

council to the bill entitled an act to amend an act authorising courts of common pleas to issue writs of habeas corpus &c. in certain cases, and have appointed Mr. Johnson on their part.

Mr. Dill laid before the house the petition of a number of inhabitants of Dearborn county on the subject of Wolf scalps, and

*On motion,*

Ordered that the petition be referred to a select committee with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise, and Messrs. Dill and Brown were appointed that committee.

Mr. Robb presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Knox county, referred to the committee to whom was referred the auditor and treasurer's report.

*On motion,*

Ordered that the house adjourn till tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, and the house adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, February 10.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Noble from the committee of conference on the bill entitled an act to authorise the courts of common pleas to issue writs of habeas corpus &c. reported, that the committee had considered the bill referred to them and agreed that both houses adhere to their amendments—the house concurred in the said report.

The speaker laid before the house a written communication from Wm. Prince, respecting the sums due from the several collectors in the territory, which was ordered to lie on the table.

*On motion of Mr. Pennington,*

The house according to order resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of those who leave school sections, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Evans reported, that the committee had said bill under consideration, had made some progress therein, and desired him to ask leave to sit again.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Sullivan their clerk.—Mr. Speaker, the legislative council have passed a bill for the relief of the heirs of Henry Vanderburgh deceased, and request the concurrence of this house therein.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Sullivan their clerk.—Mr. Speaker, the legislative council have passed a bill for improving the navigation of White water with an amendment, and desire the concurrence of this house to the same.

*On motion,*

Ordered that the house adjourn, and the house adjourned accordingly.

## LAWS of the U. STATES. SECOND SESSION TWELFTH CONGRESS.

(By Authority.)

**AN ACT** authorising the president of the United States to establish post routes, in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the U. States, during the existence of the war in which the U. States are engaged, or of any war in which they may be engaged, shall be, and is hereby authorised to direct the post master general to send a mail between the head quarters of any army of the U. States, and such post office as he may think proper; and the route or road on which the same shall be conveyed, shall, to all intents and purposes be an established post road, so long as the mail shall be sent on the same, conformably to the authority hereby given.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

**AN ACT** approving of the report of the commissioners appointed by the secretary at war, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the public lands at Westport, in the state of New York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the report of the commissioners appointed by the secretary of war, to settle the exterior line of the public land at Westport in the state of New York, with the adjus-

ting proprietor, conformably to an act to authorise the secretary at war to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at Westport, with the adjoining proprietor, and the same is hereby approved.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 5, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

*Answer of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, to the Governor's communication at the opening of the present session.*

SIR,

WE have heard with pleasure the communication you have been pleased to make to the legislative council & the house of representatives at the opening of the present session, and remark, that your patriotism has long drawn down the attention of the only nation upon earth, enjoying the liberal exercise of rational liberty. We are happy, sir, in congratulating you, that notwithstanding the many years that the critical eye of envy has had an opportunity of observing you in the discharge of your duties of a national concern, and important trusts confided in you by your nation, that yet, for the most cogent reasons national patronage is extended to you in the evening of your life. Your communication, sir, whilst it evinces strong intellectual endowments, convinces us that you have marked the defects of our legislative provisions, we regret, sir, with you, that our country has been forced to appeal to arms in vindication of our national rights—the consequences of which probably are equally fatal to this section of the union as any other, and which, without energetic measures, will soon be in a state of confusion.

But we rejoice, sir, that there are reasons for believing that ample provision will be made for our defence, and that our citizens are willing to sacrifice to all those privations and difficulties attending a country under the pressure of Indian warfare—and that our government will not stop short of the establishment of those principles of right, of which we have too long suffered the violation. We have, sir, witnessed the defects of our military system, and to co-operate with you in rendering the militia more efficient will be one of the first objects of our attention. We also regret the defects that exist in our revenue laws, and as far as is expedient will endeavor to remedy those defects. We believe, sir, that your communication on these points is the result of a judicious deliberation, and it is our intention to treat with proper regard every suggestion that your excellency through your ardent desire to promote the public weal has been prompted to make. And, sir, when through you, we express the highest approbation of the constituted authorities of our country, we chuse a medium meriting the respect that the representatives of an independent people intend to confer—please to accept, sir, our warmest wishes for your welfare.

JAS. SCOTT,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

February 5, 1813.

To which his excellency made the following reply.

MR. SPEAKER,

IT affords me great satisfaction to hear that my conduct has met with the approbation of the house of representatives of the Indiana territory. It shall always be my care to merit a continuance of the same.

JN. GIBSON.

(Concluded from last page.) they brought whisky with them—they drank some, and gave some to the Indians there—and between nine and ten o'clock, commenced killing the wounded, then set fire to the houses the wounded were in and consumed them.

He was at his father's, on this side of Detroit river, about seven days after the action, and saw across the river

the prisoners marched off for Niagara from Malden.

He faith, that he saw taken by his house, by Capt. Elliott and nine Wyandot Indians, two men whom he understood had been sent by Gen. Harrison with a flag to the British. One of the men, Mr. Tessier, he knew; the other he did not know, but understood he was a doctor. He had not an opportunity of conversing with them, but understood from an inhabitant to whom Mr. Tessier communicated it, that they stopped for the night and left the flag hoisted on the cartile; that the flag was taken away unknown to him, and then the Indians fired on them; that Mr. Tessier told them they were Frenchmen, and surrendered, upon which the Indians ceased firing and took them.

They then mentioned that they were sent with a flag. The Indians said they were liars, and took them off.

Mr. Tessier was set at liberty at the river Raisin, and remained two days expecting the doctor to return, at the end of which time he was sent for by the British and taken to Malden. He, Labbadie, understood that the doctor was to be sent off immediately to Niagara. The doctor was wounded in the ankle. He understood that the British charged the doctor and Tessier with being spies—and further he faith not,

his  
Medard & Labbadie.  
mark.

Witness, C. Gratiot, Capt. of engineers and interpreter.

Sworn to before me the 11th day of Feb. 1813.

C. S. Todd, div. judge adv.  
(A true copy.)

I. Hukill, aid de camp.

From the National Intelligencer.  
Impressed Seamen,

The right as well as property, and sometimes the necessity of retaliation is unquestionable. The present moment imperiously demands the exercise of this national defence, this public law. Many miserable ghosts have lately appeared in the shades, mangled by the tomahawk and scalping knife! some broken

hearted by slavery, in ships, and some by chains in the suburbs of Algiers! calling aloud for vengeance.—Some relate the stories of their lives—though not born in the U. States, they, like myself, fought and bled in her cause, for it was righteous. Op-

pressed by poverty and tyranny in their native land, they fled to that 'where freedom reigns,' glowing with gratitude for the generous asylum experienced 'where justice rules the helm,' they could not behold their adopted country wronged, plundered, insulted and despised with indifference. As men meriting to be citizens of a free republic, considering that alliance is in practice, not in profession, they promptly engaged in her cause, they fought and died in her defence—some of them cruel deaths, by the hands of savages set on by an insidious enemy, or more cruelly sacrificed by the consuming fire of compulsory service in a cause abhorred! or in confinement in pestilential prisons.

They represent six thousand two hundred and fifty seven of our best men to be confined in the floating dungeons of Britain. Every American in her service is now a slave of power and fights by compulsion; every one of her asserted subjects in ours is a volunteer; hence different obligations result to the government. It is asked by her agents and spies 'if the United States should or ought to defend, or claim those men born British subjects?' We who were declared rebels, but becoming victorious were acknowledged free and independent citizens, with one voice reply, yes—every man who fights our battles, who defends our flag, is a piece of our ship, who carries a musket, is our citizen; to betray them is an act my country never can be guilty of.

*Ghost of Montgomery.*

On yesterday Govr. Meigs left this place for Franklinton for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for equipping the militia who have been lately drafted to fill up the Ohio line. He expects to have a complete regiment on the march for the Rapids in the course of next week.

*Scioto Gaz.*

We are informed that five companies of troops from Gen. Gano's division of Ohio militia, have marched from Cincinnati, for the purpose of joining the N. W. army.

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