

people, who were tied to us by no ties to friendly intercourse and neighbourly. What, though it were shown to the authors of these evils that the invasion of Canada would produce no effect on the conduct of the British cabinet—that there was no plunder to invite no glory to be obtained—I would not. To such politicians, principle, feeling, pity, justice, were nothing—revenge was every thing.

Mr. Q. said that he knew of no legitimate basis of political, but the moral duties—no spring from which to draw conclusions respecting either the nature of things, and the relations existing among them. It would be said that the war gave a right to take the property of the hostile nation, and that the dependencies and colonies being subjects, their property was liable. But there were other relations, he said, which deserved attention—The relations, which nature had established between the U. States and those colonies—Antecedent to this war, there subsisted between Canada and the United States an intercourse of the most amicable and interesting nature. The people on both sides of the St. Lawrence were but as one family, though living separately, in the constant reciprocation of friendly and tender offices—they even intermarried with each other. As enemies, if they had been so (they were, in fact, till now friends) there was nothing to fear from them. Seven millions of people had nothing to apprehend from not half a million. Plunder was not to be had there—Add glory! Surely there could be no glory! Seven millions conquering 500,000. A giant crushing a pigmy—The giant who could glory in such a triumph, must have a pigmy spirit indeed! Nor was this all—it could not in any material degree affect G. Britain to our advantage—on the contrary, the invasion, so far from having a favorable, had a most insidious effect. It was the invasion of Canada that gave new strength to the British ministers at the late election. The British people were willing to take ground with America on principle, but when they saw that we grasped at the first opportunity to carry the war among their harmless colonies, sympathy enlisted them on the side of the latter, and produced an effect upon their temper, such as might be expected. But all these considerations were lost upon our cabinet. Even before the war was declared, our army was marched against the Canadians. And it was not owing to our government, or their advocates in that house that at the moment Mr. Q. was speaking, the bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the ashes of their habitations. "Since the invasion of the buncleers (said Mr. Q.) there is nothing in history like this war. The disgrace of our armies is celestial glory, compared to the disgrace reflected on our country by this invasion—Yet it is called a war for glory! Glory!—Yes such glory as that of the tiger when it tears the bowels from the lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roars. The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness—The glory of Bonaparte." Far from me, and mine, and far from my country (continued Mr. Q.) be such glory.

Fame is no plant of mortal soil, Nor in the glistering foil Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies, But lives and spreads aloft to those pure eyes, And perfect witness of all judging Jove, When he pronounces lastly on each deed, Of such a fame as this be my country's need.

Mr. Q. said that not only all the duties so far as they have relation to that people, but those we owe ourselves, our fellow citizens, and our constitution, suggest that we are the very last people on the face of the earth that should call together and embody the vagabonds of the country; and put them under that dangerous class of men—the "chose spirits." Did the house learn nothing from history. Did it not tell them with manifest proofs thick set through its pages, that armies, when placed under such men; when, they come to know their strength, and to understand the power men derive from acting in concert, and feeling the comforts of a life of useless idleness, come to be disbanded, and so to sink into insignificance, will never consult old spinners, and weavers, the plodding creatures of thought and labour and principle, but will take counsel from their leader who they shall next do. "Remember," said Mr. Quincy, "remember, I warn you, be who plants the American standard on the walls of Quebec, plants it for himself, and will parcel it out into dukedoms and seignories, and counties, to his followers. When I contemplate the character and consequence of this measure, it is a salve to me under my regrets, that my section of the Union has no hand in it—that it abhors and eschews it—that we have done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it from their seats—that our hands are not embroiled in blood—and that the souls sent to their untimely reckoning by the recent measures have not to accuse or bear witness against us before the judgment seat of heaven." This way of thinking, Mr. Q. said was not peculiar to him, but was the opinion of all the moral sense and of nine tenths of the intelligence of the

section from which he came. Some who are here, said he, from that quarter; some of the household troops who lounge for what they can pick up about the government house, will say differently—those who come here and with their families live at such upon the breast of the treasury—tondeaters, who live on alms, and ill-purchased courtesy, upon the palace—swallow great men's spittles and get judgments, and wonder at the fine sights and fine rooms, and fine company, and most of all wonder how they themselves got there—these creatures will tell you no—that such as I describe are not the sentiments of the people of New England. But I say "look at the elections! In Massachusetts an individual against whom there was no objection but his being friendly to the cabinet and its system, was put out in favour of a man of another stamp. Sir I have conversed upon the question with men of all ranks conditions and parties in Massachusetts: men hanging over the plough and on the spade; the twenty, thirty, fifty acre men, and their answers have uniformly been to the same effect. They have asked simply, "What is the invasion for? Is it for land? We have enough. Plunder? There is none there. New States? We have more than's good for us. Territory? If territory, there must be a standing army to keep it; and there must be another standing army here to watch that. These are judicious, honest, patriotic, sober men, who, if it were requisite, and in their sense of moral duty went along with the war, would fly to the standard of their country at the waving of a horn—but heard yours with the same indifference they would have heard a Jew's harp or a banjo; because they were disgusted with the mode of carrying on the war." The conclusion of Mr. Q. then on his point was, that the invasion of Canada was cruel, as it brought fire and sword among an innocent, unoffending people—wanton because it could produce no imaginable good—senseless, as to this country, because it commences a system which once begun, can never be closed, and the army of invasion will be the conquerors of home—and wicked because it is preventing the blessings and beneficence of God to the ruin of his creatures.

On the 2d point viz. as the measure was a mean of terminating the war—Mr. Quincy said that this was grounded on the expectation that it would operate on Great Britain by fear. As to the feasibility of the conquest, he would say nothing further than that he admitted we had the means—But if Great Britain saw that it was a threat we meant to execute, and was sure that the conquest of Canada could be effected—Just in proportion as she was sure of that—in that proportion was there the less chance of her coming to an accommodation. Young politicians in that house, with the pin feathers yet washed, and the shell still sticking upon them—perfectly undisciplined, though they flattered and decked on the floor of congress, who form such extravagant and ignorant opinions of every proud nation; a nation the last of all in the world to be intimidated, should be informed that the fact, which above all others the history of England most incontrovertibly established, is that she always sacrifices the present to the future—that she always meets danger half way; and that she yields nothing to menaces. This was the basis of her power and her greatness. This, how little soever known upon the floor of congress, was well known by our cabinet and as well made use of to their purposes—on that ground the present measure, like the attack on Canada, was, not to make peace, but to ensure war. Mr. Q. said he meant to judge truly, but it was his privilege and his duty, as a public man, to expose the bad principles of the cabinet. In this case the principle and the practice was, that there was no attempt to negotiate which was not preceded by some subtlety to prevent its success—and looking at their reasons it was this: The way that party threw out their opponents and got into power, was by associating them with political prejudices in favor of Great Britain. In circulating those prejudices lay the whole strength of the present administration—For this reason they never will let any topic connected with that subject be fairly weighed. Bringing antipathies against Britain to bear on opposition—circulating those antipathies and keeping them alive being the whole object of their policy—for this the treaty of 1804 was rejected; for this the treaty of 1807 was rejected; for this the embargo was laid; and for this the treasury was squeezed of 50,000 dollars to Henry, in order to aid the executive at the eve of an election, and to secure his own election to the chief magistracy by circulating that infamous calumny. These British antipathies were to the president and his friends what Peter's loaf in the Tale of the Tub was to him, beef, mutton, veal, pudding, tarts & custards.

From the rejection of the treaty of 1804 the American cabinet contrived previous to every negotiation to adopt some plan to prevent its success. It recommended the non interference merely to preclude negotiation; the conse-

quences was, that Great Britain would not proceed till it was suspended; a treaty then ensued, and that treaty was rejected—then they had recourse to the embargo—then came the arrangement with Baskine, in order to gain popularity for the new president, without ever asking the young man whether he had credentials for the purpose. But there was a much worse and more provoking outrage practised to inflame Great Britain, an insult personally to the British king; an insult, such as gentlemen do not bear from each other—no less than an assertion that the British monarch did not know what was his own honor so well as Mr. Madison truly—and this Mr. Smith, the secretary of state, honestly avowed afterwards was put in by Mr. Madison himself, and put in with the sole view to keep irritation alive.

If there was any thing to which man could be solemnly pledged, the president was pledged both as a magistrate and a gentleman, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed on the 1st Nov. 1810—on that assertion of his the renewed hostility to Great Britain was founded; and yet, behold! when that hostility was commenced, Napoleon declared that the conditions he stipulated being complied with by that hostility, then, for the first time, and not till then viz. in March, 1811, the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed. Mr. Madison said in his message, in that repeal there was something very objectionable. It was time for him to say and to think so, when the French emperor therein gave him the lie direct. As soon as the American cabinet found that there was a mistake, they ought to have met Great Britain half way in an accommodation.—If they had a real wish for peace they would have done so and agreed to a cessation of hostilities, instead of which, when the gov. of Canada proposed an armistice, he sent the whole force of the army against that country, and did every thing to involve the country in ruin, havoc, and desolation. This disclosed a disposition out of the ordinary course of humanity, and if it were not too lamentable to be treated with lenity might be compared to the disposition ascribed to the giant in the children's old play—

Fee, faw, fum,  
I smell the blood of a British man,  
Be he dead, or be he alive  
I will have some.

Unanimity had been spoken of—If union was meant concert in the conquest of Canada, he for one would never unite.—It would be treachery to his country. If on dollar was the offering, he would have upon him the guilt of it. But if government would limit the army, stop this bill and its threats, they should have his support. He knew there were those who were ready to open upon him with the old state cry of British connexion. It was not egotism to speak of what belonged to his country.—It would ill become a man whose family had been two centuries settled in the state and whose interest, connexions and affections were exclusively American, to shrink from his duty for the yelpings of those blood hound mongrels who were kept in pay to hunt down all opposed to the court, a pack of mangy hounds of recent importations—their backs still sore with the stripes of European castigation, and their necks marked with the check collar—No, (exclaimed Mr. Q.) may Heaven so deal with me as I am faithful to my country, and may a just judgment fall on me if I fail to bring to the public tribunal, those who are bringing that country to ruin." Of the men who compose the American cabinet, Mr. Q. said he knew but little, and that little did not make him ambitious to know more—but duty obliged him to look into the construction of it—Doing so he found that the destinies of the country had for twelve years been exclusively wielded by three individuals—two Virginians and one foreigner. Out of 23 years of our government's existence, Virginians had for 24 been presidents—to perpetuate that power in the state was the object—James the 1st was a long time ago as secure of being appointed for a second four years as the prince regent of England to the throne of his father; and by a similar plan of intrigue the succession is already fixed on for James the second.

With his election the bill before the house was connected. Mr. Q. would show that the bill was not what it pretended to be, but something else. There was a great army to be raised by a great loan. It was natural then to inquire by whom that army was to be commanded? The answer distinctly was, "by the man who was destined for the next Presidency." If personal considerations governed—him, Mr. Q. said, this was not the time to develop his machinations; but it was his duty to show how we were moving on by degrees to standing army despotism. From documents he read he showed that the firm laid plan of the cabinet of three was, to place one of themselves in the command of the army. And he appealed to every honest man in the house, whether they could watch from history the pace of our state-managers or whether such a rapid progress of ambition had ever been developed, as in this free republic, a cabinet of only three men, raising an army of 55,000

men, and placing one of themselves at the head of it.

For what he had said, Mr. Q. said, he would be responsible to his state and constituents. If they were content to be subject to men they knew nothing about, he had not to accuse himself of the want of effort to save them. If by the machinations of ambitious wicked men obedience was paid to his orders; not his children should become slaves, and be yoked with a negro to the carriage of some southern despot, they should at least have the consolation to say—"our father is guiltless."

## N. W. Expedition

FRANKLINTON, January 4, 1813.

It is with unusual pleasure that we hasten to present to the public the following interesting particulars relative to the brilliant exploits at Mississiniquay. To dilate upon those splendid transactions would be futile and superfluous: the eloquent and mainly address of Gen. Harrison supercedes any thing that can hereafter be said upon the subject.

HEAD-QUARTERS N. W. ARMY,

Franklinton, January 2, 1818.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

The commanding general has received from Lieut. Col. Campbell the official report of his late expedition against the Mississiniquay Villages. The conduct of the col. and his detachment has been in every respect such as the general had anticipated. They have deserved well of their country and have shed a lustre on the North Western army. In no part of their duty have they failed. The officers vied with each other in setting a proper example to their men, and the conduct of the men was marked throughout by cheerfulness, alacrity and obedience upon the march, and invincible bravery in the presence of the enemy. The detachment appears to have been worthy of their commander, and their commander worthy of them. Nothing can evince more clearly the merits of the detachment than the confidence and attachment manifested for him by his command; an attachment not produced by any improper indulgence or weak compliances, but established upon the solid basis of a zealous and punctual discharge of his own duty, and a mild, humane but determined exaction of obedience from his subordinates. Troops thus disposed, and thus commanded, will be always invincible. Lieut. Col. Campbell's official account will be transmitted to the Secretary of war; it will be published to the world, and the simple narratives of their actions will form the best eulogium upon the conduct of the troops. The general requests Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Simrall, Major Ball, and all the other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to accept his warmest thanks for their good conduct. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their valour or good conduct are as follows:

#### Kentucky Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Simrall,  
Major McDowell,  
Capt. Trotter, (slightly wounded)  
Smith,  
Johnson,  
1st Lieut. Haddon,  
Payne,  
2d. Trotter,  
Comd. Dishman,  
Sgt. Major Montgomery,  
Corporal Riddle,  
Trumpeter Willman,  
Major Ball's Squadron, consisting of 2d regt. U. S. Light Dragoons, 42 mouth U. S. V. Dragoons,  
Major Ball,  
Captain Hopkins,  
Garrard,  
Markle,  
McClelland (acting as 2d Lieut. to Captain Hopkins),  
1st Lieut. Hedges, (slightly wounded),  
Bassey,  
and adj't Fullerton,  
Warrens,  
2d Lieut. Hickman,  
Cornet and Mr. Master McClannahan,  
Lee,  
Grear, (wounded)  
Herod,  
Sgt. maj. Edwards,  
Qr. master serjt. Hawkins,  
Pittsburg Blues, (12 mo. U. S. Infantry),  
Capt. Butler,  
10th Regt. U. S. Infantry,  
1st Lieut. Gwynne,  
Ensign Harrison,  
Qr. mr. serjt. Levitt,  
Spies and Guides,  
Capt. Patterson Bain,  
James Andrain,  
William Conner,  
Silas McCulloch,  
James Thompson,  
James Nuggs,  
Joseph G. McClelland,  
John Ruland.

Capt. Hite, extra adjt.  
Lucas, (Volunteer.)  
Doctor Moore,  
Thomas Moore, P. Secretary,  
Mr. Baylor,  
Robert Mitchell (waggoner.)

The character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting, as it did, perseverance, patience, fortitude and bravery, would, however, have been incomplete, if, in the midst of victory they had forgotten the feelings of humanity. It is about, he had not to accuse himself of the want of effort to save them. If by the machinations of ambitious wicked men obedience was paid to his orders; not his children should become slaves, and be yoked with a negro to the carriage of some southern despot, they should at least have the consolation to say—"our father is guiltless."

The General cannot pass by the opportunity that is afforded him, by bestowing deserved commendation upon a detachment of his army without recurring to the merits of the other corps. They have not had, as yet their wishes gratified, in meeting the enemy but they have nevertheless performed hard service under great deprivations. The Ohio Brigades are exerting themselves with vigour and effect in perfecting their discipline and performing some works requiring great labour. Those from Virginia and Pennsylvania are vying with each other in the path of duty and discipline to a degree rarely equaled and never excelled. Since their arrival at Sandusky, a proper sense of subordination every where prevails, and the infamous principle, that the claims of patriotism would be satisfied by marching to the lines and looking at the enemy, is so completely exploded, that the general believes his authority would be scarcely sufficient to protect from the soldiery the wretch who should have the temerity to insult them by suggesting it. The general is happy in believing that his own Kentuckians are not behind the other corps of the army in the race of patriotism and duty. He has heard with a satisfaction, that he cannot find words to express, that the Brigade with which he first took the field and whose discipline has been confirmed and extended under the immediate direction of his worthy second general Winchester, have borne with fortitude & cheerfulness an unexampled privation of a principle article of the ration. The general records the circumstances for the edification and example of the rest of the army. Calculating upon the arrival of flour by the Anglice and St. Mary's river, upon which a large quantity had been embarked under appearances indicating a most favorable termination of the voyage, no means were used to forward any by land, but by a very sudden and unexpected freezing of the rivers, the boats were arrested in their progress, & the troops at Ft. Winchester, consisting of a detachment of regulars under Colonel Wells, Scotts, Lewis's and Allen's regiments of Kentucky infantry subsisted for ten days upon indifferent salt beef, without an ounce of flour. In this time, not a murmur was heard and the sentiments which every where prevailed was that of continuing to serve as long as their services were wanted. What may not be expected from such troops, when the only difficulties of the campaign are once overcome, and they are brought in the presence of the enemy.

Copy

L. HUKILL.

Ass. Dpy. Adj. General.  
The following is a true statement of the killed and wounded in the battle of Mississiniquay, on the morning of the 15th December, 1812, and in the skirmish on the 17th, viz.

On the 15th.—In Hopkins's troop U. S. L. D.  
Killed Sergeant James Wright.  
In cap. Elmore's troop, Ky. Vol. L. D. Wounded (since dead.) Sergeant Thomas Smith.  
On the 15th.—In cap. Hopkins's troop U. S. L. D.  
Wounded, 1st. Lieutenant James Hedges, slightly; privates, Thomas Robinson, badly, John Holcroft, ditto John May, slightly, John Zahn, badly; Thomas Salisbury, ditto.  
In cap. Markle's troops 12 mo. Pennsylvania, V. L. D.  
Killed, 2d Lieut. Daniel Walts; private, James Griffin.  
Wounded, Corporal Henry Breneman, badly, corporal Robert Skilly, sadly James Smith, slightly, privates Thompson Carnahan; mortally, (since dead.) Robert Campbell, dangerously, Finlay Carnahan, badly, William Hogue, slightly, Joseph Chambers, badly, James Selby, slightly, Thomas Porter, badly, John McCarnan, badly, Robert Cooper, slightly, David Braden, slightly, John Brunet, slightly.