

he disliked this project extremely, from another consideration, which is forcibly impressed upon his mind. It must evidently have been recommended by the same spirit and policy, which had heretofore relied upon the chapter of accidents for success, and not upon our own energies and resources. It seems to have been founded on the hope, that Great Britain would recede without an effort on our part. It is a fallacious hope. The hope itself will always defeat its own objects, by avoiding the means necessary to ensure its own success. He said, we had enjoyed a long course of prosperity; but we ought not to calculate upon a perpetual exemption from the common calamities of nations. When days of adversity shall arrive, we should meet them with becoming fortitude and energy. He deprecated that spirit, which appeared to be lingering and whining after prosperity that is past, as if it feared to look adversity in the face. Mr. President, when adversity comes, you must look her in the face; yes, sir, you must meet her with courage, and means sufficient to subdue her. Mr. President, if after we have been solemnly called together to receive communications of great and weighty matters; and after our meeting, have been told, that our independence is at hazard; that there is actual war, both in character and effect, upon our lawful commerce, brought home to the threshold of our territory; that rights are trampled upon, which no independent nation can relinquish, &c. &c. when in short, our wrongs are painted in such glowing terms, as to have set the whole nation on fire; if, after all this, we should taper down to providing 10,000 men to subdue such a crisis, would it not be a wonderful discovery in the art of sinking? Would it not undervalue the resources and energies of the nation? Would it not insult and degrade the national spirit and expectations? Whether he viewed this subject in reference to the interests of the nation, or the privity in power, he should equally protest against this little miserable policy of resorting to means so utterly incompetent to the objects. He considered the present power now as he had often had done before, against larger sporting with the national sensibility, the national character and in the national interests.

Mr. Cheves said, in making the calculations of the degree of force required, the committee was precluded from taking into the estimate any auxiliary force to be derived from the militia—because an impression appeared to be almost universally entertained, that congress could not constitutionally command the services of the militia beyond the limits of the United States—of course the regular force must be proportionably augmented. He said, although he believed he stood single and alone, he protested against this doctrine. He did not propose now to examine this question, because it would be useless. He would, however, read the clause of the constitution, which gave to Congress the power of calling forth the militia, and make one or two remarks on it. Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions." The first object for which the militia may be called forth is to execute the laws of the union. A law designed to be a law of the union—and if the war is to be carried on beyond the limits of the United States, it is still a law to be executed, although beyond the limits of the United States—and he could see no reason why the militia could not be called forth to execute it. Indeed it is one of those laws, the execution of which force is indispensably and properly applicable—and if the laws can have a legitimate influence beyond the limits of the United States, the power of congress over the militia must be co-extensive with the laws, which are thus required to be executed. He would only observe further, that when this subject was more particularly brought into discussion upon a former occasion, it was said, that even in Great Britain, the militia could not be ordered out of Great Britain—no, not even to Ireland. But it should now be recollected, that since that time, the British parliament, without even a question as to the right, has ordered British militia to Ireland, and Irish militia to Great Britain. Twenty-six regiments are said to be transported at this time.

Mr. G. said that in considering the peculiar geographical situation of the United States—with colonies at each end of them, belonging to powerful distant nations, with which we may be often brought into collision, it would be unfortunate for the U. States, if the militia bordering on the lines of separation, could not be called forth for any purpose of chastisement, or any other object the government might have in view, in relation to these colonies or their respective mother countries. If such be the unfortunate organization or interpretation of the constitution, an amendment for remedying so important a defect ought to be instantly proposed and adopted. Its inconvenience is now sensibly felt, in precluding all reliance upon that important auxiliary force. Gentlemen, however, propose to remedy this defect, by a volunteer force. Mr. G. said, he would not reject, nor did he mean to disparage, this species of force. But from the nature of its organization, it cannot be suited to offensive war, nor to the occupation of a country after it should be taken. He had been told, too, by military gentlemen without exception, that it was always found to be the most expensive and least efficient force. He hardly expected to have heard it relied upon for the contemplated object, by the honorable mover, because he thought that gentleman concurred with the other experienced military gentlemen in these respects.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Navy bill; when Mr. Cheves finished the speech which he had commenced yesterday in favour of the bill; and Mr. Serbert and M. Kee both spoke at considerable length in opposition to it.

A paper in vindication of Judge Toumin of the Mississippi Territory was read.—It stated that the foreman of the grand jury which made the prech-

ture against Judge Toumin was a fugitive from justice in the state of South Carolina, and had been convicted by Kupper's treasonable scheme in that territory. The member of the legislature who brought forward the resolutions against him, had been twice convicted of perjury and sundry other crimes equal in depravity.

January 20.—Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of Charles Whitlow, of the city of New-York, praying for permission to occupy a tract of ground lying west of the Capitol in the city of Washington, originally intended for a Botanic Garden for the purpose of improving it as an agricultural and botanical garden; stating his experience in business of this kind in Europe. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Bacon observed, that the committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an enquiry addressed to him by the committee, which they deemed of public importance; and therefore, contrary to their usual practice, the committee had directed him to communicate it to the House, in order that it might be printed for the use of the members, as it might be some time before the committee would be able to make their report, and by having the letter of the Secretary of Treasury before them, and their attention drawn to the subject, the House would be better able to meet the consideration of it, when it shall be brought before them by the committee. Mr. B. then laid the letter of the Chairman of the committee to the Secretary of the Treasury with his answer (containing his budget of proposed taxes for meeting the expenses of war) before the House; which being read,

Mr. Mosley proposed that 5000 copies of the communication should be printed. This motion was seconded by Mr. Milner, who, on account of its importance, contended for the necessity of making it as public as possible. It was opposed by Mr. Bacon, as improper and as incurring an unnecessary expense. Im proper, because it would be giving an undue sanction to a letter to one of the committees of the House, which had not been acted upon (and which it was unusual to publish at all); incurring an unnecessary expense, because the letter of the Secretary would undoubtedly be printed in every newspaper in the United States; and by this means be made more generally public, than it would be in any other way.—Motion negatived 75 to 42.

Mr. Maxwell then moved that 1000 copies be printed. Messrs. Wright, Fisk and Findley, urged the impropriety of giving any countenance to a letter, containing propositions which would not probably be agreed to by Congress, and which would serve only unnecessarily to alarm the people.

Mr. Smith rose and said, he had voted against five thousand copies, but was in favour of one thousand. He said, upon a former occasion, when we were for sending 25,000 men, gentlemen spurned at all calculations. Now we were brought to the test. He had foreseen the necessity of ways & means. Although he had said he would go to war; yet he had not been as anxious as some gentlemen. He, for one, would never take war, without providing the ways and means. There will be great danger, if you take it without the people's consent. If they desert you, you must desert it; and make a dishonourable peace. He had hoped they would support us. He never will consent to deceive them. He detests every thing like secrecy. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright) has mentioned how odious these taxes were under Mr. Adams' administration. He ought, said Mr. S. to have considered that before. Negatived 60 to 32.

Mr. Davenport moved to have 500 copies printed, which motion was also negatived, and the usual number ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, January 22.—The House again went into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the navy, Mr. Nelson in the chair. The question on filling up the blank in the section which provides for repairing the vessels on hand, with 480,000 dollars, was carried by a large majority.

The next section provides for the building of additional frigates.

Mr. Cheves proposed to fill the blank with the word ten. Mr. Rhea moved to strike out this section from the bill. After some debate, in which Messrs. Rhea, Saxillo, Blackledge and Boyd, spoke in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Cheves, Newton, Clay, (the Speaker), and Mitchell against it, the motion was negatived 32 to 47. The committee then rose and ordered leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 23.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on the bill concerning the Navy; when, after some debate, the question was taken on filling the blank for the number of additional frigates proposed to be built, with the number ten, which was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Wright then moved to fill the blank with six. This motion was negatived, 30 votes only being in favor of it.

The question was next successively taken on filling the blank with five, four and three and negatived 52 to 43, 51 to 44 and 49 to 45.

Mr. Bassett moved to amend the section by striking out what related to the frigates, in order to insert, "four 74 gun ships." This motion was negatived 54 to 39.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote of yesterday for striking out the whole section which being agreed to, the section was struck out, 51 votes being in favor of it.

Mr. Cheves moved to fill the blank in the section providing for the purchase of timber and other materials, "200,000 dollars annually for the years, 1812, 1813 and 1814."

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the whole section, but after some debate, this motion was negatived, there being only 37 votes in favor of it, and the question for filling the blank as moved, was carried, 61 votes being in favor of it.

Friday, January 24.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment; and after a speech from Mr. Gold in favour of the bill, the blank in the section for providing a dock-yard was filled with one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the bill, so as to fix the dock-yard in the navy-yard at Washington City; but this motion was negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the words "central and" were struck out, so as to leave the site of the dock-yard to be determined on by the Executive.

The committee having gone through the bill and reported it to the House with several amendments. The House took up the bill; and on the question of filling up the blank for repairing the vessels on hand with four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, it was carried yeas 90 nays 22.

The question was next put upon agreeing to the report of the committee to strike out the second section of the bill, which contemplated the building of new frigates; when Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at length against the bill and was replied to by Mr. Cheves. The House adjourned without taking the question.

January 25.—Mr. Archer introduced the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to give this House such information as he may possess relative to the practicability of effecting loans for the government of the U. States, to what amount such may be obtained, and at what rate of interest.

The order of the day, viz the bill concerning the Naval Establishment, was then taken up; and the question on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to fill the blank in the section providing a Dock-Yard, with one hundred thousand dollars, being under consideration, Mr. Cheves stated the grounds upon which the committee had recommended this provision of the bill, and replied to some remarks of his colleague (Mr. Williams) made yesterday.

Mr. Rhea then moved to strike out the whole section in relation to the Dock-Yard, which, after some little debate, was carried 36 votes to 52.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section to the bill, providing for the building of four seventy-four gun ships. As an inducement to the House to adopt this new section, he stated there were sufficient timber and guns on hand; that a whole expense would not exceed 1,300,000 dollars, and the guns & timber being already provided, an appropriation of 824,000 dollars only, would be necessary to complete them.

The question was negatived 76 to 33.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States; and to an act making and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. [Proposes classing.]

January 30.—Mr. Bigelow proposed the following resolution, for adoption, which was similar to one which the House had refused to enter into some days ago.

Resolved, that the President of the U. States be requested in cause to be laid before this House, such information as he may possess in relation to the seizure, capture and condemnation of the ships and merchandises of citizens of the U. States, under the authority of the governments of Europe, or either of them, which have not been heretofore communicated.

After an amendment, moved by Mr. Blackledge, to the following effect, the resolution was adopted; "accompanying the same with the regulation, order and decree, under which the said captures were made, and information, as far as may be, how far the said decree, order or regulation, be abandoned or persevered in, by the nation making such capture."

Mr. Bacon from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1812.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force, both of which were twice read and committed.

The question then returned on the engrossment of the bill. The yeas and nays being called upon the question, Messrs. Bigelow, Nelson, Gholson, and Troup, assigned their reasons why they should vote against it, and the House adjourned, without taking the question.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for classifying and arming the Militia of the United States; and the question being taken on Mr. Mitchell's motion to strike out the first section of the bill, it was negatived, 64 votes to 38.

M. Lacock objected to the mode of distributing arms amongst the militia, adopted in the bill, by putting them into hands of every citizen arriving at the age of 18 years; and proposed an amendment, which went to put it in the power of the state legislatures to deliver the arms to the citizens, or preserve them for their use in depots. This amendment produced considerable debate, and was finally negatived, 67 votes to 48.

The Star.

RALBIGH.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1812.

Mr. Gallatin's interesting Report on the means of raising a revenue by a land tax, a tax on stills, distilled spirits, retailers, auctions, carriages, stamps, &c. and by a loan of 10 millions of dollars, will be found in this days paper.

Make ready.—No hostile step will be taken, till the arrival of the Hornet—if she does not bring us redress, as soon as our preparations are ripe for the war, the blow will be struck. By the 25,000 bill, 2 major generals are to be appointed—besides 5 brigadiers. Gen. Dearborn has been already appointed by the President of the United States and Senate major general. Mr. John Mason and General Davie of N. C. have been spoken of for the other vacancy.—Enquirer.

The bill authorizing the acceptance by the Executive of the services of a corps of volunteers, was yesterday passed its third reading in the Senate; having received only one material amendment, viz. a reduction of the appropriation it contains from three millions to one.—Nat. Intell.

COMMERCE.—An extract from a new paper, The Tonkee, by D. Everett, late Editor of the Boston Patriot.—Commerce, like religion, is viewed by many only through the medium of its abuses. In all its legitimate operations it is the promoter of peace, of liberty and of civilization. While it supplies the conveniences and luxuries of life, it makes the peo-

ple of one country acquainted with that of another, and wears away those national prejudices, which are the effect of the course of jealousy and war. In addition to this it creates an extensive and powerful interest in favour of peace. All commercial countries are reciprocally customers to each other; and he is a poor calculator who does not study to be unfriendly to man with his customer.

The proposition before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for granting a Charter to the Bank of the late Bank of the U. States, has been rejected.

Government have recently received despatches from our Minister at Paris. "The aspect of our affairs was flattering although no change had taken place." We trust the Intelligence has the same meaning as sailors when they talk of "favoring weather."

Our sailing with France reminds us of Franklin's fisherman, who, although he taught nothing, exhibited that he had a "glorious title" now and then.

Nov. 25. Arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday last, from Bermuda, in 14 days, 11. B. M. ship *Emulous*, with dispatches and for Mr. Norton, who has been named one of the commissioners for settling the disputes between Spain and her colonies.

Good times for Bachelors, and bad times for Girls coming.—By the late Census, there are in the United States fourteen thousand and seventy-one more females than males between the ages of 20 and 40—but between 15 and 19 the males exceed the females, nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and of ten years and under, the males also exceed the females, fifty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.—Girls will, of course, in a short time, be in great demand, though the market appears to be well supplied at present.

Memorable Accidents.—The Amphitheatre of Fiodrich, in Italy, fell in and killed fifty thousand people, A. D. 23. The ruins of it now remain at Castel Gubileo.

A fire happened at a barn at Burrell, Cambridgeshire, at a Press-shew, when 160 persons lost their lives, A. D. 1792.

The roof of the Church at Fern, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed sixty persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

At the celebration of a wedding at Mantus, 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way, among whom were the bride and bride-groom's mother—June 3d, 1776.

Bourbon-le-pains, in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the Church give way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of six hundred. Sept. 14, 1778.

Montpellier in France, had a booth where a was performed, fell, and killed 500 persons. A. D. 31, 1786.

The floor of a Meeting House of Methodists, Leeds-gave way, when 16 women, a man and a child, were killed, near 80 persons dreadfully wounded, May 29, 1796.

The Theatre at Mainz, was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death; and 70 were burnt. August 1796.



HYMENEAL.

Married, in this county Mr. Britain H. Sanders, to Miss Eliza A. Turner, daughter of Simon Turner, Esq.—At Washington City, Daniel S. Coffey, Esq. member of Congress from Virginia, to Miss Maria H. Coffey, daughter of Samuel Coffey, Esq. of Samuel, of that city.—In Person county, Mr. David Lawson to Miss Matilda Jones.—Mr. Lewis Daniel, to Miss Patsy Lanier.—Mr. John Brooks to Miss Nancy Walker.—In Wake, Mr. James Ruth to Miss Nutt.—In Guilford, the 3th inst. Capt. John Charles to Miss Rebecca Hargrave, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hargrave of said County.—In Orange county on Sunday last, Mr. James Herndon to Miss Catharine Collier, both of Orange.



OBITUARY.

Died, at Salem, the 13th inst. Et. 76 the Rev. John Herest, Bishop of the United Prætorum. This venerable and much lamented character was a native of Germany, had resided near 25 years in Pennsylvania, and had last spring come into North Carolina to reside at Salem, where he was much esteemed, especially on account of his true Christian simplicity; and but two sons in the society deprived of the education his conversation afforded to all who had the benefit to be near him.—In this county, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John Whitaker, Esq.

The Wake Cavalry,

Ordered to muster in Raleigh at the usual hour on the last Saturday in February.

J. SHAW, 1st. Lieut.

THE DEATH

OF Mr. E. B. Holloway tenders it necessary that the business of HOLLOWAY & HANSERD should be closed as soon as possible.—These three, who have claims against the concern will please exhibit them for adjustment, and those indebted will see the necessity of paying off their respective accounts, or settling the same by bonds, as early as possible.

J. HANSERD,

Petersburg, January 28, 1812. Surviving Partner.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 10th of February at the store of Hildray and Co. near Petersburg.

All the Stock in Trade,

Consisting of a large and general Assortment of useful Elegant Articles.

TERMS.—Under 50 dollars cash; 50 dollars and under 100 dollars, 90 days—100 dollars and under 300, 6 months—300 dollars 500, 6 and 9 months—500 dollars and upwards, 6, 9 and 12 months.—Purchasers giving approved endorsed negotiable notes.

The object of this sale being (in consequence of the death of Mr. E. B. Holloway) to bring to a close the affairs of that firm, the goods will be sold without reserve, and are an object for town and country dealers, as well as private families.

Wm. & H. HAXALL, v. M.

January 28, 1812.