

we are to act, your power will be necessary, and the original certificate of your share should be transferred. Exchange is now 10 per cent under par, and will continue so for some time to come. Three hundred dollars per share are now offered for the stock. Four hundred dollars are demanded.

### Congress of the U. States.

**MR. KING'S SPEECH,**  
On the resolution for raising an additional regular force of 25,000 men.

Mr. King, (N. C.)—Mr. Speaker, I should not have troubled this house with any remarks, or mine, had it not been for the observations, which have just fallen from my colleague from North Carolina, Mr. Stanford. I shall not attempt, sir, to follow that gentleman in the history which he has given of the progress of party in this country, but shall content myself with stating, that in our sentiments, we entirely differ: his is the doctrine of submission; yes, sir, the most abject submission, mine I trust is not. I am in favor of the resolution now on your table. I am aware, sir, of the many important considerations which will naturally suggest themselves to the mind of every real friend of his country, when he views the consequences which may result from the adoption of the measure now contemplated. When, sir, the habits of a nation ingrafted as it were, in its very nature, are about to be departed from; when the destinies of the country are about to be launched on an untried ocean, and when the doubt is about to be solved, whether our republican government is alike calculated to support us through the trials and difficulties of war, and guide us in safety down the gentle current of peace, I am aware, sir, that we should pause and ponder well the subject; that we should divest ourselves of those warm feelings which most generally take possession of our minds on viewing the unjust prostration of the rights of our country. Sir, that interest which I feel in common with others, on the decision of a question of such magnitude and importance, will I trust induce this House to bear with me a moment, whilst in a few words I explain the motives by which I am actuated in giving my decided approval to the resolution now under consideration. If, sir, I were merely to turn my attention to the local situation of that portion of the country, which I have the honor particularly to represent, its extensive and exposed sea coasts, combined with its present commercial advantages, I should without hesitation give my vote to the proposed measure. But, sir, as in my individual capacity I feel at all times willing to make not only pecuniary sacrifices, but to expose my person in vindicating the rights and interests of my country, in my representative capacity, I will undertake to say, that my constituents will do no less. Sir, the demon Avarice which benumbs every warm emotion of the soul, has not yet gained the ascendancy in the south, the love of country animates every breast, and burns with unextinguishable ardor; sir, they feel in common, I trust with a great majority of every portion of this Union, the degradation of our country in submitting for a moment longer to the dishonorable terms proposed directly or indirectly by the British government. Mr. Speaker, I hold it to be correct, that in discussing a subject of such importance; a view of the various matters necessarily connected with it, will not be considered irrelevant; but, sir, I will not weary the patience of this house with a detail of injuries unparalleled in the history of former times, wantonly inflicted on a nation which manifested to the whole world her sincere desire to support the neutral stand which had been taken at the earliest period of her government and most tenaciously adhered to. We have carefully avoided, Mr. Speaker, any participation in that system of politics which has convulsed and distracted the European world. We have restricted ourselves in the full enjoyment of our rights, lest by strictly enforcing them, we might produce a collision with any nation, however little her conduct might be guided by the principles of equity. Sir, we have borne with injury till, in the language of your committee, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have remonstrated, we have appealed to the justice, to the interests of the two great contending powers of Europe—every effort proved abortive, our calls for justice were drowned in the declaration that their measures were merely realists, and not intended to interfere with neutral rights—thus, sir, the matter rested when pacific propositions were submitted to each—yes, sir, by an act which has placed the impartiality of our country beyond the reach of suspicion, we demanded of each the revocation of her odious edicts as the only means of preserving our friendship. We all know what has been the consequence: France has met our advances, has embraced our propositions; Great Britain not only refuses a repeal on her part, but while she affects to lament the effects produced on neutral rights, takes the most effectual methods to render them perpetual. Sir, blindness and ignorance itself can no longer be deceived by British policy.

We have been told, sir, that this will be a war for the support of the carrying trade, let me here remark, and wish to be distinctly understood as avowing my determination never to give a vote, so long as I have the honor of a seat on this floor, which will involve this country in a war for the recovery or support of this extraneous species of commerce; I believe I shall not be incorrect when I assert that nine tenths of this country never did and never will, derive the smallest benefit from it. But, sir, the right to carry in our ships, the produce of our own country to any quarter, not there by violating the laws of nations, or contravening legitimate municipal regulations, is one which I never will yield; for, sir, in so doing we paralyze the industry of our citizens, we give a fatal blow to the best interests of our country—yes, sir, we yield the principle, we invite to further encroachments. Our country, sir, is agricultural, but so intimately blended with commerce, that the one cannot long exist unaided by the other. Sir, I will not yield an inch of ground, whereby so doing I destroy an essential right of my country, or sap the foundation of that independence cemented by the blood of our fathers. We were told by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) a few

days since, that we have sufficient cause for war.—I ask you then, sir, why do we hesitate? Shall we always yield? Shall we always shrink from the contest? The adoption of this resolution is the touchstone, by it we rise or fall. We have been asked, Mr. Speaker, why not lay upon the table a proposition to go to war? 'tis there, sir, 'tis contained in this resolution—the moment we give it our sanction we declare our fixed resolve to render effective the force contemplated to be raised. Yes, sir, unless Great Britain manifests a disposition speedily to do us justice; by her acts, sir; not by her words. The gentleman from Virginia calls upon the representatives of sea coast, of the slave holding states, and asks if they are willing to say to England "we intend to go to war with you."—does the gentleman mean to excite our fears for the loss of our property? As one of the many on this floor who stand in the situation mentioned by that gentleman, I step forth to declare for myself and my constituents, that when loss of national honor is placed in the scale, and attempted to be balanced by pecuniary interest, we will without hesitation kick the beam. But, sir, we are now contending for the restoration of rights, the deprivation of which strike at the very foundations of our prosperity. Sir, to us it matters little whether our cities tumble into ruin by desertion for want of employment; or by poverty produced by British wrongs, and aggression, or in vindicating the cause of our country fall by a quicker process. Sir, I have no fear of invasion, and therefore have no fears arising from the black population, which strikes with such horror on the sensitive mind of the gentleman from Virginia. For my country, Mr. Speaker, I lament its existence; I view it as the bane, the curse of the land, and most sincerely, sir, do wish that a second Moses could take them by the hand, and lead them in safety to a distant land, where their cries would never more strike on the ear of sympathy. For one, sir, I promise I would not expose myself to the waves of the sea. We are told, Mr. Speaker, that we stand pledged to France, that we must become a party with her in this war. Sir, I call upon the gentleman from Virginia to make the assertion good, to fix the imputation upon the executive or upon this house. Sir, my pledge is to my country, to this very land; here and here alone, the warm affections of my heart find a point around which to rally.—To all other governments I am perfectly indifferent—I am no Frenchman, I am no Englishman.

We have been told, sir, that this will be a war of aggrandizement, a war of conquest. I am as little disposed to extend the territory as any other individual of this House. I know that dissimilar interest must and will prevail from a too great extension of our dominion. But, sir, we will not here enter into a discussion, whether an accession of country would or would not conduce to the interests of the government. Sir, this will be a war forced upon us—we cannot under existing circumstances avoid it. To wound our enemy in the most vulnerable part should only be considered. Sir, I trust if our differences with Great Britain are not speedily adjusted, (of which indeed I have no expectation) we shall take Canada; yes, sir, by force; by valor; not by seduction, as the gentleman from Virginia expresses it. I have no reliance on their friendship, I hope it will not be calculated on, sir, I am not deterred from the firm purposes of my mind, by the predictions of the gentleman from Virginia—I have no fears, sir, that the people of our country will desert their government while asserting the rights of the country—and I must believe, that gentleman's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, that Virginia will not be the last to afford supplies. We are told, sir, that republicans are inconsistent; that in '98 they refused to raise an army although general Washington would be at their head, and that we then had sufficient cause to go to war with the directory of France—for myself, sir, I was at that period conning the lessons of childhood. I will not now undertake to say whether at that time there was or was not cause for war, as has been declared. To me it matters not, sir, I am just commencing my political career, I am consistent; I find my country degraded by insults unrevenge; almost ruined by her efforts to preserve friendship with nations who feel power and forget right; and although I am opposed to the principle of having large standing armies in our country—yet, sir, under those circumstances I feel justifiable in departing from the general principle. Washington is no more! Yes, sir, the father of his country can no longer wield its destinies. But, sir, there are men I trust (without resorting to acquitted felons) Mr. Speaker on whom the confidence of this nation might in safety repose; men whose military skill would be fully adequate to every emergency; men who actuated by that patriotic love of country, not uncommon in the annals of this nation, would fight our battles, redeem the national spirit, and when nations had returned to a sense of justice, and reparation had been made for the wrongs wantonly inflicted on us, would without hesitation resign their authority into the hands of the government from whence it emanated. We have been told, Mr. Speaker, that Great Britain is fighting the battles of the world; that we are protected by that nation "who rides on the mountain wave, whose home is on the deep." Sir, for myself I disclaim her protection—protected in what sir? In our property? No; it is a notorious fact that we are plundered in every quarter of the world—on our own coasts—even in the very mouths of our harbors—Are we protected in our liberties? Let the voice of our oppressed seamen torn from their homes, their wives, their families speak their protection. Let the cries of their miserable offspring, deprived of their protector, their friend, their father declare their protection. But, sir, I have done. I am unwilling to cast a censure on the government of my native country, but I put it to this House, I put it to the nation, was it brave? Was it consistent with that independence we profess to maintain, to submit without a struggle to that annihilation of the liberties of those hardy sons of our country, seeking their subsistence on the watery element, that common high way of nations.—Sir, they are our brothers, they are entitled to the same privileges, to the same protection. Yet the gentleman from Virginia feels no, sympathizing emotions of soul in calling to mind the hardships they endure—yet, sir, he declares to us that should he be convinced

that Great Britain has either directly or indirectly spilled the blood of our citizens—he would hesitate no longer, he would march to Canada. Let him, sir, turn his eyes to those floating mansions, he will there behold the blood of our citizens; brave, honest, industrious citizens; streaming in torrents, shed by the hands of their brothers, their friends. We have been told, sir, that Great Britain never will relinquish her right, (for such they affect to call it) for one, sir, I never will submit to it. I had rather that fast anchored Isle; that protector of the liberties of the world, should be swept from the catalogue of nations than submit that one American, one natural born citizen, should at her will be torn from his family, his country, and kept in a state of the most horrid slavery. Sir, this will not be a war of conquest. It will be a struggle for existence. I am sorry that I have detained the House for a moment, I perfectly agree with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Truitt) that we should put an end to debate. I have been drawn into these remarks by what fell from my colleague. I again repeat that his doctrine is nothing more or less than submission. Sir, I denounce the principle.

### Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1811.

**Fraud in Bank Notes!**—Several persons in Raleigh have recently been defrauded by receiving notes of the Newbern bank purporting to be for ten dollars. It appears that a ten dollar and a two dollar note are each cut in two, and by joining the different halves, two notes apparently for ten dollars each, are formed. The first half of the two dollar bill, with the figures erased or pinched off, is joined to the latter half of the ten dollar; and the lines exactly fitting, the bill excites no suspicion, and is generally received as a good one.—The same method is pursued with the first part of the ten, and the latter half of the two dollar note, which is then mutilated. We caution the public on the subject. Let all patched bills, when offered, be carefully examined.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Tuesday the 14th instant.

The Spring Circuits have been arranged by the judges as follows:

Edenton,	Chief Justice Taylor,
Newbern,	Judge Hall,
Wilmington,	Judge Locke,
Salisbury,	Judge Harris,
Morganton,	Judge Henderson,
Raleigh,	Judge Lowrie.

The Editors of the Baltimore Whig, speaking of the late scandalous conduct of the Maryland legislature in raising their pay, wonder how long the people will suffer themselves to be deceived, and continue to honor with their confidence, creatures altogether ignorant, sordid and selfish! This character, from a democratic paper, and given to democrats, must be considered as true beyond dispute. Things must be too plain for concealment, when the presses on that side cry out against their associates. There was no way of escaping the question. When men prate about the deep distresses of their country; pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their honors too, towards relieving them—and then suspend public business to raise their own wages one fourth, their hypocrisy and want of principle is too glaring to be concealed.

The Whig loudly condemns Harrison for the late disastrous affair on the Wash. In doing this we cannot avoid concurring with the editors, and with all the rational men who have expressed to us their opinions on the subject. To accept the advice of a wily foe, armed too and ready for instant assault, as to the ground of encampment, was a most shameful want of common prudence. The Governor doubtless possesses bravery; but his own heart tells him, or we are much mistaken, that he may be justly accused of gross neglect and blind credulity previous to the attack upon his troops by the prophet's force. The anxiety evinced by Harrison to screen himself from blame, proves him in some measure sensible of having deserved it.

Some of our friends on the opposite side of the question, ask us triumphantly if congress are not now in earnest? The question seems to admit all the high sounding language hitherto, to have been merely hollow insincerity and empty bombast. Well, we go according to the old rule. Those who have deceived us before will in all human probability deceive us again. Therefore, until something further rises to our view than paper regiments and parchment expeditions, we shall place no more confidence in the sincerity of congress than their conduct during past years has justified. Until practical effects attest the truth of their declarations, we shall continue to regard the congressional majority as windy drones to the presidential bag pipe, or rather rattling canisters tied to the tail of administration.

[The Resolutions accompanying the following communication from His Excellency Governor Hawkins to the President of the U. States, have been heretofore published in the Minerva.]

Raleigh, N. Carolina, 25th Dec. 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed authenticated Copy of certain Resolutions which have been adopted by the General Assembly of this State, approving the sentiments contained in your Message on the 5th ult. to the Congress of the United States, attributing the evils which we have experienced "wholly" to the unprincipled conduct of the belligerent powers of Europe;—And expressing unanimously, the determination to co-operate with the general Government in such measures as may be adopted to secure the union, liberty and independence of the United States. The critical and embarrassed state of our affairs with the belligerent powers of Europe, cannot fail to impress every American citizen with a deep rooted conviction of the necessity of discarding those party prejudices and feelings which have un-

fortunately so long existed in our country, and which if cherished at a time like the present, when the safety of our country is endangered, must tend to weaken, or perhaps to render ineffectual such measures as may be adopted for our common country. Every patriotic citizen of the U. States, must now feel himself impelled by his country's call, to unite in repelling those aggressions, insults and prejudices with which we have been, and yet are assailed, and which the pacific and just system of government heretofore adopted, has not had the contemplated and desirable tendency to avert. It is Sir, with the utmost pleasure and cordiality, I unite in the sentiments expressed by the Representatives of the citizens of this State.

I have the honor to be,  
Respectfully Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM HAWKINS.  
JAMES MADISON, Esq.  
Washington, January 4, 1812.

SIR, I have received your letter of the 26th ult. enclosing the Resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina, approving the sentiments contained in the Message to Congress of Nov. 5, and declaring their readiness to co operate in vindicating the violated rights of their country.

Approval from such a source, could not fail under any circumstances, to strengthen the satisfaction arising from a consciousness of faithful purposes. In the present conjuncture, it is more gratifying, as it is accompanied by a pledge to co-operate, in the measures by which such sentiments may be effectuated.

I heartily join in the hope you express, that the state of our national affairs will have its proper influence in converting party feelings and prejudices, into united exertions against the aggressions and insults, which the just conduct of our country has failed to avert.

And I tender you assurances of my respect.  
JAMES MADISON.  
His Excellency,  
Governor HAWKINS.

We this week publish Mr. King's speech on the resolution for raising an additional regular force. It is his maiden speech, though nothing remarkable for maiden modesty. Curiosity may be gratified if the understanding be not enlightened by its perusal.

Washington, 10th January.  
"The House of Representatives, last evening, RECEIVED from all their amendments to the Senate's bill for raising an additional Military Force, not concurred in by the latter body, except a trivial one respecting the pay of the officers. The bill, therefore, may be considered as passed."

Extract of a letter from Washington, Jan. 7, 1812.  
"Despatches reached here last evening from our minister in France. The accounts are said to wear a favorable appearance.—In addition to this, I am informed that letters have been received from England of very late date by a Senator of the U. States; the letters place our affairs in a state of uncertainty; those from London scarce intinge a hope of the repeal of the Orders in Council.—Those from Liverpool, which we understand have been received at Baltimore, declare positively that their orders will be rescinded in the course of ten or fifteen days, &c."

WM PINKNEY, Esq. Attorney general of the United States, arrived in this city a few days ago.—Nat. Int.

We learn that despatches reached this city yesterday from Mr. BARLOW, our Minister in France. Mr. Edward Griswold of New York is the bearer. He came over in a vessel arrived at Norfolk from England, where G. touched on his return home. We learn verbally that the aspect of our concerns in that country were flattering, though it is said no change had taken place in the actual state of affairs.—Nat. Int.

The committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom the subject was referred, have unanimously reported a bill to incorporate the stockholders of the late Bank of the United States under the title of "the American Bank," with a capital of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The bill, which had passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, for imposing a tax on Bank Stock, has been rejected in the senate, by a majority of one vote.

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Esq. has been chosen President of the Bank of Virginia. In the room of the much lamented Mr. Venable, dead—and Mr. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE appointed Cashier.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

The memorial and representation of the subscribers, native citizens of the United States and actual residents in the State of Massachusetts, respectfully represent,

That having read the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 24th day of November, 1810, stating that it had been officially made known to this government, that the edicts of France, violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been so revoked, as to cease to have effect on the first of that present month, (November), and proclaiming, "that the said edicts of France had been so revoked, as that they ceased on the said first day of said month, (November) to violate the neutral commerce of the United States." Your memorialists, reposing trust and confidence in the truth of the facts therein proclaimed, embarked a large amount in an adventure to Naples, on board the schooner Oceanus of Boston, William Wilson, master, which vessel sailed from Boston on the 27th day of said month of November, bound direct to Naples, and having been carried into Gibraltar and released, arrived at Naples on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1811, and was immediately seized by the officers and servants of the government there, under the Berlin & Milan decrees, so sailed (which depresses your