

...only wished. It is to be contended, he...
...the parties, that Bonaparte would have...
...without a struggle? It is likely that...
...would every one of them so readily...
...for it were, entirely Republicans—The Federal...
...Some of the Republican mem...
...because they preferred the plan of the Secre...
...the course of debate on the bill it was by some...
...and hence the misunderstanding before alluded to...
...I have in one of two newspapers noticed the vote...
...the vote upon the Conscription bill."

Having given a very concise view of this subject, which any man will find on comparison with the Journals to be correct; it is not my design to comment on the propriety or impropriety of the measure actually voted on. Let it only be truly understood and fairly considered in relation to the critical state of the nation when it was dictated—(Our country threatened on every side with immense armies of disciplined veterans, and no prospect of peace without a disgraceful surrender of large portions of our territory, and of other rights without which we would indeed be a degraded people. If then the candid public after such consideration of the true case, will disapprove of the measure which a majority of their representatives have supported, be it so. Their judgment will be more satisfactory, then where it is founded on the miserable scraps which we every day see in the opposition prints—without any reasoning—without explanation of the points condemned—without generally understanding them—but with the killing arguments drawn from the name which they have stumped up to render it odious. These champions of civility fight successfully the fancied monster which they have dressed up by their own ridiculous imaginations, and they also succeed in recruiting soldiers to go forth with them to make war on the thing, none of them knows what, but it is enough, it has a monstrous ugly name—a CONSCRIPTION, a FRENCH CONSCRIPTION!! Thus the hue and cry is raised and kept up. A Conscription! I have indeed heard among the more ignorant order different imitations of the name—some calling the measure a "proscription," others a "transcription," and in one instance an "inquisition." Most generally it was taken as some invidious oppressive military measure, but of what particular character was known to very few, if any. It was in some instances taken as the establishment of some strange kind of religious creed. And in truth even among the best informed of those who condemn the vote of the majority in Congress on the only question they ever did vote on of that denomination, nine out of ten have not been correctly informed as to the true state of the fact, as regards the proceedings on the subject.

POLITICAL.

FOR THE STAR.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL!

No subject has been more grossly misunderstood, than the proceedings of the last session of Congress on the military bills which have received this denomination. Owing in part to misrepresentation, and partly to the circumstance of the only bill ever voted on not having been generally published, (for I have only noticed it in the obscure corner of a single paper); while another bill recommended by the late Secretary at War has been published and much commented on, though really never voted on in Congress. This has occasioned a confusion of the one measure for the other, tho' very different in all respects. Those who prefer a correct view of subjects so interesting, to the empty declamations of party scribblers will at least peruse the following short sketch of the proceedings; which the journals and documents will prove correct.

Early in the last session, Mr. Monroe then Secretary at War, presented to Congress his plan for increasing the army by classing the population of the United States, and drafting soldiers to serve in the regular army—allowing to the classes before the draft sufficient time to procure by contract the persons who should serve as soldiers—apportioning the charge equitably among the classes in proportion to the relative value of the estates of the persons in each class—allowing them also the aid of the United States bounty for enlistment.

This military committee of the House reported a bill in pursuance of this plan of the secretary, which was referred to a committee of the whole as usual: where it has remained, never having been voted on nor acted on in either house. Nor has any other bill on similar principles been voted on in Congress, though it has been much talked of, and denounced as an oppressive Conscription, and composed of the system of Bonaparte. Indeed this measure is the only one claiming any sort of analogy to a conscription, and even this no man of intelligence will say has any very striking resemblance of the French Conscription. But recollect this measure never was voted on directly nor indirectly in Congress.

About this time a bill had passed the Senate designed to call forth a respectable force either of regulars or militia at the option of the people liable to militia duty, in such a manner as to avoid the compulsory principle. This was entitled "a bill to authorize the President of the United States to call upon the several states and territories thereof for their respective quotas of 80,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers of the U. S. against invasion."

This plan offered from the usual bills for calling out militia in two particulars. First, the term of service was enlarged as proposed by the Senate to two years, but as amended by the House to one year only. Secondly, the militia were to be divided into classes for the purpose of drafting; each class being allowed sufficient time before the draft to furnish by contract either two militia men, or one regular soldier. The performance of either alternative discharged the class so performing from draft or other requisition. On failure, the draft proceeded; but the force was in that case to be merely militia, both in character and in effect—they were to be commanded by their own militia officers, and their service was to be confined to the same state or one adjoining.

In this plan two objects appear to have been principally in view; first, by allowing a smaller proportion of regulars to be substituted for militia, thereby to afford better means to fill the regular army; and secondly, to render the militia more efficient—better disciplined, and more attached to service, by extending the term of service. The difference between the two branches in regard to the subject particular occasioned the entire loss of the bill. The Senate insisting on two years, the House of Representatives insisting on the term being one year only. The Senate preferred the loss of the bill by an indefinite postponement to a reduction of the term to one year only. Previous to this however a committee of conference was appointed between the two houses to consider on the disagreeing votes, which committee reported a modification of the terms proposing to make it eighteen months. This report of the conferees was disagreed to by the House, which insisted on reducing

the term of militia service to one year, and then the Senate rejected the bill rather than admit of the reduction.

On the passage of this bill the vote in the House was, Yeas 84—Nays 72—Those who voted for it were, entirely Republicans—The Federal members present all voted against it, and 10 Republicans only! Some of the Republican members that voted against the bill did so because of the reduction of the term of service to one year; some others because they preferred the plan of the Secretary.

In the course of debate on the bill it was by some of the opposing debaters called "a Conscription," and hence the misunderstanding before alluded to. I have in one of two newspapers noticed the vote on this bill given as "the vote upon the Conscription bill."

Having given a very concise view of this subject, which any man will find on comparison with the Journals to be correct; it is not my design to comment on the propriety or impropriety of the measure actually voted on. Let it only be truly understood and fairly considered in relation to the critical state of the nation when it was dictated—(Our country threatened on every side with immense armies of disciplined veterans, and no prospect of peace without a disgraceful surrender of large portions of our territory, and of other rights without which we would indeed be a degraded people. If then the candid public after such consideration of the true case, will disapprove of the measure which a majority of their representatives have supported, be it so. Their judgment will be more satisfactory, then where it is founded on the miserable scraps which we every day see in the opposition prints—without any reasoning—without explanation of the points condemned—without generally understanding them—but with the killing arguments drawn from the name which they have stumped up to render it odious. These champions of civility fight successfully the fancied monster which they have dressed up by their own ridiculous imaginations, and they also succeed in recruiting soldiers to go forth with them to make war on the thing, none of them knows what, but it is enough, it has a monstrous ugly name—a CONSCRIPTION, a FRENCH CONSCRIPTION!! Thus the hue and cry is raised and kept up. A Conscription! I have indeed heard among the more ignorant order different imitations of the name—some calling the measure a "proscription," others a "transcription," and in one instance an "inquisition." Most generally it was taken as some invidious oppressive military measure, but of what particular character was known to very few, if any. It was in some instances taken as the establishment of some strange kind of religious creed. And in truth even among the best informed of those who condemn the vote of the majority in Congress on the only question they ever did vote on of that denomination, nine out of ten have not been correctly informed as to the true state of the fact, as regards the proceedings on the subject.

See Journal of House of Rep. page 99 and Senate Journal.
See Journal House of Rep. page 100.

RALIGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1815.

A Mail Robber detected.—The Deputy Post Master at Randolph C. H. of the name of Elliott, who has for some time been concerned in breaking open letters and robbing the mail, was a few days ago detected in his nefarious practices by Mr. George Turnstall of this office, and committed for trial. The plan of detection so successfully executed originated with Wm. Peck, Esq. the indefatigable Postmaster in this city.

Infostors.—The great number of Swindlers of every rank and clime who infest the country and who impose themselves upon the easy belief of our citizens as unfortunate noblemen, cotemporary gentry, or ingenious plebeians have become an evil of such magnitude that we think we owe it to the public to put them on their guard against such as come under our own personal observation. French Marquis's, Polish Barons, Spanish Patriots, and great men of our own country whose visits are growing rather out of memory from the lapse of months, will not now be troubled with particular acknowledgments for the honor of their co-descending notices; we shall devote our attention present to characters of this order now on foot, and hereafter to others as they may chance to come within the sphere of our observation.

(James Hall, a native of Ireland, lately a resident in Fairfax county, Virginia, is now roaming over the country, selling for whatever he can obtain his art of cultivating corn, &c. to all who believe in his improbable representations or who confide in the certificates of those who certify upon his representations only. His audacity increasing with the success of his impostures, he has at length ventured to announce himself in the public papers.) None of his certificates are to his peculiar mode of cultivating by those who have witnessed it. He has certificates from Warren and Granville in North Carolina, Norfolk in Virginia, & other places where he & his works are unknown; but none from Fairfax. The John Randolph who certifies in such sweeping terms is not the John Randolph whom the world knows, but is supposed to be a crack-brained man of that name who lives some where in Virginia; or the paper is a forgery. In either case an imposture is practised if nothing worse.

(A dirty looking Frenchman whose name is not recollected and whose dialect would hardly convict him of his country, has subsisted a dozen years by obtaining subscriptions for an engraving of the Surrender of Cornwallis at York Town. He is at this moment some where practising his impostures and has never been exposed, because those who have been duped by him have generally been ashamed to avow it. Let other printers aid us and such fellows as these will be compelled to seek a livelihood by honest industry, even if the dispensers of the law should fail to punish them as vagrants.)

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a vote of thanks to all the Generals concerned in the defence of New-Orleans, omitting the name of Jackson.

Boston, May 30.

Sloop of War Wasp.—The report respecting the Wasp Sloop of War having been left blockaded in Pernambuco in Jan. last, we learn, is not entitled to so much credit as has been given to it; the Portu-

guese vessel which reported it in January was 49 days from Pernambuco, and gave so loose an account that the Officer of the Constitution to whom she made it, does not give credence to it. We sincerely hope she is safe; but a vessel which left the port some time after, and which had arrived at Maranh, when the Constitution was there heard nothing on the subject.

Norfolk, June 7.

We have it from good authority (and we announce it with much pleasure) that Henry Hastle, esq. secretary to the British consulate at this place before the war, is appointed to act as Consul of his Britannic majesty for this department. We have not heard what arrangement has been adopted with respect to colonel Hamilton, the former worthy and venerable incumbent, but he will, no doubt, be simply provided for by his government. There is one admirable trait in the British government, with all its sins, and which we lament to say is among the least of the excellencies of ours, namely, gratitude to those who have served their country with fidelity and talents. The British government, much as we dislike it, never was known to cast off an aged veteran from its employ, with no other recompense for past services, or provisions for future support, than cold compliments to his merit, and common place expressions of regret.

A Mammoth Pudding.—At the festival given on the occasion of peace at the village of Ewelme, the poor partook of a pudding, which for size and richness, has scarcely been equalled. It consisted of 180lbs of the finest flour, 90lbs of plumbs, 48lbs of currants, 45lbs of sugar, 360 eggs, 30 nutmegs, 5 oz. of cloves, and 120 quarts of new milk. It weighed, exclusive of milk eggs and spices, 457lbs. It was made round, and boiled in a strong cloth for three days and three nights, in a furnace fixed for the purpose in a close, over which a temporary shed was erected.—*Lon. Pap.*

RALIGH ACADEMY.

Semi-annual examination.—The Trustees are impressed with a belief, that an abstract of the report, publicly read at the examination concluded last week, will not only prove interesting to the well-wishers of all establishments for the instruction of youth, but extremely acceptable and satisfactory to those who have entrusted to this institution, the education of their children, relatives or wards. Guided, in their views, only by an ardent desire to see the seminary useful and flourishing, the trustees cannot conceal the high gratification they have felt at the progress of the students during the late session. Instead of relaxing, as is often the case after successful efforts, the exertions of their able and excellent principal have appeared to gather fresh vigor at every succeeding call. And although for the last half year unavoidable circumstances prevented him from having all the assistance, which is now at hand, the progress of his pupils has never been so rapid or so great. Mr. M^r Theobalds has succeeded in inspiring his young charge with an emulation and pride of character, which have produced and promise the happiest results. On this late examination afforded abundant proof, and it is confidently believed that this Academy is now placed upon a footing of respectability equal to that of any similar establishment in the Union.

Not the least interesting incident witnessed at the late examination, was the presentation of golden medals and honorary certificates to three of the female students, viz. Miss Ediza E. Haywood, Miss Sarah B. Littlejohn, and Miss Eleanor White. These young ladies had all completed their course of education here; and became, by a standing regulation, entitled to these distinctions—Each of them presented an address, on receiving the reward of their perseverance and merit, fraught with whatever enlightened, amiable and virtuous man could suggest; thus producing the most satisfactory evidence of the improvement they had made. Chief Justice Taylor afterwards delivered to the students, an excellent and impassive address, and there are hopes that he will comply with an earnest request made for its publication.

The trustees will now proceed to give an abstract of their report, first remarking, that although only a few days had elapsed since the arrival of Miss Nye, who has now charge of the female department, they had great reason to felicitate themselves and others interested, at having obtained the assistance of this accomplished lady.

The following students were distinguished in the several classes that are named. Many other distinctions were awarded, both of male and female students, in inferior classes, but of these it is not thought proper to enter into a particular detail.

Extemporaneous.—The students distinguished in this class, were Robert Goodwin, Sterling Wheaton and Alexander Boylan.

Science.—William Barden.
—*Profanus*—James Gholsen, Benjamin Haywood, M. Coman.

Classical.—Wm. Barden, James Gholsen.
Oral class.—Wm. Shaw.

Verbal class.—James Galloway; but the rest of the class, viz. Joseph Smith, A. Atkinson, W. Hunt, Wm. Hunter, assiduously approved. And the same class with the exception of James Galloway, and the addition of Joshua Toulmin and Thomas Green, were examined on Prosody, in which they were very accurate.

2nd Verbal class.—Thoma. Green, and Joshua Toulmin.
2nd ditto.—Were also examined on Greek Testament—*Weston Gales, William H. Wood, Dempsey Goodman* The two last named were also examined on Prosody and acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Geography class.—Sterling Wheaton, Alexander Boylan and Robert Goodwin.

2nd ditto.—Rufus Haywood, Lucius Polk, Wm. Shaw.
3rd ditto.—I. Goodman, J. Gholsen, J. Smith, A. Atkinson.

4th ditto.—John Scott, and Thomas Scott.
5th ditto.—T. Green, W. Barden, S. West, J. Galloway, Joshua Toulmin, W. Haywood, W. Gales.

Rhetoric.—John Marshall.

FEWALE SCHOLARS.

Spelling class.—Martha Falconer, M. Coman, M. Bond, E. Potter, L. Haywood, Mary Flinn, Mary Falconer, E. Long, Mary Davis, E. Robertson, Cartha White, Mildred Davis.

The 2d and 4th spelling classes.—Consisting of 39 young ladies, gained much approbation.

English Reader.—Mary Falconer.
Murray's Sequel.—Zelpha Simonon, Eliza Robertson, Martha Davis.

Cropper's Task.—Susan Hare, Mary Raboteau, Martha Falconer, Mary Flinn, Mary Bond.

Reading Milton and poetry.—Sally Sneed, Julia Langly, Emma White, Louisa Hill, Claudia Gilmour, Eliza Casso, Mary Ragsdale, all excellent readers. If there be any distinction, the three first named are entitled to it. In parsing there was no perceptible difference.

Arithmetic (to the Rule of Three)—Martha Falconer, Julia Langly, Emma White, Sally Sneed, Martha Davis, Mary Raboteau, Mary Knox, Eliza Casso.

3rd Grammar class.—Martha Falconer.
4th ditto.—Parthenia Williamson, Susan Hare, are best; Zelpha Simonon, Jane Toulmin, Martha Davis, Caroline Norman, Martha Dickins, in the order named.

1st Geography class.—Consisting of twenty students, Zelpha Simonon, Susan Hare, Eliza Casso, Martha Falconer, Mary Davis, Eliza Potter.

2nd ditto.—Sally Littlejohn, Eleanor White, Mary Ragsdale, Parthenia Williamson, Martha Davis, Sally Sneed, Julia Langly, Emma White.

Fifty eight students of both sexes have been examined in Geography, a number greater than upon any former occasion, and the progress of all were highly satisfactory.

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy.—Caroline Gales.

Chemistry and Moral Philosophy.—Sally Littlejohn, Emma White.

Drawing.—Louisa Hill, Julia Langly, Sally Sneed, Emma White, Eliza Casso, Mary Ragsdale.

Moral Philosophy and Virgil.—Eliza Haywood.
Between 70 and 80 pupils of the Lancasterian school were examined, amongst whom the 8th and highest class was examined on writing on paper, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography. In which, Matthew Drake and John Drake were distinguished.

The trustees cannot pass over the Lancaster school without expressing their particular approbation of the manner in which it has been conducted during the short period it has been in operation.

Though this school has had an existence of a few months only, the trustees find that children, who before they entered it, did not know a letter in the book, can read, write, have some knowledge of figures, and can repeat by heart a number of moral verses—Some, indeed, have obtained a considerable knowledge of English Grammar & Geography.

The trustees are sorry, that, for want of time, they have not had it in their power to make a more particular and satisfactory report of the progress of the students of this institution; but they trust that enough has been said to shew, that they have an high opinion of this new mode of teaching the first Rudiments of learning, which, they doubt not, will become as popular in this state, when its merits are better known, as it is in every other part of the Union where it has been introduced.

Composition.—Amongst the pieces from the female department, that of Miss Caroline M. Gales, stood foremost, and in the other department the honor was awarded to the production of Tho. W. Scott.

Oratory.—Great improvement was manifested in the public recitations given on two evenings at the State House—Dempsey Goodman, Wm Haywood and Tho. W. Scott, were the most distinguished.

Music.—The young ladies who have been engaged in the acquirement of Music, for the last session, may, on account of their various ages and periods of application, with propriety be divided into three classes. From each of which, in a public exhibition, the greatest pleasure was derived. In the first class, were the following performers: Eliza E. Haywood, Claudia Gilmour, Margaret Taylor and Caroline Gales. Much was expected from all of these; nor were the expectations of the committee disappointed. The two most difficult pieces had fallen to Miss Gilmour and Miss Taylor, and were executed in a style honorable to their class and themselves. The songs belonged to Miss Haywood and Miss Gales, and were given with great effect, judgment and expression. The music, of the song, in chorus, by Mr. Goneke, was greatly admired.

The second class, which was also deserving of high commendation, consisted of Ann Long, Sarah B. Littlejohn, Ann Hawkins, and Martha Dickins. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the evident application and talent which had enabled these young ladies, in so short a time, to acquire themselves so well. The vocal powers and taste of Miss Ann Long, may be safely pronounced of the very highest order. Nor were those of Miss Fanny Sugg and Miss Sally Sneed, heard without great delight. Indeed, even the evident embarrassment which a public occasion and a large audience naturally excite, could not prevent the happy talents of all these young performers from calling forth the applause of their hearers.

The interesting class, which follows, consisting of Sally Hunter, Martha Nurfree, Louisa Hill, Maria Coman, Susan Gaston and Mary Polk, and which stands third in order, if it did not aim at any thing but what was easy and simple, yet no less deserved approbation than those of longer standing. It was impossible to behold these charming little ones acquitting themselves so handsomely without feeling an emotion almost allied to parental exultation and pride; and without believing that the buds which are thus putting forth, will doubtless one day expand into glorious flowers!

It is due to the professional merit of Mr. Goneke, to say that the whole exhibition bore witness to the care, attention and earnest solicitude he had bestowed upon and felt for the success of his pupils. Not so anxious to learn them to play, as to play well—nor so careful to make them rapid performers now as excellent ones hereafter—he has proven himself to be eminently qualified to instruct others in the difficult science of which he is himself a master. Nor could the Academy be more fortunately situated, in this point of view, than in having the co-operating aid of his industry and talents.

By order, WM. HILL, Secy.
N. B. In addition to their studies and tasks at the Academy, it is but justice to the students and scholars to say, that numbers of them have applied themselves under a good teacher, into the acquirement of a knowledge in sacred music—thus adding to the means of gratifying their parents and better discharging the important duties of devotion.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New-York, June 9.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the fine fast sailing brig James Monroe, capt. Skinner, in 30 days from Bordeaux, capt. S. sailed from Bordeaux on the 2d of May, and the river the 6th.

By this arrival we learn verbally from capt. S. & the passengers, that hostilities had not commenced between France and the Allied Powers—that the Emperor Napoleon had an army of 400,000 men, ready to act whenever circumstances rendered it necessary—that France was perfectly tranquil, and that the Emperor never was so popular with the French people.

In the Bordeaux Indicateur of the 2d May, is an extract from a Speech of Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, to the Diet of Sweden, in which he says, he "thinks them for the indignation they have expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him illegitimate; that he was about putting himself at the head of the armaments going on in Sweden; and that he hoped, with divine assistance, to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies."

The papers contain the New Constitution which has been submitted by the Emperor Napoleon to the French people.
Capt. S. has brought Dispatches for Government from our Minister at Paris.

From the Boston Palladium of June 6.

By the ship Liverpool Packet, captain Nichols, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we were favored with papers of that place of the 28th of April, and London papers of the 26th. Hostilities had not commenced.

Napoleon's press is endeavoring to restore Bernadotte to his cause; and the jealousy of the allies may assist him.

The French Funds were down to 57 1/4 on the 20th April.

Resolutions for the revival of the Property Tax, towards providing a war revenue, were passed by the British House of Commons, April 19.

It appears that Lord Castlereagh wrote a letter to the Prussian Minister, at Vienna, in which he said that "Prussia must be aggrandized to form a barrier against the alarming and dangerous pretensions of Russia." How this letter got into print is unknown.—The London Courier censures Lord Castlereagh severely.

Gen. Miranda is said to have been convicted and executed in Spain.

Opinical.

MARRIED.—In Warren on the 8th instant, at the seat of Henry C. Williams, Esq. Mr. Samuel Perry of Franklin, to Miss Eliza B. Williams, of the former county.