

supulations into effect; and she has in fact already promptly proceeded to the appointment of commissioners under the treaty.

What have we gained by the war? Mr. C. said he had shewn we had lost nothing in rights, territory or honor; nothing for which we ought to have contended, according to the principles of gentlemen on the other side, or according to our own. Have we gained nothing by the war? Let any man look at the degraded condition of this country before the war; the scorn of the universe, the contempt of ourselves; and tell me if we have gained nothing by the war? What is our present situation? Respectability & character abroad—security and confidence at home. If we have not obtained in the opinion of some the full measure of retribution, our character and constitution are placed on a solid basis never to be shaken. The glory acquired by our gallant tars—by our Jacksons and our Browns on the land—is that nothing? True we have had our vicissitudes—that there were humiliating events which the patriot could not review without deep regret. But the great accounts, when it came to be balanced, thank God, would be found vastly in our favor. Is there a man, he asked, who would have obliterated from the proud pages of our history the brilliant achievements of Jackson, Brown, Scott and the host of heroes on land and sea whom he would not enumerate? Is there a man who could not desire a participation in the national glory acquired by the war?—Yes, national glory, which, however the expression may be condemned by some, must be cherished by every genuine patriot. What do I mean by national glory? Glory such as Hull of the Constitution, Jackson, Lawrence, and Perry have acquired. And are gentlemen insensible to their deeds—to the value of them in animating the country in the hour of peril hereafter? Did the battle of Thermopylae preserve Greece but once? Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the Iron Mountains, and the Alleghany, to her Delta and to the gulf of Mexico, the 8th of January shall be remembered, and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots and nerve the arms of unborn freemen in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil! Gentlemen may boast of their insensibility to feelings inspired by the contemplation of such events. But he would ask, does the recollection of Bunker's-Hill, of Saratoga, of York Town, afford them no pleasure? Every act of noble sacrifice to the country—every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony—the nation's inheritance. They awe foreign powers. They arouse and animate our own people.—Do gentlemen derive no pleasure from the recent transactions in the Mediterranean? Can they regard unmoved the honorable issue of a war, in support of our National rights, declared, prosecuted and terminated, by a treaty in which the enemy submitted to a carte blanche, in the short period of forty days? The days of chivalry are not gone. They have been revived in the person of Commodore Decatur, who in releasing from infidel bondage christian captives—the subjects of a foreign power, and restoring them to their country and their friends, has placed himself beside the most renowned knights of former times; I love true glory, said Mr. C. It is this sentiment which ought to be cherished & in spite of cavils and sneers and attempts to put it down, it will finally conduct this nation to that height to which God and nature have destined it. Three wars, those who at present administer this government may say, and say with proud satisfaction, they have safely conducted us through. Two with powers which, though otherwise contemptible, have laid almost all Europe under tribute—a tribute from which we are exonerated. The third, with one of the most gigantic powers that the world ever saw. These struggles have not been without their sacrifices, nor without their lessons.—They have created, or rather gradually increased the public debt. They have taught, that to preserve the character we have established, preparations for war are necessary.

(Concluded in our next.)

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

There is much reason to believe that Massachusetts is completely regenerated. The votes in 168 towns heard from are

For Dexter	25,839
For Brooks	25,825

The Republican nett gain in these towns is 3,066. A similar gain through the State places Mr. Dexter in the chair.

From the National Intelligencer.

Several gentlemen have been lately prevented from attending the House by indisposition. We can name, amongst others, Messrs. Blount, Cannon, Thomas, Reynolds, and Clark of Ky. who are or have recently been confined by sickness, generally of the epidemic sore throat.

MAJ. GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

Addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

North Bend, (Ohio), Dec. 20. 1815

SIR—I should apologize for this intrusion upon the time of the House of Representatives if I considered the subject upon which I address them exclusively of a private and personal nature. Although the investigation I solicit is of the most importance to myself, it will, I conceive, be readily admitted that both the national honor and interests are deeply concerned in the result. My object is to obtain an enquiry into the expenditure of public money within the 8th Military District whilst under my command, and particularly whatever relates to the supplies of provision by the special commissaries of the United States, and under the contract of Messrs Orr & Greeley.—My reasons for making this application and the particular claim I conceive myself to have upon the indulgence of the House of Representatives, are most respectfully submitted to them through you sir, in the following statement:—

Shortly after the adjournment of Congress in 1814, I was informed that the honorable Mr. Fisk, the chairman of a committee which had been appointed to enquire into some complaints of the army contractors, had declared to one of the western delegation, that documents had been submitted to that committee which were deeply injurious to my public character. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Fisk of Vermont, demanding an explanation of this declaration. From the answer of this gentleman I learned that I had mistaken him for another of the same name, a representative from the state of New-York, and who was the chairman of the committee alluded to. To the latter, at the commencement of the last session of Congress, a similar letter was sent. In his answer he denied having used the expressions concerning me which had been attributed to him, but admitted that he had formed an opinion not very favorable to me from the statements which had been made to the committee supported by authentic documents, chiefly my own letters, all shewing a wonderful inconsistency in the orders given to the contractors for supplying the army with provisions. Being perfectly convinced that these documents were very artful mutilations of my letters to the contractors and the Secretary of War, I transmitted to Mr. Fisk, through the honorable Mr. Hawkins of Kentucky, all the original letters and papers in my possession relating to the subject of the supplies I had demanded of Orr & Greeley.—These papers were accompanied by an explanatory statement from me, and a request to Mr. Hawkins to bring the affair before Congress, should he deem it necessary to the vindication of my character. It was not until very late in the session that Mr. Fisk could spare a moment from his public duties to devote to my affair. In the answer however with which he honored me, he was please to express much satisfaction at the information contained in my memoir, and to add, that "if the documents (which accompanied it) had been exhibited to the committee of investigation, they would, he was persuaded, have made an impression upon the minds of that committee different from that produced by the imperfect information which was received." That a committee should have thought proper to investigate the conduct of a general officer commanding an army without his knowing it, and to suffer their minds to receive unfavorable impressions concerning him, upon the imperfect information furnished his enemies, is, I am persuaded a novel procedure with the Representatives of the people, who are the guardians of their rights and privileges. I am confident, however, that the committee acted from no previous hostility to me, and I attribute their conduct to inadvertency produced by the pressure of important business at that momentous period of our affairs. It is nevertheless certain, that these impressions of the committee have been communicated to others, and malice and hatred have given them currency in a considerable portion of the union.—To resist this torrent of calumny, I have no alternative but to solicit an investigation. If the granting of this favor is beyond the merits of the officer who has spent the greatest portion of his life in the service of the public, it will be accorded to the claims of the nation, and to the vindication of the honor and character of the country. The annals of the late war will not record the treachery of a second Arnold, but they will give to posterity an instance of military crime scarcely less detestable than that foul blot in our revolutionary history. If an other officer of high rank and trust can be truly charged with a crime so disgraceful as that of speculating upon the funds of his army, it will in the estimation of the world, detract largely from the blaze of renown with which the achievements of Brown and Jackson have encircled the nation; and I humbly conceive, that no pains should be spared to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the individual accused. Under the circumstances in which the country was placed in the late war, the

diversion of the public funds to individual purposes would have been equally fatal with treason and merits punishment as severe. For myself, I was well aware, that the treasury could scarcely answer the weighty demands which were made upon it by the military department; and knowing, as I well did, the heroic valor of our countrymen, in common with every patriot—I believed that America had no cause of alarm but from the inadequacy of her fiscal arrangements. To some it may appear idle to speak of punishing a man for a military crime, who no longer holds a military commission. The right of the government to do this, however, is in my opinion incontrovertible. The principle being as well settled as any other in relation to the proceedings and jurisdiction of the courts martial, which are derived from the "custom of war." It was the practice of all the ancient Republics, and in England, from whence we derive our military as well as our civil common law, the precedent was established in the case of Lord George Sackville, who, for alleged misconduct at the battle of Minden, was brought before a military tribunal and cashiered long after his resignation had been accepted.—If in the enquiry I solicit, any thing should appear to create a doubt as to the purity of my conduct in the command of the army that was entrusted to me, let a court-martial decide my fate. I promise most solemnly to admit its jurisdiction and abide its decision.

I make this application to the House of Representatives with the fullest confidence that it will not be rejected: It is the only reward I claim for a long course of laborious and faithful service. The greater the latitude which is given to the enquiry, the better shall I like it; and I must respectfully request that it may embrace the following points: Whether any supplies were ever demanded by me of the contractors, Orr & Greeley, which were not called for by the state of the army, and warranted by the conditions of their contract; Whether any injustice was done to the said Orr & Greeley, by any order given by me to the purchasing or special commissaries of the army: Whether there is any reason to believe that any sentiment of hostility existed in my mind towards the said contractors, and which operated injuriously to their interests, either by forcing them to do what was unnecessary, or withholding from them any thing that they had a right to claim: Whether there is any reason to believe that any connection (other than that which the relations of our commissions necessarily produced) existed between myself and any of the staff-officers of the army: and generally whatever relates to the expenditure of public money for the support of the North Western army, as far as I may have been concerned.

These points will embrace every thing that any but a military tribunal is competent to decide. The enquiry will, I trust produce a perfect conviction that the measures which were adopted, were those alone by which the subsistence of the army could have been ascertained.

I have forwarded to the representative of the district in which I live, a number of original documents, with an explanatory statement. These, together with the testimony of Col. Morrison, late Quarter Master General, and Mr. Platt, late Purchasing Commissary, both of whom will be at the seat of government, will furnish every information necessary to my vindication.

With the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,
Late Major Gen. in the U. S. Army.
The honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board our Squadron in the Mediterranean to his friends in this city.

U. S. Frigate United States,
Malaga Roads, Jan. 1, 1816.

We sailed from Gibraltar a few days after the date of my last, and arrived here on the 26th Dec. We shall leave the place in a few days for Carthage for the purpose of receiving an answer from the Spanish government relative to the detention of the Algerine brig, which I believe we stipulated to restore to the Dey of Algiers. If it is not given up, I hope our government will act spiritedly on the occasion and chastise them for their presumption. From what I have seen of the Spanish character, I hold it in the utmost contempt. We find it extremely difficult to obtain a place of deposit for our stores, and the only plausible reason they could give for not immediately granting us permission to land them, was a fear of the procedure not being sanctioned by the English. The Spaniards are a bigotted, priest-ridden and pusillanimous set. Their troops are little better than a gang of robbers and assassins. Many of them would steal the life of their fellow man for a paltry dollar or a decent coat. It is extremely dangerous to traverse the streets of a Spanish town after sunset—a man's life is in continual jeopardy. From the neglected state of the fortifications at all the Spanish towns I have yet seen, I am induced to believe that their government is in a deep decline. Our

force would be sufficient to lay nearly all their towns on the Mediterranean coast under contribution. It is rumored here (but upon what authority I know not) that a war with the United States is expected.

I heard it rumored at the American consul's table a few days ago, that the king of Spain was to be shortly allied to one of the Portuguese royal family, and to receive for his condescension forty millions of dollars. Generals Ballasteros & Castanos are sentenced to serve as common soldiers in the Spanish army, and many other distinguished characters are equally persecuted by the royal authority; they are to be sent to Ceuta, a Spanish fortified town on the Barbary shore near the entrance of the Straits.

I have not found a second America yet. I have seen some handsome Spanish ladies, and an innumerable quantity of ugly ones; but none like the fair of Columbia. European manners are very different from ours; and modesty has long since been banished from society here; beggars are as thick as hail stones, and every stare you in the face at every corner.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 1.

Opening of the Session.—The house met at two, when the royal commissioners, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the duke of Montrose, Harrowby, and lord Shaftsbury, sent for the house of commons. The speaker having come into the house of lords, attended by the members of the commons, in the usual manner, the lord chancellor read the prince regent's speech as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen.—We are commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The prince regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had great satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

"The splendid and decisive success obtained by his majesty's arms, and those of his allies, had led at an early period of the campaign to the re-establishment of the authority of his most christian majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his royal highness's most earnest endeavor to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

"In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the prince regent trusts it will be found, that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

"To the intimate union that has happily subsisted between the allied powers, the nations of the continent have twice owed their deliverance. His royal highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

"The prince regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

"The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the allies to adopt precautionary measures which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

"As his royal highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The prince regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

"His royal highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the united kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

"The prince regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—The negotiations which the prince regent announced to you at the end of the last session of parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue.—His royal highness has given orders, that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries; and ce-

ment the good understanding which happily subsists between them.]

"The prince regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities which we have been involved in island of Ceylon, and on the continent of India, have been attended with a successful success.

"Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honorable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

"The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to the interests in that part of the world.

"At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former examples, the prince regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of parliament, and to the persevering public spirit of his majesty's people.

"It will be the prince regent's constant endeavor to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, a high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his royal highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now assist us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country."

LONDON FEBRUARY 4.

A confident expectation was entertained that lord Castlereagh would introduce a bill for the catholics, and the general friends to the measure have for the last two days strongly urged him to undertake it. We regret to add that the expectation has failed.—The final answer of the lord is, "that he cordially wishes success to the measure—and that, whenever brought forward, it shall have his warm support; but as he cannot anticipate a majority in the cabinet along with him, nor any prospect of immediate success in parliament although time he hoped would do a great deal, he must be content to decline it."

It appears that the prince regent almost entirely recovered from his indisposition, and no fears are entertained of a relapse.

The fortifications of Huningen are completely raised, and gardens, &c. are laying out on the site of the walls.

A Flanders mail has arrived; from which it appears that Brussels is full of refugees from France. The archduke John, who is now in England, is mentioned as the intended victor of Lombardy and Venice. The French spy, Schulmeister is still confined at Wesel.

By the Laura Ann, arrived at Boston London papers to the 5th ult. have been received.

Prince Talleyrand continued in favor. On the 23d Jan. he was at the levee, and was received by Louis with the same respect and cordiality as any other grand dignitary.

The negotiations between Austria and Bavaria, respecting the distribution of territory not settled by the treaty of Vienna, were in a state of accommodation.

In England—the general prosperity was acknowledged, though the peace bore hard on some classes of the community. Retrenchments were making in all the departments; and the rise of the funds (onium being at 17 advanced) gave enormous profits to the loan contractors. Parliament was in session.

The opposition was merely nominal. The prince and ministers avowed their solicitude to preserve a good understanding with America, and to perpetuate the peace of the world.

Copies of no less than seventy treaties and conventions concluded at Vienna and Paris, have been laid before parliament. Among them is one signed between England, Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which Bonaparte is declared to be their common prisoner; his custody to be entrusted to England, and the other powers to have commissioners to abide at his place of residence, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

EXTRACT—DATED

Paris, Jan. 28.

"A traveller arrived from Lyons, and who was enabled to judge of events, relates that every disposition had been made for a general movement breaking out in that city on the 18th of the month; but that two hours before the appointed time, a counter order was given. Some persons had not time to be informed, and it was they who displayed a few moments the tri-colored flag at the hotel de Ville, and afterwards in the Faubourg de la Guillotier. It appears, more-