

et, may say of Canada, that they were entering
to a state of anarchy." "I will tell gentlemen
that no government ever yet
was formed by force of arms: the sting of sar-
casin and the strength of satire consist in the
truth of the remark."
Considering then the object of the bill to be
that it was called, a mean for taking Canada,
Mr. Q. said he would view it in three distinct
points:

- 1st. The invasion on its own merits.
 - 2d. As a mean for the attainment of peace.
 - 3d. As a mean for the advancement of the local
welfare of the continent.
- As to the first point, he said, he was not utter-
ing his own opinion only, but the confirmed sen-
timents of the people in his portion of the union,
that the invasion of Canada was **CRUEL, WANTON,
SENSELESS, and WICKED.** He was not, as might
be understood by gentlemen, one of those new po-
liticians recently produced, who worshipped in the
temples where Condorcet was priest, and Machia-
vel was god; who considered that the end justified
the means; that the least possible good to one's
self was a sufficient cause for doing great evil to
others: or could believe that for the offences of a
people three thousand miles distant, we were jus-
tified in visiting with fire and sword an innocent,
friendly people, who were tied to us by sets of
friendly intercourse and neighborhood. What
the British were shown to the authors of these evils
was that the invasion of Canada would produce no ef-
fect on the conduct of the British cabinet; that
there was no plunder to invite, no glory to be ob-
tained.—It would not.—To such politicians, princi-
ple, feeling, pity, justice, were nothing: revenge
was every thing.

Mr. Q. said that he knew of no legitimate basis
of political, but the moral duties; no spring from
which to draw conclusions respecting either but
from the nature of things, and the relations exist-
ing among them. It would be said that the war
gave a right to take the property of the hostile na-
tion, and that the dependencies and colonies being
subjects, their property was liable. But these
were other relations, he said, which deserved at-
tention.—The relations which nature had estab-
lished between the United States and those colonies.
Antecedent to this war there subsisted between
Canada and the United States an intercourse of
the most amicable and interesting nature. The
people on both sides of the St. Lawrence were but
of one family, though living separately, in the
constant reciprocation of friendly and tender offi-
ces: they even intermarried with each other. As
enemies, if they had been so, (they were, in fact,
now, friends) there was nothing to fear from
them. Seven millions of people had nothing to
apprehend from no half a million. Plunder was
not to be had there: and glory! surely there
could be no glory! Seven millions conquering
500,000. A giant crushing a pigmy. The giant
who could glory in such a triumph must have a
pigmy spirit indeed! Nor was this all. It could
not in any material degree affect Great Britain,
to our advantage. On the contrary, the invasion, so
far from having a favorable had a most inauspi-
cious effect. It was the invasion of Canada that
gave new strength to the British ministers at the
late election. The British people were willing to
take ground with America on principle, but when
they saw that we grasped at the first opportunity
to carry the war among their harmless colonists,
sympathy enlisted them on the side of the latter,
and produced an effect upon their temper, such
as might be expected. But all these considera-
tions were lost upon our cabinet. Even before
the war was declared our army was marched a-
gainst the Canadians. And it was not owing to
our government, or their advocates in that house,
that at the moment Mr. Q. was speaking, the
bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the
ashes of their habitations. "Since the invasions of
the buccanians (said Mr. Q.) there is no thing in
history like this war. The disgrace of our armies
is celestial glory compared to the disgrace reflect-
ed on our country by this invasion.—Yet it is called
a war for glory! Glory! Yes, such glory as
that of the tiger when it tears the bowels from the
lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roar.
The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness.
The glory of Napoleon. Far from me and mine,
and far from my country, be such glory.

Fame is no plant of mortal soil,
Nor in the glistening foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumor lies,
But lives and spreads aloft to those pure eyes
And perfect witness of all judging Jove,
When he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of such a fame as this be my country's need.

Mr. Q. said that not only all the duties, so far
as they have relation to that people, but those we
owe ourselves, our fellow citizens, and our constitu-
tion, suggest that we are the very best people
on the face of the earth that should call to-
gether and embody the vag-bonds of the country,
and put them under that dangerous class of men,
"the choice spirits." Did the house learn nothing
from history? Did it not tell them with manifest
proofs thick set through its pages, that armies
when placed under such men, when they come to
know their strength, and to understand the power
men derive from acting in concert, and feeling the
comforts of a life of useless indolence come to be-
lished, and so to sink into insignificance, will
never consult old spinners and weavers, the plod-
ding creatures of thought and labor and principle,
but will take counsel from their leader who they
shall next do. "Remember," said Mr. Q. "re-
member, I warn you, he who plants the Ame-
rican standard on the walls of Quebec, plants it
for himself, and will parcel it out into dukedoms,
and seignories, an counties, to his follower-
ces of this measure, it is a solace to me under my
regrets, that my section of the Union has no hand
in it, that it abhors and eschews it; that we have
done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it
from the seats; that our hands are not emarred
in blood; and that the souls sent to their untimely
reckoning by the recent measures have not to
accuse or bear witness against us before the judg-
ment seat of heaven." This way of thinking
Mr. Q. said, was not peculiar to him, but was the
opinion of all the moral sense and of nine tenths
of the intelligence of the nation from which he

came. Some who are here, said he, from that
quarter; some of the household troops who lounge
for what they can pick up about the government
house, will say differently: those who come here
and with their families live at suck upon the
breast of the treasury—loadsters, who live on ele-
mosynary, ill purchased courtesy, upon the palace
—swallow great men's spittles, and get judgeships,
and wonder at the fine sights and fine rooms, and
fine company, and, most of all, wonder how they
themselves got there—these creatures will tell
you no—hat such as I describe are not the senti-
ments of the people of New England. But I say
"look at the elections! In Massachusetts an indi-
vidual against whom there was no objection but his
being friendly to the cabinet and its system, was
put out in favor of a man of another stamp. Sir,
I have conversed upon the question with men of all
ranks, conditions and parties in Massachusetts:
men hanging over the plough and on the spade;
the twenty, thirty, fifty acre men, and their an-
swers have uniformly been to the same effect.
They have asked, simply, What is the invasion
for? Is it for land? We have enough. Pardon?
There is none there. New States? We have
more than's good for us. Territory? If territory,
there must be a standing army to keep it; and
there must be another standing army to watch
that. These are judicious, honest, patriotic, so-
ber men, who, if it were requisite, and their sense
of moral duty went along with the way, would fly
to the standard of their country at the winding of
a horn—but heard yours with the same indiffer-
ence they would have heard a Jew-harp or a
banjo; because they were disgusted with the
mode of carrying on the war." The conclusion
of Mr. Q. then on this point was, that the invasion
of Canada was cruel, as it brought fire and sword
among an innocent, unoffending people—wanton,
because it could produce no imaginable good—
senseless, as to this country, because it commences
a system which once begun, can never be closed,
and the army of invasion will be the conquerors of
home—and wicked, because it is preventing the
blessings and beneficence of God to the ruin of his
creatures.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.
NEW ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the house again
resolved itself in committee of the whole, on the
unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Bibb in the
chair.

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) spoke altogether for a
bout three hours, (including yesterday's portion of
his speech) and in the course of it threw out several
very intemperate insinuations, to call them by
no worse a name against Mr. QUINCY, at whom
indeed, the whole asperity of his speech seemed
to be levelled. As soon as he had sat down,
Mr. QUINCY rose in his place, and made the
following dignified Reply, which seemed to have
the effect, even upon some of his adversaries, of
extorting their respect, and for once compelling
them to acknowledge the superiority of calm and
virtuous firmness, to the overflowings of petulance,
maliginity or anger.

Mr. Chairman—I do not rise to reply to the
remarks of the hon. the speaker, who it seems
has descended from the chair, in order to do that,
which no other member of this house was either
willing to undertake, or was deemed competent to
perform.—I should blush for myself, and for the
good and wise, the only portion of this commu-
nity, of whose applause I am ambitious, could I
deem a reply necessary. As a public man, I never
expect, I never wish any other, or farther
influence, than what results from distinct princi-
ples, and those principles emanating from known,
or proved facts. He who refutes those principles,
or disproves those facts, has my honor. He who
misrepresents, or mistakes either one or the other,
has my pity, or my contempt, according to the
proportion of imbecility of head, or corruption of
heart, which enters into the cause of such mistake,
or misrepresentation. I cannot put myself upon
the level of retort. That, in my observations, I did
not pass the fair limits of parliamentary discussion
is obvious from this, that the hon. the speaker
himself, then presiding in this house, neither stop-
ped me himself, nor permitted others to do it,
when it was attempted.

So far as respects any personal reflections which
have fallen from the hon. speaker, or may fall from
other members, touching me, individually, he and
they have their liberty. Such as my reputation
is, before Billingsgate opens his flood gates, such
it will remain after the odious flood shall have pass-
ed by. For, Mr. Chairman, this is my consolation
and support:—
"Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt,
Surprised by unjust fees, but not enthralled;
Yes, even that, which mischief meant most harm,
Shall in the happy trial, prove most glory.
But evil, on itself, shall back recoil,
And mix no more with goodness—
..... If this fail,
The pillar's firmament is rottenness,
And each's base built on stubble."

Foreign.
RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

"Extract from the report of Count Wittgenstein
to his imperial majesty, dated Polotzk, the 20th
Oct. 1812.
"After a hard engagement for two days with
the enemy, thanks to the almighty, marshal Gou-
vion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and
I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my
command.
"On the 6th inst. I directed Lieut. General
Prince Jashevitch to attack with his detachment the
enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst
Lieut. Gen. Count Stringell continued his march
this way on the left bank of the Dwina.
"The enemy's advanced guard received me at
the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driv-
ven into the lines. The engagement was most
bloody, it began at 6 o'clock in the morning and
lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compell-
ed the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments,
whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all
directions. The following morning the 7th, I did
not undertake any thing, because I waited for the
attack of Lieut. Gen. Count Stringell on the other

side of the Dwina which took place accordingly.
He drove the enemy from the village Bolonis, and
pursued him towards Polotzk. I received this in-
telligence a little before dark, and in order to profit
of the situation in which the enemy found himself
I attacked on the evening of the 7th, at five o'clock,
and drove him out of his strong entrenchments
to which success Lieut. Gen. Count Stringell's
movement greatly contributed.

"The enemy then threw himself into the town
which is surrounded by a double palisade, where
he maintained himself nearly the whole night,
keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides
from behind the palisades, as well as out of the
houses. I gave orders for my ordinance to fire up-
on them with round and grape, and at last directed
my advanced guard to storm the place in two di-
visions, the first under the command of major
generals Plastoff and Dieblich, and the other un-
der the command of colonel Rüdiger, of the Grod-
no regiment of hussars. Lieutenant general Ca-
zanove, as soon as he perceived his troops were
close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the
enemy, and was the first who marched with them
into the town. In this manner, at three, in the
morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

"The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily
great, for all the places of action are covered with
dead bodies, and according to the report of the in-
habitants, he was employed the whole of the pre-
ceding day in carrying wounded men to the other
side. Marshall Gouvion St. Cyr, is himself wound-
ed in the leg.

"We have taken prisoners forty five staff and
superior officers, and 20,10 rank & file; among the
former there are two colonels. We have also tak-
en one piece of cannon, and a considerable quan-
tity of provisions in the magazine, which the en-
emy had not time to destroy.

"The enemy's loss would have been much
greater if the lieutenant general count Stringell
had been able to follow him to Polotzk, but to his
great mortification he was stopped by the inter-
vention of superior force five versts from the town.
Our loss is not inconsiderable. Of the generals,
are wounded major general Balk in the head,
Prince Libickoi and Harman who have slight
contusions. Col. Rote of the 26th Gagers severe-
ly wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the
Bedchamber, Mordvino, a commander in the first
Petersburgh militia, has lost his leg by a cannon
shot.

"I can say nothing further of your Imperial
majesty's troops, than that they have fought with
the greatest possible valor; that the first Peters-
burgh militia, upon its arrival in my camp, was
distributed in the different regiments, and to the
delight of every body, these warriors have fought
with such good will and courage, that they could
not be exceeded by their comrades, the old sol-
diers, and they have distinguished themselves in a
particular manner in columns, with the bayonet
under the direction of their brave leader, Senator
Bibikoff. We have few killed but many wounded,
and the more from its having been almost impos-
sible to keep the men back in column, from their
eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's
batteries and lines.

"There is also a report of the 21st October, by
Lieut. Gen. Count Stringell, detailing the particu-
lars of his engagement with the corps of Macdon-
ald on the left bank of the Dwina, having fallen
in with the enemy on the 7th near the river
Utchach. He drove them in concert with Count
Witgenstein & stormed that place. The extreme
darkness of the night prevented further proceed-
ings; without counting killed or wounded Gen-
eral Stringell made one Colonel, one Staff Officer,
37 other officers, and 500 non-commissioned offi-
cers and privates prisoners. The Lieutenant Gen-
eral speaks in the highest terms of commendation
of the assistance he derived from the able exertions
of Major General Phox."

From the Boston Repository.

By late accounts from the continent of Europe
the light seems bursting forth in the North, and
mankind may now entertain well grounded hopes
of the restoration of the liberties of the civilized
world. The particulars of military events which
have been received from St. Petersburg, all confirm
the opinion which has for a long time been enter-
tained by those most familiar with Russia, as well
as the plan and progress of the campaign, that
Napoleon has never been placed in so critical a
situation since his shameful desertion of the army in
Egypt. Let us consider for a moment the reasons
upon which these hopes are grounded.

The relative strength of the opposing armies
claims a title to our first consideration.—The French
besides the Grand Army under Napoleon, have
four separate corps, and the probable numbers we
should estimate as follows, viz.

The main army, reinforced after the battle of Bo-
rodino, 120,000—the duke of Belluno's (Victor's)
corps, 20,000—the army under St. Cyr, at least
60,000—the corps under Macdonald, 25,000—the
army which has been watching Formosoff now re-
inforced may amount to 50,000—Total French,
Polos and Italians 295,000.

The Russian force consists of seven different ar-
mies. The main army under Kutusow, reinforced
after the great battle, probably now out number the
enemy, 130,000—General Witgenstein's army,
60,000; the garrison of Riga, originally 10,000, and
reinforced by 30,000; Finlanders, the whole under
Gen. Essen, 30,000; Gen. Winzengerode's corps,
30,000; the reinforcement of this last corps under
the prince of Stanooff, 10,000; Gen. Formosoff's
army reinforced by Tschischanuff, from Moldavia
80,000; the corps under Gen. Sacken 30,000; the
Reserve, 24,000; the garrison of Bobyrisk, 10,000;
destined probably to act against Regnier and the
Prince of Schwartzenburg, will amount to 64,000;
Total Russians, 404,000.

This calculation is not wholly founded upon ac-
tual official information, but partly upon positive in-
telligence and partly upon inference and probability.
But after making large deductions from the
statement in which we are not conscious
we still have left an ample force up-
raise the most sanguine hopes of a
Russian arms.

The possession of the respects,
another presumption in favor
cause, Napoleon had rem-
the ruins of Moscow for the

taken possession. Kutusow with his whole army
covered the Toula and Kalouga roads continuing
the principle avenues to the grain country of
the Russian empire; while he extended his left
wing to the Mojaisk. The road from thence to
Smolensk was continually harassed by detachments
from the corps of Doctoroff, who commands under
Kutusow.

Gen. Winzengerode, having his magazines at
Twer had taken up his headquarters at Dnie-
ka, on the 28th Sept. and pushed forward detach-
ments to various positions around Moscow viz.
on the roads from Waldimer, Jasoslav and Dnie-
trow, and has actually extended his right so as to
communicate with, some accounts say, with Kutu-
sow's left.

In the meantime Gen. Macdonald was called
from the siege of Riga, to reinforce the Grand
army about the 22d Sept. and Victor's corps march-
ed through Winitow towards Smolensk about the
12th; in consequence of which a large body of
Witgensten and Essen's army are said to have
been detached, to act upon Witepsk and thence
upon Smolensk, while Tormosow had arrived at
Pinsk on about the 12th of September thence came
Smolensko; leaving Gen. Sacken and others to
keep Regnier and the Prince of Schwartzenburg
in check. At the date of the last French Bulletin
(9th October) Tormosoff must have nearly reach-
ed Smolensko, where Macdonald probably
also arrived, so that the next services will probably
give us an account of another great battle, near
that city.

If Napoleon ventures from Moscow to attack
Kutusow, his rear communication will be discom-
municated; if he attempts the St. Petersburg
road, his rear will be surrounded by Kutusow,
his line of communication broken. Should Tormo-
sow arrive at Smolensko in time to anticipate
Macdonald, the situation of NAPOLEON will be
rendered desperate, and nothing but a retreat,
another battle can save him.

Raleigh:
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1813.

Letters from Washington city inform us, that
CLOSED DOORS have been again, suddenly and
without previous intimation, recurred to. Some
conjecture that the subj. ct relates to the contem-
plated expedition against East Florida. We hope,
and merely hope, better things. The nation has
been sufficiently degraded, without adding to the
sum of dishonor the guilt of such a purpose.—
It cannot surely be possible that our rulers have
become so greedy of corrupt spoil, as to seize on
the territory of a people with whom we are in a
contest, and against whose property we have no
shadow of claim? Or have we at the head of
fairs men wanton and wicked enough to cover
the shame of failure in an essay against the
possessions of an enemy, by the glory of rob-
bing an oppressed and helpless friend? Surely
not. The United States cannot be so power-
less, or so weak, as to seek the reparation of
tune or fame, as to seek the reparation of
by scourging a few miserable families from their
fields and dwellings.

We would rather trust that the doors were
closed relative to some project of accommodation.
If disaster has brought wisdom to the cabinet,
congress, our humiliations will have been produc-
tive of their good as well as their evil. Should
they be retracing their steps, there can be ob-
jection to their doing it in the dark. Who wishes
to behold their confusion, or the ill grace with which
trunants, long practised in mischief, may set about
the painful work of reformation?

The senate, we learn, have confirmed the ap-
pointment of Capt. Jones, as secretary of the navy,
an unanimous vote; and that of General Armstrong,
as secretary of war, by a majority of eleven
votes. In this case, on the bank question, and
that of war, the senate, although not yet fixed
support of correct principles and policy, has dis-
tinguished itself by steady and near approach
to them.

The new army bill, for the raising of 20,000 ad-
ditional troops, to be enlisted for one year, passed
the house of representatives on the 14th by a ma-
jority of 76 to 44. The appointment of officers
under the grade of colonels, rests solely with the
president.

Perpetual Motion.—The learned and unlearned
are at present much engaged in discussing the me-
rits of an invention held out to the world as a dis-
covery of perpetual motion. Mr. Redheffer, an
obscure mill wright, has it is said, constructed a
machine having the power of self motion; and
which has hitherto defied all attempts to prove
a deception. We have seen a drawing of the ma-
chine; but from that it seems impossible to dis-
cover any notions of a principle equal to the ob-
ject of the design. From ingenious statements
one for a moment is ready to yield assent to the
truth of the discovery; but a sketch of the ma-
chine is not calculated to confirm the belief. Every
thing appears equally balanced, suspended and self-
acting. Still a hazard would be run in pronouncing the
invention a cheat. Mr. Redheffer is a native
Pennsylvania.

COMMUNICATION.

A commissioner wishes to purchase
the Raleigh by a piece which
fluid, for the
recommen-

time
house