

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; 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 ties of  
friendly intercourse and neighborhood. What  
the god was shown to the authors of these evils  
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 minister 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 witnesses 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  
disbanded, 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 imberity 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 Jasechvil 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 musquetry 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 ene-  
my 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 Statanoff, 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, Jasoslaw 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 Tormasow 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) Tormasoff 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 cut off  
Winzengerode; if he attempts the St. Peter-  
burg road, his rear will be surrounded by Kutusow,  
his line of communication broken. Should Tormasoff  
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 powerful in  
tone or fame, as to seek the reparation of defeat  
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 objection  
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, by  
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 merits  
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  
purpose 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  
fluid, for the  
recommen-  
time  
house