

the permanent duties now imposed by law upon goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. States, shall be levied and collected upon all goods, wares & merchandise, which shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported into the U. States from any foreign port of place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several duties imposed by this act, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on all ships or vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, which shall be entered in the U. States, or the territories thereof, there shall be paid an additional duty, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the additional duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations and allowances, as to drawbacks, mode of security & time of payment respectively, as are prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force, on the articles on which the said additional duties are laid by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force so long as the U. States shall be engaged in war with G. Britain, and until the expiration of one year after the conclusion of peace, and no longer: Provided however, That the additional duties laid by this act shall be collected on all such goods, wares & merchandise, as shall have been previously imported.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore,

July 1, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON,

AN ACT to amend "An act entitled 'An act to establish a quarter master's department, and for other purposes.'"

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That neither the quarter master general, the commissary general, nor any of their deputies or assistant deputies, shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to their respective departments, except for & on account of the U. States; nor shall they or either of them, take or apply to his or their own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business in their respective departments, other than what is or may be allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter master general be, & he is hereby empowered to appoint one principal barrack master, and as many deputy barrack masters, as may from time to time be necessary, not exceeding one to each separate barrack or cantonment; which said principal barrack master shall be entitled to receive the same pay, rations and emoluments as the principal forage master; and each of his deputies, the same pay, rations and emoluments as is by law allowed to a deputy forage master.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the allowance made to the quarter master general and commissary general respectively, in and by the act hereby amended, it shall and may be lawful for the secretary for the department of war, for the time being, to allow to them respectively such sums as in his opinion shall have been actually and necessarily expended in their several departments for office rent, fuel, candles and extra clerk hire.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the quarter master general, the deputy quarter masters, and the assistant deputy quarter masters, shall, before they or either of them enter upon the duties of their appointment respectively enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the secretary at war, conditioned for the faithful expenditure of all public monies, and accounting for all public property which may come to their hands respectively; and the quarter master general shall not be liable for any money or property that may come into the hands of the subordinate officers of his department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That

the sixth section of the act hereby amended be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

May 22, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Saml. M'Cord of Urbana, who went out with captain Brush's escort, to Gov. Meigs, dated,

URBANA, August 12, 1812.

"I returned to this place two hours ago, and take the liberty of giving you an account of our proceedings as far as the Miami rapids. We arrived at this place on the fifth inst. on the 6th capt. Brush received orders from Gen. Hull to remain at that place for further orders, stating that he would be reinforced with two companies from Sandusky—he, Gen. Hull would send an escort to meet him at the river Raisin. The evening following, I received a letter from Maj. R. Taylor, of Zanesville, from the river Raisin, stating that the day before, the U. States' mail, under a guard of 250 riflemen, was attacked by the British and Indians. This intelligence was given by one of our men that made his escape by running all night. It is yet uncertain whether the mail was taken or returned to Detroit. The man further states, that he hid himself in water among the rushes, & while there, saw both parties retreat; the Indians had several caudens, which he supposed to be taken from our party, and appeared to be pleased. The British are in possession of Brownstown, and since the attack on the mail, the communication is stopped.

"On the 7th, an express came thro' our camp, on his way with dispatches to Gen. Hull, from the city of Washington; the nature of which is not known. On the 8th, an express came to the foot of the rapids, in four days from Gen. Hull's headquarters at Manchester, Niagara falls, to Gen. Hull. He states that the nature of his dispatches is to inform Gen. Hull that three British vessels left opposite fort Erie loaded with British troops bound for Malden. On the evening of the 8th, a complete company, commanded by Capt. Roland and a detachment under a lieutenant from Sandusky, and a lieutenant Davidson, who commanded at the Rapids, marched to Capt. Brush's two and a half miles below town what is called the old fort; and the officers unanimously agreed that Capt. Henry Brush should take the command of the whole, and Sergeant Wm. Story, of the 4th regt. was appointed adjutant, and the same evening they marched six miles. On their way to the river Raisin, a man that had been sent with an express as a guide to the river Raisin, returned & stated that 300 militia were collected to join Maj. Brush, which in all probability will be sufficient force.

I returned to Urbana on the 9th, & met Maj. Couch, with an escort of 20 of Manary's men, three miles this side the Rapids, which will overtake Capt. Brush at the river Raisin. The soldiers were in good health and spirits. The express that arrived on the 6th, stated, that on Monday our army at Detroit brought to and captured two vessels, and found them loaded with our soldiers that had been captured at fort Michilimackinac; one of the vessels that was captured was the same that was sent from the Miami rapids."

From the Argus, Extra.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.

Ohio Volunteers Victorious!

On yesterday morning an express arrived at Georgetown from Gen. Hull to Colonel Wells, and furnishes the following important intelligence:

On the 9th instant a severe battle was fought near Brownstown, between a detachment of 600 men, commanded by Colonel M'Arthur, and the British and Indians, amounting to 600; two hundred regulars and four hundred Indians. The enemy were beaten back with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and sixteen prisoners, together with the boats in which they crossed the straits, containing a quantity of arms, &c. Our army remained masters of the field—their loss is stated at eighteen or twenty killed and seventy wounded. Capt. Brush is at the river Raisin, waiting a reinforcement. Five hundred British troops have arrived at Malden from Niagara. The prisoners taken at Michilimackinac were put on board two boats

by the British for the purpose of taking them to Malden; but they were all retaken in attempting to pass the fort at Detroit.

Gen. Hull in his letter to Col. Wells, says, "I hope you will lose no time in coming forward with a very respectable force: the fall of Michilimackinac; the tardy operations of our army at Niagara, and almost all the Indians having become hostile, have totally changed the prospect of this army—my communication is almost cut off, and we have but small quantities of provisions, and the most fatal consequences must ensue unless the communication is soon opened, and very strong reinforcements arrive."

The army had recrossed the river, and were at Detroit.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 14, 1812.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, inclusive, to the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fourteen, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the state of Ohio north of the forty first degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd. At Belle Fontaine, fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories, except fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont, and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the district of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee, Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received as foreaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers, and other persons employed in the United States' armory at that place, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, inclusive, to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, fort Osage, and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is referred to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. Eustis.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16.—8t.

WILLIAM SMITH of Knox county, appeared before me, and being duly sworn, said that he obtained from the Register of the land office at Vincennes, a certificate of the purchase of the N. W. quarter of section No. 29, in township No. 2, N. of range 7 W. in the district of lands offered for sale at Vincennes, and that he the said Smith hath lost the said certificate.

His

William M. Smith.

mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Knox, the 11th of August, 1812.

E. Stout.

ALL persons concerned are hereby required to take notice, that in three months from the date hereof, I shall issue to William Smith, a duplicate certificate, No. 317, dated October 4, 1808, for the N. W. quarter of section No. 29, in township No. 2 N. of range No. 7 W. unless previous to that time some legal and sufficient objections are made thereto.

John Badollet,

Register of the L. O. at Vin.

August 11, 1812.

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BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the W. Sny.