

the fabric along with him. Mr. Giles' wrath, too, is to be less regarded at this time, since his popularity is diminishing in Virginia; and consequently his power becoming more insignificant. The Legislature of his State lately passed resolutions censuring in strong terms the conduct of their two Senators on the question of the Bank Charter.

One thing surprises us. How can the public leaders of the democratic party so scold & quarrel, and present each other to the world in the blackest colors, and yet every man of them maintain his particular standing? One would be inclined to suppose, that hearing all their squabbles, the public would resolve to discharge them in toto. Such however is not the case; and the reason it is not, would perhaps, were the wise man now living, be one of the things reckoned beyond his comprehension.

Can Mr. Giles hope to break down the influence of Mr. Gallatin? and does he desire to destroy the creature of his own arts, Mr. Madison? Or is he now sowing seeds, the harvest of which is in future to be reaped under the canopy of the presidential chair?

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter of late date from Washington City. The writer is a member of Congress, and furnishes the information that a damper has been thrown upon the fire of the war party by a report understood to have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that he has recommended to the committee, though the letter is not yet published, as means of obtaining the necessary war supplies, direct taxes—the stamp act and excise, with all the others held to be so odious under the administration of Mr. Adams.—This, then, is what we are come to at last! Oh! How are the mighty fallen! After all the proud pictures spread before the fascinated eyes of the public; after the ravishing representations of the halcyon hours we were to enjoy under the thrice-glorious reign of democracy—down we have again sunk into the mire of aristocracy, floundering at the bottom with the duke of Brantree and his hopeful progeny. Well! Well! Who could have thought it? The bladder so soon blown to bursting! *Miserecords!* Let us have a question or two which the subject suggests.

Who, in '99 were the determined foes of standing armies—of direct taxes—of a navy—and of foreign war? *The Democrats!*

And who are now engaged heart and hand advocating and establishing all these things? *The Democrats!*

Who professed so much veneration for the freedom of speech and of the press? *The Democrats!*

And have the same men invaded, nay, destroyed the right of speech on the floor of Congress, and repealed an act allowing the truth to be given in evidence, that the operation of the common law might wrest this privilege also from the people? *They have.*

Are these the men too, who drew so many delightful sketches of the happiness they would confer upon the country, by lightening public burdens, by increasing the revenue, by diminishing our debt; and by adding to the respectability of our character at home and abroad? They are?

What! and do we not find the public burthens, indirectly, daily increasing; about to be directly increased; the revenue dwindling into utter insignificance; the national debt in a certain way of being alarmingly augmented; and the American character debased at home and necessarily degraded abroad? *It is lamentably the truth.*

Well then the unavoidable conclusion appears to be, that cunning and confidence have been lavish of promises which ignorance and interest are unable or unwilling to perform. The empty bubbles have burst, and the faithless fabric disappears from the view; but it leaves us mortified, humbled even to the earth, that we could be dazzled by a tissue of deception of such flimsy texture, and cheated into belief of what was so palpably absurd.

We long to see this new budget of Mr. Gallatin; and we hope it will speak volumes to the public.

The letter of Mr. Foster communicated by the president to Congress on the 17th inst., ought to convince every unprejudiced mind that the British government have had no hand in exciting the Indian tribes to the late hostile acts. Perhaps vile individual Englishmen may have done so, to further their interested views of their own; but this surely cannot with justice be attributed to the nation. We will not certainly complain of the Canadian government's permitting individuals to supply the Indians with arms and ammunition, when our own citizens freely do the same; and when it is a private right not to be controlled, that men may sell their goods to whom they please when at peace with the nation purchasing. It is a fact perfectly familiar to us, that during our former troubles with the Indians, there were traders amongst our own citizens base enough to furnish the savage foe with weapons for our own destruction. Expeditions of this sort were sometimes arrested

by patriotic efforts, and the articles consigned to the flames. Let us then, until it be proved that the individual English are more virtuous than American citizens, that consequently they would resist the suggestions of interest until their government ordered them to supply the Indians, which we think few of us are willing to allow—let us have liberality enough to acquit the British rulers of so base and foolish an expedient.

General Armstrong's name is again mentioned in connection with the next presidential election. His character, too, is undergoing an investigation which seems extremely irksome to his friends. Whether he can receive any material support in regard to this object of his ambition is not correctly ascertained; but we trust that the chair once occupied by a Washington is not soon to be polluted by an Armstrong. The author of the Newberg letters still lives in the detestation of remaining veterans of the revolution; nor has his conduct since that period advanced his reputation with virtuous men. Despotic, indeed, is our country of eminent sons, if General Armstrong must be selected as our next president.

It appears from an article in the National Intelligencer, that the President did not desire so large a regular force as twenty-five thousand men. Ten thousand would, in his opinion, have been sufficient. So congress have been too much in earnest for him; and he must now labor on in the best way he can. He will not, we believe, shed many tears on the subject; for, if the additional patronage thus thrown into his hands be skillfully managed, it may effect the salvation of his next election. Stranger things have been found true, than that the President's friends had an eye to this very effect when they increased the proposed number of men.

A regiment of the militia of Rockbridge county Virginia, have offered their services to the President; who, in his reply, assures them that when the occasion shall demand it he will not fail to recollect their patriotic tender.

#### BILL

For raising an additional military force. This bill was approved by the president on the 11th inst., and authorizes the raising of ten regiments of infantry, two of artillery, and one of cavalry; in all 25,000 men. The bounty offered for enlistments is sixteen dollars; and when discharged from the service, with a certificate of having faithfully performed his duty, each soldier is to receive an additional bounty of three months pay and 160 acres of land; this to go to the widows or heirs of such as die in the service or may be killed in action. Commissioned officers, charged with the recruiting service, are to receive two dollars for each soldier duly enlisted by them; and the pay of the army is never to be more than two months in arrears, unless unavoidable circumstances render it necessary.

#### MORE FIRE!

On the night of the 16th inst. another fire broke out in Richmond, opposite the Bell tavern, and consumed nine wooden tenements.

#### MORE ACCIDENTS BY FIRE!

Within two or three nights past, the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Jones of Powhatan county, was consumed by fire, and we are sorry to add that one of his children and a young lady, Miss Bass, perished in the flames. We are informed that the dread of fire entertained by the family, in consequence of the late dreadful accident in this city, had induced Mrs. Jones to be particularly cautious in extinguishing the fire, previously to her going to bed. A couple of maid servants are strongly suspected of having set fire to the house.

A report has reached this city, to day, from Petersburg, that a dwelling house at or near Cabin point has been destroyed by fire, and that two persons fell victims to that terrific element.

*Richmond Standard.*

The President of the United States did, on the 15th inst., approve and sign the act passed by Congress for raising an additional military force.

We have pleasure in stating, on the authority of letters from respectable members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the "American Bank" of five or seven millions, will certainly not receive a charter from that body. It is understood, that the committee reported the bill merely with a view of bringing the question before the Legislature.

The joint committee of the Legislature appointed to examine into the state of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Farmer's & Mechanics' Banks, have made a detailed report of their situation and expressed an opinion favorable to their solvency and safety.

A proposition was submitted to the Senate of Pennsylvania on Thursday the 9th inst. by Mr. Isaac Weaver, in the form of a resolution, devising a mode for ascertaining the will of the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of calling a convention to alter and amend certain parts of the constitution of 1790. The mode proposed is, a recommendation to the people to give a vote at the general election in next October, in the same manner as other votes are given, declaring on the tickets whether they will have "a convention," or "no convention," for the purpose of making certain specified amendments, and no other to the state constitution.—*Nat. Intell.*

#### Washington, January 14.

The house of representatives have not finally decided on the volunteer bill; it is probably that they will order it to a third reading tomorrow. This bill has undergone a tedious discussion, for

the two last days, more foreign to its real merits, than the incorporation of a description of the method of making shoe-buckles in Birmingham into a "History of the World." The debate has been protracted on a point which was not involved in the bill, and which seems to have been relinquished by nearly every member, that the militia could be sent out of the limits of the union. A dozen speeches have been made to prove that they could not, and not one has been made this week to prove that they could. The unnecessary waste of so much time is deeply lamented by the greater portion of members, whose patience is often exhausted by an overwhelming profusion of unmeaning words, at a time when the navy bill, the militia bill, and several other important measures are before the house, in their incipient stages.

#### From the Virginia Patriot.

What a pity it is, that John Randolph, a man so distinguished by nature and acquirements, should yet hesitate to acknowledge the school from whence posterity can appreciate his merits—he should acknowledge it fully; his speeches acknowledge it—and why not like a man say the truth, that the Federalists are honest men, the only honest men. They may have gone astray; but they never had monarchy in their eye—no federalist can ever brook a monarch—monarchy or imperialism was never the doctrine of a federalist—Mr. Randolph will undoubtedly be looked on by posterity as an assistant saviour of our liberties, he deserves that place, on the records of history; but Mr. Randolph should be more moderate in his epithets when he spoke of a people (federalists) from whose doctrine, an honest doctrine, a republican doctrine, he has learnt his creed—I want to have liberty to eulogize Mr. Randolph; but am sorry, that notwithstanding his recommendations and denunciations of certain measures, with all of which I cordially coincide, he still perseveres in abusing the federalists.—I think so highly of him as a representative, that it sickens me to see this inconsistency.—In the present war mania, and executive delirium, I see no medicine but the eloquence of Randolph and his few virtuous associates. Their name will, with honor be seen with heartfelt tokens of joy by after ages, when the majority of the present congress will be execrated.  
CIVIS.

#### MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER AND SHOES,

AT LYNN, (MASSACHUSETTS.) Perhaps the town of Nahant and Lynn, in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the United States for the manufacture of shoes. In the course of the year 1811, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the industrious inhabitants. They are formed of domestic sheep and foreign goat skins, dressed in the Morocco fashion. The former are risen to great value in the shoe-making business. The pelt of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more than from six to nine cents. They have since fetched forty and even fifty—and when finished for making the neatest shoes and slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter; a price as great as the entire animal, meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

The first English Morocco was bro't into America in the year 1793, by Mr. Ebenezer Breed. It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers of New-York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time florentines, sattinets and silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies wear. But at length, Morocco took a run, and became so fashionable, that considerable quantities were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactures of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; and have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material. Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufacture.—*Nat. Int.*

On Friday last, as a labouring man was digging gravel from a bank on Tacony creek, (the property of Lewis Wernwag) near the entrance of Frankford Creek, for the purpose of erecting a stone wall, he fortunately discovered, at the distance of three feet from the surface of the earth, a small pitcher containing 100 pieces of antiquated Silver Coins, of various nations (among which are two of New England) the latest date of 1632—all in a perfect state, excepting the two largest nearest the earth, which were corroded with verdigrise; a tale has been handed down by tradition from father to son, that Blackbeard, the noted pirate, deposited his treasure in the vicinity of the borough of Frankford—a few of the credulous inhabitants thereof, who were anxious to better their fortunes speedily rather than by a slow toil of many years, have been digging in quest of imaginary treasure in vain, whilst this worthy labourer, by the sweat of his brow, trusting to honest industry has been amply repaid for it by Providence.—Some superstitious persons called on a conjurer in the neighbourhood to know his opinion respecting the treasure—who predicted that the two largest and most valued were our two first Presidents, (the smallest and inferior, the people) whose virtuous administrations, though obscured at present by calumny, would resume gradually the confidence of the people; and that our present gloomy prospects would disappear, and our country once more blossom as the rose.—*Phil. paper.*

The proceedings of the Court Martial which lately sat at Fredericktown, on the case of General Wilkinson, reached the Department of War on Saturday last. It is generally understood that the judgment of the court is decidedly in favor of the accused. As the papers accompanying the report of the proceedings of the court are very voluminous, it will probably be some time before the decision of the Executive thereon is known.—*N. Int.*

It is reported, that the Prophet has been surrendered a prisoner to Governor Harrison, by some Indian Chiefs; and that Tecumseh, his brother, was about to be surrendered in like manner. [This news comes from Chillicothe.]

A correspondent thinks it no more than justice to caution the officers who may be appointed under the new domiciliary regulations, to be par-

cularly careful how they examine those machines called *lin-carts*, for smuggled goods. It is said that a gentleman, in attempting to ascertain the contents of one of the aforesaid machines, according to law, was most treacherously pushed inside, locked up, carried to a neighboring town, and there sold, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided. Shall such base conduct be submitted to? What! Are not the British satisfied with impressing men on the high seas? Must they send their agents here to coop up our citizens in tin carts? We have not understood what price was obtained for the gentleman enslaved as above-mentioned. The whole affair will doubtless undergo the serious investigation of Congress.  
*Alex. Gaz.*

Eleven persons in all, 5 in Philadelphia, 2 in Baltimore, 3 in Georgetown, and 2 in Petersburg, have been seized under a charge of circulating counterfeit notes. One of the most formidable associations ever formed in the U. States has thus been dissolved.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia. "Our poor friend Dennis and all his fair promises are no more! He died yesterday, surrounded by several old friends. In his late moments he aroused himself to great mental activity. Literary ambition swelled in his bosom, and he appeared once more to feel all the dignity and importance of his station. But it was the last flash of a dying taper—an effort of a noble soul too great for its decayed tenement.—His works remain to emblazon his name."

Last week we gave the song, written by Campbell, from which Mr. Randolph made an extract in one of his speeches. The following, to the same air, is not without a considerable portion of merit:

#### LINES

BY HENRY STANLEY, ESQ.

Ye freeman of Columbia,  
Who guard your native coast,  
Whose fathers won your liberty,  
Your country's pride and boast;  
Your glorious standard rear again,  
To match your ANCIENT foe,  
As she roars on your shores,  
Where the stormy tempests blow;  
As she prowls for prey, on every sea,  
Where the stormy tempests blow.

The spirits of your fathers  
Shall hover o'er each plain,  
Where in their injur'd country's cause  
The IMMORTAL BRAVE were slain!  
Where bold MONTGOMERY fearless fell,  
Where carnage strew'd the field,  
In your might, shall you fight,  
And force the foe to yield;  
And on the heights of Abraham  
Your country's vengeance wield.

Columbia fears no enemy  
That ploughs the briny main,  
Her home a mighty continent,  
Its soil her rich domain!  
To avenge our much lov'd country's wrongs,  
To the field her sons shall fly,  
While alarms sound to arms,  
We'll conquer or we'll die,  
When Britain's tears may flow in vain,  
As low her legions lie!

Columbia's Eagle standard,  
Triumphant then shall tower,  
Till from the land the foe depart—  
Driven by its gallant power.  
Then, then, ye patriot warriors!  
Our song and feast shall flow,  
And no more, on our shore,  
Shall war's dread tempests blow,  
But the breeze of peace shall gently breathe,  
Like winds that murmur low.

#### MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst. Samuel R. Jocelyn, Esq. to Mrs. Jane Langdon, both of that town.

#### DIED.

At Wakefield's, the seat of Col. R. Sutherland of this county, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, his eldest daughter. With her husband and two little children, she had arrived here early in September to visit her highly respectable surviving parent, but unfortunately was soon after seized with a malignant bilious fever, terminating in a violent consumption of the lungs, which put an end to her existence on the night of the 23d inst. She is much regretted by her friends and relatives in this country, and will be by a numerous circle of friends in Georgia, where she resided; as she was greatly esteemed by all who knew her for strength of mind and suavity of manners. A tender husband and five interesting children are left to bemoan a loss which is to them irreparable. The anguish of her father, who doated on her with uncommon fondness, and beheld in her a source of delight and comfort to his declining years, it is impossible to describe. Within six melancholy months, the dart of death has been thrice extended to strike some object of his dearest affections. First his wife, then his eldest son and now a daughter enriched with the sweetest disposition and dignified with every virtue.

In Granville county, at the house of Capt. John Reeks, Mrs. Lucy Reeks, in her 79th year.—She had been a professor of religion, particularly noted for her piety, and for several years a member of the Methodist Church. She died in the triumph of faith, and with a blessed hope of a happy immortality; leaving behind her a numerous acquaintance who deeply feel the loss of her active virtues.

In the same county, on the 4th ult. at his own seat, Mr. Drury Kimbal, sen. about 65 years of age; a very worthy and respectable man.

#### Raleigh Academy.

THE Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, are requested to meet at the State House this evening, precisely at 7 o'clock.  
Friday, Jan. 21, 1812.