

it follows of course that the State has, as yet, received nothing from thence.

The receipts at the Treasury for lands entered and which have been paid for from the first of November 1811 to the first of November 1812, amount to two thousand five hundred and fifty pounds, ten shillings and ten pence (£ 2,530 10 10);—These receipts however, do not in any wise affect the result of the foregoing statement, inasmuch as the amount thereof is fully and completely covered by other Certificate and cash vouchers.

In the course of the present year, the loans reported to the last Assembly as having then lately been had by the State from the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear, have been extinguished; and the Bonds given for securing payment to those Corporations respectively, have been cancelled and taken up; by paying in full to the Bank of Newbern seventeen thousand, six hundred, and thirty eight dollars ninety two cents;—And to the Bank of Cape-Fear eight thousand, three hundred and fifty four dollars, and sixteen cents.

The repayment of the sum had of the State Bank on loan is not yet on demand; and if it were, it will readily be perceived from the foregoing statement that the Treasury is not, at present, in such condition as to render it convenient to make payment.—That corporation however, I doubt not, will readily agree to extend to the State the like accommodation which she has repeatedly received from the other Banks, and will willingly continue her in the loan to such convenient day as may be agreed on in the ensuing year.

The Cash in the Treasury, small as the amount is, it is hoped will prove commensurate to the ordinary demands of Government, until the taxes for the ensuing year shall be collected and paid in; but should it happen otherwise, I have assurances of timely and effectual aid from all three of the Banks.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Much and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, 2d December 1812

Public Treasurer.

Since writing the above, the Public Treasurer has been desired by the Directors of the State Bank explicitly to state, that they will continue to New-Carolina the loan had of that Corporation in December last as long as it shall be wished, and will add to it, as is before said, should such addition become necessary to the State.

Received from the senate the bill to divide the 3d division of the militia of this state, and to constitute one other brigade out of the 5th and 16th brigades of the 3d division which passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. C. Moore presented a bill to subject fine rant persons, who exhibit on the stage, or have shews of any kind, to taxation.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Porter presented a bill to authorize justices of the peace out of court to take a surty in certain cases.

Mr. Stone from the committee on that part of the governor's message, which relates to the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Floss, reported a bill making provision to fill said vacancy.

Saturday, December 5.

Jesse Alexander was elected Brigadier General in the 13th brigade in the first division of the militia of this state.

The equity bill was taken up and discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Wilton in the chair.

Sunday, December 7.

Mr. P. Kinn presented a bill regulating the future appointment of sheriffs.

The house took up the order of the day on the bill to establish courts of equity, separate and distinct from the courts of law.

Mr. Wright moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, which, after debate, was agreed to. Ayes 64, noes 61.

AYES. Messrs. Adams, Allen, Boyd, B. B. Byrum, Bryan, Badde, Beck, Barber, Callaway, Cooney, Cheny, C. Conlan, Carver, Collins, Dobson, Jeth. Doyles, A. D. Eden, Edwards, Forster, Flowers, Frank, Francis, Garrett, Horton, Hudgins, Humphrey, Harris, Holliday, Hill, Hasell, Howell, Wm. Jones, Kimbrough Jones, Ingram, Kelly, La Thom, R. Lindsay, Lathier, Lottin, Lotten, Le grand, Luman, Mack, Mathis, Newsome, O. K. L. Dy, O'Connell, Pickett, Pierce, Roberts, Rainey, Ran die Relf, D. Rossy Sawyer, Slocumb, Snappard, Smith, Spakman, Spencer, Allan Stewart, Taliaferro, Vanhook, L. Vanhook, Wright.

NOES. Messrs. Bunch, Borimer, B. Kerr, Brown, Brown, Bauman, Cox, Campbell, Coffel, C. C. Monson, Carson, J. A. Cameron, Dickson, D. Bney, W. Daniel, Joseph J. Daniel, Farmer, Freeman, J. W. Greenlee, G. L. Spie, H. Kabebe, Hawkins, Howard, Howell, Locke, Linn, Johnson, Joyner, A. James, B. Jones, Wm. Watts Jones, W. R. John son, King, Samuel King, John Lindsey, Leak, L. Long, Murr, e, Macopin, Martin, Owen, Pinkerton, Porter, Phifer, Porter, Pearson, James Stewart, Swawell, Sullivan, Street, Seefe, Stanly, Sawyer, H. Seawell, Tillman, Webb, Woodfill, Wilson.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Robert presented a bill to amend the In section Laws of this state, so far as relates to carpenters, proth and rosin.

Mr. Farmer presented a bill to amend the several laws now in force relative to the recovery of debts before justices of the peace, and for the relief of securities in certain cases.

Mr. Woodson D. Niel presented a bill requiring notice to be given to overseers of roads of their appointments.

At 12 o'clock, this day, his excellency governor Haynes attended, the two houses being assembled in the common chamber, and qualified as governor of this state for the ensuing year.

At 1 o'clock, from a select committee, reported a bill concerning insolvent debtors,

The bill for improving the navigation of Roanoke passed its third reading in this house, and was returned to the senate.

Mr. Porter presented a bill to create another judicial circuit and to appoint an additional judge, &c. Read and rejected.

Mr. James Seawell presented a bill to equalize the land tax, and to raise a revenue for the payment of the civil list, &c. Read and rejected.—Ayes 59, noes 65.

### CONGRESS.

Mr. Fisk and Mr. David R. Williams, in reply to Mr. Quincy.

Mr. FISK said it was not the first time a disposition had been shewn in that house to shew the British government to matter how much she might deserve our censure. That British parties existed in our country, and even influential gentlemen who now heard him, had been confessed by the British minister himself. The great object of his bill was to enable government to carry on the war with vigor while it lasted; and terminate it as soon as it could be done consistent with national honor. Has the gentleman no sympathy for our oppressed seamen?—Let him recollect the spirit which pervaded the nation in 1793—where is the difference between the causes of war now, and that period? The gentleman says, that seven years experience has convinced him that all the measures of the government are party measures—this is incorrect because he has not followed from the old doctrine, which our fathers supported, and which also supported them through the trials of the revolution; there was no immorality in calling minors into service in those days; and when we are once more engaged in a war with the same power, and fighting for the same preservation of rights and blessings which that war established—where now is the immorality of resorting to similar means?

The hon. gentleman says the effect of this bill will be to create infidel principles, by weakening the influence of moral ties. It cannot have this effect, when it is recollected, that families look to parents for support, and not to children. It is far better a child should be taken than a father. The people of New-England will not thank the gentleman for speaking of their children in the same sense he does of southern slaves, as profane. Sir, by using such language, the gentleman in my light up the torch of discord in the land, from the flames of which he may not be able to escape. We have more causes for war now than we had in 1776. Mr. Fisk took a general view of British aggressions, of impressions, of difficulties thrown in the way of negotiating; and of the denial of E. Skine's arrangement; and closed by observing, that the time was approaching, when such sentiments as the gentleman advocated would not be received in America.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said if it was possible for him to keep down those feelings of indignation which pressed upon his mind in what he had now to say, he could speak with due respect to the orders of the House, and not intrude its privileges. He wished indeed he had not occasion to speak, but, sir, said he, it is my misfortune to be chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. Speaker, by your permission, that by any merit I might be compelled to rise. I have been stigmatized by the gentleman (Mr. Quincy) as introducing into this House an atrocious principle. If such language compares with our rules of order, I must pronounce it a violation myself and throw it back on him who uttered it, as a foul, atrocious libel on the committee. Sir, I came here not disposed to use such language, nothing but extreme injury should extort it from me. I wish that the gentleman had kept the resolve he informed us he had formed, as he could not do so I would that he had been good enough to spare me from the acrimony of his remarks. Atrocious! The advocate of an atrocious principle! Let the gentleman recur to those who originated the principle; let him go back to the day of the revolution, and damn the memory of the patriots of those times, the fruit of whose labors he so ill serves to enjoy. The provisions of those days authorized the enlistment of all over the age of sixteen years. Nor does the statement which the gentleman from New-York made alter the case, for if there be an increase of population since the revolution, there appears to be a corresponding deterioration of patriotism.—The gentleman from Massachusetts admits that a necessity may exist to justify the course proposed by the bill. Well, sir, was there ever a crisis calling on a people for vigorous exertions more awful than that which impends over us now? Now, when the virtuous party has gone abroad and distracted the Union? Now, that the state which the gentleman represents is almost in arms against us? And, in such a state of things are we to be told that we are sponsoring an atrocious principle, because we are seeking the means to defend our country? The will of the President is the law of the land, says the gentleman. How can he expect his arguments to be attended to, when the first word he utters after taking his seat is to insult and abuse every one opposed to him in opinion. I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker, I ask that of the House, for the language I am compelled to use, but so long as I remain, so help me God, when I am told I am acting in an atrocious principle, I will throw it back in the teeth of the assessor as an atrocious falsehood. Look back on the principle adopted by the friends of that gentleman—I wish I could say where his friends—I do not call the honest federalist who is willing to support his country's rights, his friend—even in England, the nation from which he talks of receiving his religion and morality, and I might add, his ideas of our rights—even in that country they do not prevent enlistment of minors—that is, they are not discharged on the ground of minority. I have said before, sir, that we had examples in our own government, drawn not to be sure from the purest times, but which more than covered the whole case. A law was passed in 1798 which authorized the enlistment not only of minors but every description of persons whom the President of the U. S. thought proper to have enlisted—which authorized him to send his recruiting sergeants into every family and take those who suited him best. This was the principle of his

Does the gentleman say that it was atrocious in 1798 to defend ourselves against the French?—It has become so now, seeing the defence we seek is against the English. The gentleman has said we act on an absurd principle, that we have mistaken the means of carrying on the war to effect: we want the moral means. By this I presume he would be understood that the people are opposed to the war, particularly to our land operations. There seems then to be no moral objection to the war on the ocean. And, sir, if it be not immoral to support the war on the ocean, on what possible principle can it be immoral, in the same case, to support it on the land? The war on both elements is for the same objects; not, as the gentleman says, to rob and plunder in Canada, but, according to the motto of the gallant captain Porter, for "free trade and sailors' rights." Will the gentleman take time to tell us when he next draws a comparison between the conduct of the East and the South, what are the common motives for urging the prosecution of the war? Will he tell me that I have brothers or friends impressed in the British service? There is scarcely a man from the whole southern country in that situation. Where do the majority of your recruits come from? From the southern states or from New-England? And will the gentleman tell his constituents, when we are laboring to rescue our connections, their friends, their children—when we point the bayonet towards Canada, for the protection of their sailors, our only object is robbing and plunder? Sir, we shall be to all intents and purposes colonists, or we must fight our lives independent. Is there any one principle of colonization which has not been brought to bear on us by the British government with more rigor than on the island of Jamaica? Colonization has been brought home to every man's habitation! Does not the gentleman know that the British functionaries have refused to release the friends, the children of his brethren, of his constituents? Is not any argument to the contrary worse than false? Sir, recreant coward or a treacherous traitor has brought a stain on this country which nothing but physical force, a filling the ranks of your army can wipe off. To effect this desirable object the bill has been introduced, to which all this strange and violent opposition is made. Is your recruiting officer ordered by this bill into the workshop of the artisan to seduce his apprentice? Is he ordered into the houses of your farmers to steal away their sons? No, sir; its object is to prevent collusion and fraud; to prevent deception, as it has been called on your ranks. It is sanctioned by precedent; it is enforced by necessity. Under such circumstances individual convenience ought not to pre-ponderate against the general good? We ask not for the sustainment of an atrocious principle, or for the adoption of an immoral law, but for the means to support a just war until we can obtain an honorable peace—a peace for the convenience and real benefit of this gentleman and his friends as of any in the House.

Let the House, notwithstanding the tribulation which has been attempted of the resort to war, will be drawn down on your recruit in officers, without suffer itself to be influenced, much as frightened, by the gent. from the prosecution of its true interest, as at the repeal of the embargo. If you will yield to threats from any quarter, never once abandon your posts and return to our homes. Let Massachusetts, as the gentleman has threatened, resist the law; I thank God it is not in point of contact between us, but if it shall be contrary to our mutual interests, and herself against the general government, I for one will not hesitate to search for the prof that shall be a component part of the Union—not its distress.

### Intelligence.

New York, November 27. FROM ALBANY

By the Steam Boat yesterday morning we ascertained that the army at Plattsburgh have marched to within a few miles of the Canada line, where they have gone into winter quarters. It is said general Dearborn is on his return to Greenbush having given up the idea of taking Canada this season.

A LEST FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY. By the politeness of capt. Wiswall, of the Paragon Steam Boat, we are furnished with the last Plattsburgh paper, from which the following is extracted.

PLATTSBURGH, November 20.

On Sunday morning last major general Dearborn and suite arrived at this place in the steam boat. A salute was fired in his landing.

The regular army, which has been collected at this place, have left their encampment and marched to the north. The infantry, consisting of seven regiments, and two companies of heavy artillery, marched on Monday last. A regiment of light dragoons, commanded by colonel Burm; and two companies of flying artillery, under the command of major Ennis, left the encampment on Tuesday. The troops were in high spirits, and from the ability and energy of the officers generally it may safely be anticipated, that whenever they come in contact with the enemy the result will be glorious to the American arms.

Gen. Bloomfield, owing to his severe ill health, was prevented from proceeding with the army; the immediate command of course devolved upon brigadier general Chandler. General Dearborn joined the army on the 17th, to command in person.

A company of sixty, who have volunteered, from Peru and this town to assist in clearing the road, which the British had obstructed by felling trees across it, marched on Tuesday, with their guns and axes. A similar company is said to have marched from Chazy.

The whole of the militia had previously been marched to the lines.

The sloops of war President and Hunter have sailed to the north.

The army encamped on Thursday evening in Champlain, about half a mile this side the lines. A number of scouting parties had been sent out. Col. Vosburgh's regiment, which has been stationed at the westward, had joined the army. The militia from Vermont have also arrived at Champlain. On Tuesday, a full company of light

boats, raised in Vermont, passed through town on their way to join the army.

It is understood that the greater part of the militia have volunteered to go over the lines. A number of aged patriots of the revolution, muskets and gone with the army to fight against the battles of their country.

The sloop of war Bull Dog and the two gun boats, which have been fitting out at Whitehall, have sailed down the lake under the command of lieutenant Macdonough. The sloop mounts one 18, two 12, and four 6 pounders. The gun boats carry each a twelve pounder.

A letter from Albany was received yesterday morning, stating that our northern army had crossed from Champlain into Canada; and that the army at Buffalo, under general Smyth, had reached Queenston.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From an officer in the N. W. Army to a gentleman in Petersburg, dated Camp, Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 11 1812.

It is uncertain when we shall move from here, not under ten or twelve days I expect, as we have a road of 20 miles in length to cause, y. portion of us and part in ear. At present the roads are in places impassable, and great quantities of supplies have to be carried by waggons and deposited in black houses in advance of the army. Every individual is on the alert, and from the preparations that are making, you may expect that operations are contemplated of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Gen. Harrison returned to this place on the day we arrived (the 5th inst.) from the mouth of Huron. The objects of his visit were to make some arrangements for the right wing, reconnoitre the country, and ascertain whether provisions and supplies of different kinds could be transported on the margin of the lake, in sleighs or sledges, when the earth shall have become sufficiently firm by frost and snow. He is pleased with the prospect, and thinks the movements of the army will be facilitated by the plan.

The number of waggons now in the public service in the N. W. army is incredible to one who does not take into consid ration the extent of the wilderness we have to traverse, the number of troops to be supported, and the utter impossibility of getting provisions should a scarcity happen in the dead of winter.

General Harrison has at his command the resources of the western country; and from his common activity, vigilance and capacity, well deserves the confidence his country has placed in him. He makes to the troops under his command, the following proposition: "Such as are not willing to undergo any privation, whatever, cross the peninsula into Canada, or go wherever directed, shall remain in our own territory, to guard black houses, garrison forts, &c. Those who voluntarily agree to do so, shall be clothed and supplied in the best possible manner for the service. The proposition has not been made to our [Virginia] line, but the general contemplates making it shortly.

There are 15 Indians here of the Shawanonee and Mingo tribes. Among them are 5 chiefs, —captains Logan, Lewis and Blackhoof. They are all braves. The latter was in the battle of Point Pleasant, and is about 70 years of age. Logan is only half Indian and takes his name from having been taken prisoner by gen. Logan, I believe. He is among the largest and most masculine men I ever saw—his more of the world than Indian in his countenance, and considering he is illiterate, possesses uncommon intelligence. They are, or pretend to be, attached to the American cause, and have been employed by general Harrison as spies. I must acknowledge I am not possessed in favor of Indian spies and guides. General Hopkins, at the head of 200 Kentuckians, has been deceived, and the object of his expedition has failed, on account of trusting in Indians as guides. General Harrison has devised a scheme to put their fidelity to the test. This scheme I will not venture to disclose.

There have been no changes in the positions of the several columns of the army. The Pennsylvania have been and are now engaged in cutting a road of considerable extent. We unite with them at the Upper Sandusky. The Kentuckians are all on fire to be in motion; so are the Virginians. The traitorous surrender of Hull, added to the fall of Mackinac, the defeat of gen. Van Rensselaer, and the failure of general Hopkins, unite as incentives to deeds of chivalry and heroism, and render it necessary that every son of freedom should be up and a doing, to preserve from shame and infamy the character of a peaceful and injured people."

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.

### MILITARY MEMORANDA

On Sunday last left this place, for the North West Army, the following munitions of war, &c. &c.

Twenty eight gun carriages for eighteen pounders, including several brass twelve, six and four pounders.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition for cannon, and a very extensive supply of musket cartridges.

Several travelling forges, and a vast quantity of different articles necessary for a winter campaign.

These supplies employ a train of nearly one hundred waggons and teams. They are commanded by captain Joseph Wheaton, of the quartermaster general's department, an old revolutionary officer.

The country looks with anxiety towards the shores of the North Western Army. From the preparatory measures which have been adopted, the complete equipments and extensive supplies which have been furnished, and above all, from the spirit and enterprise of the officers and men composing this army, it is confidently expected that the deeds of this winter's campaign will be recorded in the brightest pages of American history.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

In the house of representatives but little business was done yesterday. The discussion of the