enlisting should be done away, and the soldiers would be well paid and at the close of the war discharged to happy competence.

P. S. I believe there are above a hundred thousand men in the United States now ready, and willing to join the army as volunteer soldiers, provided the burden of war be equalized and every man has his choice!

C.

"We can state from an authentic source," (says the Norfolk Ledger) "that Adm. Warren said that our countrymen at Hampton had not disgraced themselves."

Captain STEWART, has taken the command of the frigate CONSTITUTION, in this harbour.

Boston Pap.

FURTHER PROGRESS OF FACTION.

A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have made a Report, which one of their papers queerly calls, "another important document on the defenceless state of our sea coast,"—(defenceless by the way, because STRONG will not do his duty.) After questioning their own right to meddle with the matter, though they have imperiously interfered in every affair, which was out of their province, they introduce the following passage:

"But if we have the right, your committee would enquire, whether it be a right, which ought to be exercised in the present unjust and destructive war? Whether it is not a duty of high import and binding obligation, not to become partners of his guilt by voluntarily embarking in its prosecution? And whether a naval force, fitted out by this Commonwealth, and stationed off our ports and harbors, would not necessarily come in contact with our adversary, and by frequent collision create mutual asperity, and ultimately involve us as voluntary and active partisans in the war? Your Committee are of opinion that such a measure, considering the limited force which the Commonwealth is able to furnish, instead of diminishing would augment, if possible, the existing evils, and instead of accomplishing would defeat the object in view—the protection of the coasting trade!"

It is not our purpose to anticipate the ridicule and contempt, which this passage will infallibly excite; but merely to note it as an incident in the "progress of faction," and to record the names of the men, who will share the infamy of this ebullition of the "voluntary and active partisans" of England. The Chairman, Mills, is a young lawyer, the townsman and tool of Governor STRONG. Sargeant and Preble are most inveterate factionists—and the solitary republican on the Committee from the House, is General SPURK, a respectable & firm man, who unquestionably dissented from the turbulent folly, of which we have presented a specimen. Of the Senate Committee, Thorndike is an Essex as well as Essex Junto man, Welles a Bostonian, of whom Oils holds the puppet strings, and Read, a republican, who was undoubtedly guiltless of the outrage.

Balt. Patriot.

A Captain HAWLEY, who had been required "to hold himself in readiness," &c. in New-York, in company orders to his men, "commences in the style of a politician, talks of the justice and injustice of wars, and the rights of the citizens, &c.; for which piece of misplaced, abusive and nonsensical declamation, he has been arrested by his Colonel.

PETER BAILEY, a private who was lately executed at Burlington, for desertion, the third offence, has left a dying declaration that he was seduced from the allegiance he had solemnly sworn to (by men whose names he gave) by the offer of men to take him to Canada, and a promise of support for his family. Thus has he had to pay the forfeit of their crimes. He manifested contrition, and earnestly exhorted his fellow-soldiers to refrain from the like.

Astonishing Preservation.—During a tremendous storm, on Sunday last week the house of Mr. Cushing of Olneyville, R. I. was struck with lightning, clapboards were ripped off, planks splintered, and considerable other damage done to the house and furniture, yet none of the family were hurt!

16.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 1.
THE PRESIDENT.

It is no doubt known to most of our readers, from common report, as well as from intimations in various public prints, that the President of the United States has, for more than two weeks past, been much indisposed, and for several days so seriously as to be confined to his bed. We have refrained from noticing his illness heretofore, as well from a hope that it would speedily terminate, as because we did not deem it sufficiently serious to justify our alarming his numerous and devoted friends by announcing it. We have not yet changed our impressions in this respect, but his indisposition has become a topic of remark in Legislative debate, Mr. Ingersoll, in the course of a speech of great eloquence, ingenuity and research, having thus expressed himself on Tuesday in the House of Representatives:

"I am one of the last individuals on this floor to utter wistfully an ungracious or disrespectful sentiment concerning any measure of that administration to which I am attached and that excellent individual, in particular, who, so much to the happiness and satisfaction of the country, now fills the Executive Magistracy of these United States, whose large and pervading hold on the confidence and affection of his fellow citizens has been signally proved within these few days, by the almost universal expression of fervent wishes for his recovery from the indisposition with which he is afflicted, and his reinstatement in the complete exercise of those superior faculties with which he is endowed, and which have been uniformly dedicated to the purest public service."

The fact of Mr. MADISON's illness having been thus publicly announced, and as uncertainty and doubt may give rise to many misapprehensions, we shall feel it a duty to keep the public mind occasionally informed of the state of his health, as it may come to our knowledge, until his complete recovery shall remove all cause of anxiety among his friends and fellow citizens on his account.

We are happy to have it in our power now to state, that the President is deemed by Physicians convalescent, and is certainly much better than he has been.

Nat. Int.

From the New York Columbian.
THE DEATH OF LAWRENCE.

"To die or conquer, proves a hero's heart." The brave Lawrence, then, is no more! He has fallen—through no crowded with victory, yet covered with glory. He has fallen in the cause of his country—that country, whose name with his own he has embroiled. Short, indeed, has been his life; but it has been brilliant, energetic and useful. Though his bones now moulder in a hostile land, and to reign laurels deck his grave, yet here, his memory shall be embalmed in the tears of his friends and countrymen.

How noble is the end of a gallant man, though shrouded by misfortune! With a pleasing melancholy we contemplate it—with sensations of the soul, too full for utterance—too lofty for description. While the coward and the traitor pass away, no pen to record, and no tongue to repeat their ignominious story—the death of the brave man and the patriot, stand inscribed upon the immortal page, and is resounded by the voice of universal praise. Yes, departed Lawrence! thy worth shall ever be remembered—thy death lamented. When thou wert led low, and thine enemies no longer feared thee, still did they reverence. And the honors they paid thee are the greatest eulogium upon thy character!

Hero of Columbia! Youthful warrior, or hoary veteran! How long shall thy brother's death pass unavenged? His voice, with the voice of Pike, cries aloud from the grave! Do no emotions swell thy bosom? O! let them not subside! Emulate his deeds, then, and prolong his remembrance.—For know, that however valiant thou art—howsoever virtuous and beloved—

"He was—whatever thou hast been, He is—what thou shalt be!"

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 13th inst. Lt. Augustus C. LUDLOW, second in command on board the Chesapeake frigate, aged 21, of the wounds he received in the action with the Shannon. His remains were entombed, with every mark of military distinction, which a generous enemy could bestow on a gallant youth, who fell in defending his country's flag.

On board the frigate Chesapeake, during the action with the Shannon, on the 1st inst. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE, JE. 26, Sailing Master—a native of Rutland, Mass. Noble and generous, his heart was open and sincere—every qualification came to have been united in him, that would endear him to his friends, or sharpen the poignancy of their grief at his loss—determined and resolute, he was eminently calculated for the station he held. Possessing an ardent attachment to his Country, he early embarked in her cause, and has finally sacrificed a valuable life. He had the glory of sharing in the fate of the unfortunate LAWRENCE, in the first broadside received from the Shannon, in which that brave commander was wounded—HE FELL, and his Country lost a promising officer; his acquaintance, a sincere and an affectionate friend.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about three weeks since, a NEGRO WOMAN, named

LUSY,

Had on when she went off, a black and copper Virginia Cloth Habit, with a yellow patch in the tail of it, drawn in the back with strings and tied behind; an Osnaburghs apron, and a blue chequered handkerchief about her neck, and she has a Seal on her Arm between her Elbow and Wrist, occasioned by a late burn; a very downward look, speaks low when spoken to, & has got a very bushy head of hair—I purchased her of Mr. John Fryer of Gloucester County and apprehend she has got back to her old neighborhood—whoever will deliver the said woman to me, or confine her so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward with all legal expenses.

MARRIN PRICE.

Arrowsmith's Maps.
A NEW EDITION OF
ARROWSMITH'S MAPS
OF THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.
sale—(at a reduced price) at this Office.

By the last Mail.

NEW YORK, July 1.
BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From the Albany Argus.

From the Frontiers.—Our information from Fort George is dated yesterday seven o'clock, and from Sackett's Harbor as late as Friday. We have nothing from either place of much interest. Gen. Dearborn was so much indisposed as to render his removal hazardous. Gen. Lewis arrived at Cayuga on Thursday, on his way to Sackett's Harbor. The fortifications of Fort George were preparing, and would in a few days be sufficiently strong to resist a powerful force. It was expected the army would march against the enemy the beginning of the present week. A reinforcement estimated at 500 men had joined the enemy at the head of the lake, and some companies were understood to have gone to Malden.

Our flotilla on Lake Erie had formed a junction at Erie where two 20 gun brigs and several gunboats have lately been built. Captain Perry, the commandant, expressed to one of our informants a perfect confidence in his ability to maintain the ascendancy on that lake.

The squadron is expected to sail from Sackett's Harbor next week. Our force is so respectable at that place and Oswego, as to remove all fears of an attack.

Major General Hampton and suite have arrived in town, on their way to Burlington, where a considerable force is already collected. General Dearborn having resigned the command of the district, it of course devolves on General Hampton as the senior officer.

A small party of British prisoners arrived on Sunday and about 100 more are on their way.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated BUFFALO, June 20.
I arrived here to day from Newark, on my way to Sackett's Harbor.

Nothing of importance has occurred here since the capture of generals Winder and Chandler, and the retreat of their detachment from forty mile Creek.

General Lewis has had the command of the army, for some time past, in consequence of the indisposition of General Dearborn. He left Newark on Friday last for Sackett's Harbor and is to be succeeded by general Hampton, whose arrival here is daily expected.

The army at Newark at present consists of about 5000 men: Lieut. Colonel Mitchell commands at Fort Niagara with two hundred men.

The British have the ascendancy on both lakes: They have been occasionally before Niagara during a fortnight, and have intercepted several boats destined for that place with clothing and other supplies for the army.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 2.

The bill, reported by the committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, for cutting off the indirect intercourse now existing with the enemy, which we published in our last, has passed that body, and received its first and second reading in the House of Representatives.

The bill for the assessment and collection of the Direct and Internal Taxes, that is, the bill containing the general provisions on this subject, has passed the House. The bills laying the Taxes are in a train of discussion.

The gallant colonel Covington, of the U. S. cavalry, who distinguished himself in early life at the head of the cavalry under Gen. Wayne, passed through here a day or two ago, on his journey from the Southern to the Northern Army.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following order from the Navy Department was on Wednesday put in execution at the Navy Yard in this city:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 29, 1813.

Sir,
Having received the official account of the capture of the United States frigate Chesapeake by the British frigate Shannon, after a sanguinary and disastrous conflict, in which the brave and excellent Captain JAMES LAWRENCE terminated a life of glory, you will cause the ceremonies due to worth and valor to be observed to-morrow at 8 A. M. by displaying the flags at the Navy Yard, and on board the vessels in ordinary, half-mast, and firing 19 minute-guns, which will be repeated at midday, and again at sun set, when the flags will be hauled down.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. JONES.
Commodore TINGEY.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 3.

THE PRESIDENT

Continues convalescent. The progress of his recovery from the severe illness with which he has been afflicted, is more favorable than the most sanguine anticipations of his family and his physicians.—Nat. Int.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, nearly unanimously, for authorising the building a number of barges (or row-galleys) for the defence of the shores and waters of the United States. This is a species of defence relied on with much confidence by gentlemen deemed well qualified judges of such matters; and we trust, when carried into execution, will at least partially arrest the British marauding and depredating parties in our rivers and our shoal waters.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!" said the gallant LAWRENCE, even in the moments of delirium. Such an exclamation was the offspring of true valor, the noblest trait of a noble soul. Perhaps a stronger & more honorable instance of the prevalence of the ruling passion, to the last, is not to be found. It exemplifies what the English poet prophesied of his patriotic countryman:

"And you, brave Cobham, in your latest breath,
Shall feel the ruling passion strong in death;
Such in that moment, as in all the past,
"O save my country, Heaven!" shall be your last!"

16.

NORFOLK, July 3.

The account published in our last of the fall of Dantzic is most certainly a forgery; but whether in London or Bermuda we cannot say.

Ledger.

THE ENEMY has not for the last three days made the slightest movement that is worth noticing.

16.