

Mr. Troup stated that he had a proposition to make, which, in his opinion, required the members and officers of the house. A short time the doors were again opened.

Navy. The total number of ships of the present is 1022, of which 263 are of the line, 50 to 44 guns, 264 frigates, 177 of war, 14 bomb and fire ships, 172 armed cutters, 64 schooners and luggers.

election for members of Congress took place in Jersey on the 12th.

the company of captain Forsyth, now on board the St. Lawrence, which was originally enlisted in North Carolina, has been engaged by enlistments for five years, to 185 men. North Carolinians enjoy high health in that State, not one having died since their arrival.

date of Nov. 4, states that the French of the Centre and the South, in the Peninsula were more than 80,000 strong, and were marching upon Madrid. A private letter received in New York from Portugal, states that Wellington was drawing towards Lisbon, and issued a proclamation, calling on the troops of Spain and Portugal to rise en masse against a common enemy.

Perpetual Motion.—We learn that a model of Redefier's recently discovered principle, originally pronounced the "perpetual motion" by his brother, and will shortly be exhibited in this city. —*Balt. Pat.*

specimens of Redefier's Perpetual Motion has been broken to pieces by Mr. Fulton and other scientific gentlemen in New York. It was once discovered the deception. The apparatus was turned with a cord by a person in the room.

We are at war for the liberty of the seas, free trade, and yet we cannot move without a war. We understand that the price of French goods (that is a permission to trade to France, friend and ally, whose battles we are fighting,) in the city of Baltimore, is no less than *Two hundred Dollars*. We further understand that from ten to twenty vessels are loading for France, and will bring to *Monsieur Serrurier and Co* from forty thousand good dollars. The English goods originally cost about fifty dollars, but get into second and third hands, they have been from 700 to 1250 dollars.

some of our patent Virginia democrats, are seeking consolation from the circumstance of Gen. H. being, as they say, an Irishman; the fact is, believe he is a native of Virginia; but suppose otherwise, we see nothing to furnish consolation. This brings to our recollection an anecdote of late Capt. Church of facetious memory.

There was a person who at the same time was a member of Congress, and a Colonel. He was a man; he was no favorite of a company of which Church was one, who was much talked about in the country. The Captain, who was always ready observed, "Gentlemen, the person you speak of is an Irishman, and I do not say, that he is better for that; but I will venture to say, that he would have remained a long time in his own country before he would have been a member of Parliament, or a Colonel."

We understand that Mr. Pearson on Saturday, the 11th for increasing the army was under discussion, took an able and lucid view of our relations with England as demonstrated by the correspondence of the two nations prior and subsequent to the declaration of war. In reply, Mr. C. said he was surprised to hear any measure recommended which would relax the exertions of government; it was not the way to negotiate with that proud high-spirited power. He was willing to state, however, the satisfaction of the gentleman, that the subject had been under debate in the cabinet some time. He would not pledge himself that the measure would be adopted this session; but he would be done, if the national honour did not stand in negotiation would be commenced before the end of the session.

Geo. Fed. Rep.

It appears that Mr. Hamilton, secretary of the navy, did not willingly resign his post, but was thereto impelled by the suggestions of Mr. Madison. Some misunderstanding, relative to the insertion of a note, announcing Mr. Hamilton's withdrawal, in the National Intelligencer, between its editors and those of the Federal Republican, have produced the following statements:

Washington, Jan. 13, 1813.

Sir—My friend having referred you to me, relative to the conversation alluded to in your note of this morning; I send you a statement of what I believe to have taken place between Mr. Hamilton and myself. It was perfectly understood, that I was at liberty to repeat the conversation, and I regret extremely the circumstance of its appearing in print, as well as the necessity of following it with my statement; but having had the most distant idea of a controversy growing out of my repetition of it:—

"J. Tayloe in a conversation he had with Mr. Hamilton, on the subject of his resignation, clearly understood him to say, that after conversing with the President upon naval affairs, the President observed to Mr. Hamilton, that unless a change in the head of that department took place, no appropriation would be made by congress for the navy. Mr. Hamilton replied, that he thought there was a strong evidence of the *compliance of congress* in the head of the department in their late vote to build four 74's and six frigates; to which the President replied, he thought he was mistaken, as the current of public opinion was so much against him. In answer to which Mr. Hamilton said, *then sir I shall resign*. To which the President replied, I thought that would be your honorable course. Mr. Hamilton then observed, that on returning to his house, he wrote to the Editor of the National Intelligencer the following effect:

"Mr. Hamilton has resigned his situation as secretary of the navy."

"With which the editor went to the President, where it was altered to the style in which it appeared in the National Intelligencer, which surprized him, as it differed so materially from the statement he sent to the office, as he had not before contemplated a resignation."

So far I repeat what I then believed to have passed between us, but in a conversation which I have since had with Mr. Hamilton, he says, that the part of the above statement in italics was addressed to me, and not by him to the President. Mr. Hamilton acknowledged, that he was under the impression that the alteration in his note had taken place at the President's, and to be satisfied, he went to the printing office of Mr. Gales, to see the original note, where he was informed it was destroyed, but was assured it was correctly copied and printed in the National Intelligencer, which he was induced to believe might be the case, as he had written so.

I am, sir,
Your ob't servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

J. Wagner, Esq.

Mr. Gales was introduced to me for the purpose, as he said, of having some conversation on the subject of an article which appeared a few days since in the Federal Republican. He said it was matter of regret, on account of the pain it would give to an unfortunate family—and was not true as it respected himself. That the article which appeared in the National Intelligencer was copied from a note sent to him from Mr. Hamilton—when Mr. H. called on him and remarked, that his note as published had been altered—he produced a note, which surprized Mr. H. and he replied to Mr. Gales, that he recollect having written two notes, and the wrong one had been accidentally sent. I immediately observed to Mr. Gales, that the publication of that note would completely exonerate himself—it was all the evidence necessary. Mr. G. replied, that thro' the awkwardness of his partner, (who was not very well acquainted with the office) the note was burnt. But Mr. H. would confirm all he had said. I observed, that he note, or a certificate from Mr. H. to the same effect, would be sufficient evidence, and when furnished, would be inserted.

G. RICHARDS, Jr.
George Town, January 12, 1813.

In the Supporter of the 12th ult. we stated that General Harrison had been appointed a Major General in the army of the United States. It now appears that the information then received was not correct. The senate have only confirmed his appointment as Brigadier General, which commission, we understand, General Harrison has declined accepting, because he would then be the youngest officer, but one of that grade, in the United States; and of course could not take the command of the North Western army over Gen. Winchester, who is a senior officer. But we are informed he intends to continue in the command, during the present campaign, under his commission as major general of the Kentucky quota.

In our last we noticed that a British frigate had chased a French ship into the bay. We have since ascertained that the French ship is the Tamerlane, 10 weeks from Bordeaux, bound to Baltimore, with a valuable cargo of silks, laces, wine and brandy, and that the British ship is the Tartarus of 20 guns. In the pursuit both ships got on shore upon the Middle Ground. The Tartarus threw all her guns overboard but four, by which means she was got off.

By a pilot who came up this morning, we are informed that a schooner and sloop were alongside the French ship Tamerlane, yesterday, and that she was on her beam ends. No British man of war in sight. —*Bid.*

Capt. Adams, of the ship Hope, in 63 days from Lisbon, arrived at this port, informs, that the day before he left Lisbon official accounts were received there of a bloody battle, fought near Burgos, in which the English claim a victory, having taken 4000 prisoners. The slaughter on both sides was immense, the battle being fought almost entirely with the bayonet. —*Brought no papers.*
Charleston City Gazette.

KENTUCKY CHIVALRY.
After four or five days preparation, allowing ample time for reflection, for the angry passions to be assuaged and subdued to the dominion of the judgment, Mr. Speaker CLAY, on Friday, assailed Mr. QUINCY in a declamatory harangue, marked by a peculiar malignity, and which in vulgar traducement and foul scurrility has rarely been exceeded by the Whig, Aurora, or the scandalous Chronicle. In short, all men of sense, decency or honor, that we have heard express an opinion on the subject, concur as to the total absence of every thing which characterizes truth and propriety.

Mr. Quincy's offence, for which were opened upon him the shafts of petulant Abuse, consisted simply in unveiling demerit, in stripping all false guise from the machinations and schemes of ambition and personal aggrandizement of our rulers, in portraying the conduct and policy of Bonaparte, and delineating the character of his satellite and humble tool at Monticello.—This was done in a style of manly eloquence deemed compatible with parliamentary freedom of debate, and was decided by Mr. Speaker himself to be consistent with the rules of order.

The truth of Mr. Quincy's premises and deductions, and the impossibility of relating them, at once accounts for the vindictive spirit which they inspired, and the corresponding efforts of the great Court Stenior to make a saint of an atheist, and a patriot of a profligate. The gentleman from Boston had audaciously "vilified" the Great Napoleon—Yes, dared to "WILLIE" the emperor that loves this people—the head and front of his offending was denouncing a despotism the most cruel, bloody and ferocious, under which humanity has ever groined. This afforded an opportunity to the lige subject and admirer of the great emperor to relate an anecdote of a Frechman and a lady, proving the perfect indifference of his master to the opinions of men and we should judge that Mr. Speaker has a few qualms of this kind as the marauder of Europe. The relation of the occurrence in congress was, however, calculated, and no doubt intended, to gratify the presumptuous vanity of the French, and their proud representative here.

But the part of Mr. Speaker's speech which excited most disgust on the floor and in the galleries, was comprised in his illustrations of Mr. Jefferson's services and character, and the parallel drawn between him and Mr. Quincy. Their actions were held down to *the actions of Ravenscroft and Henry IV of France, and Judas Iscariot and Jesus Christ* &c. Such shocking blasphemy which never before polluted the walls of congress, (although "the red artillery of heaven" had been called for to annihilate England) it was for to presume would have produced an immediate and involuntary call to order from every part of the house. There was however, no other evidence of disapprobation than was to be seen in the expression of horror and disgust strongly marked upon the countenances of bye standers.—The profane allusion aside, the speech required but a short answer; a southern member was treated, the alternative would have been, retract or bite the dust.

Judging of the future from the past, we see cause in the latitude of discussion now allowed in congress, to congratulate the people upon the restoration of perfect freedom of debate, and the probable continued enjoyment of this inestimable privilege, presenting at this time a state of things in that body, at variance with the violent and unpunished usurpation committed last year in the person of Mr. Randolph.

Geo. Fed. Rep.

Mr. JAYNES, delegate from the India Territory, presented a petition from the inhabitants of said territory, complaining that the Kentucky Volunteers, under gen. Hopkins, sent into the territory to protect it from the savages, had committed the most wanton depredations on the inhabitants of the territory, on almost every species of their property.—the petitioners ask compensation for those injuries from the United States. The accompanying vouchers proved the facts. This petition excites sentiments the most humiliating to every American heart. Not content with doing the enemy the utmost mischief possible, these volunteers, so much eulogised in the annals of the government, fall upon the friends they were sent to protect, in the commission of offences disgraceful to society, instead of chastising the Savages. We must pay those volunteers for—committing depredations, and the inhabitants of Indiana for suffering them. This is working at double tides, with a vengeance, upon the Treasury of the United States.

A British partizan officer recently, at St. Regis, York, paid himself, for a few articles plundered by some Indians of the party, from one of our inhabitants. But there is a great difference, the British are monarchists, and those Volunteers are Republicans.

Besides the ordinary expenses of the government of Pennsylvania, and allowing 60,000 dollars a year for extraordinary calls, that State has a clear annual income of 300,000 dollars.

Some Legislator in Kentucky appears to think a step towards Despotism necessary at this time!—a diminution of the rights of our country, expedient!

Concise History of the War.
A Lady lately remarked, that the wings of our

army had turned tail; the main body had dispersed, and nothing remained but a long bill, for which the government would endeavor to claw out.

We understand that Brigadier General Hull is to be tried by a Court Martial in this city.—The court to open on the first of February. *Phil. pap.*

Capt. Hull, in the frigate Constitution, came very near being more fortunate than he was in the capture of the Guerriere, as we find in the London Courier of the 14th Oct. a letter from on board the ship Frances, which states that on the 19th Aug. about lat 40. long. 57, he fell in with a fleet of Quebec merchantmen, in a very scattered state, and that one league off he saw two large frigates engaged, which must have been the Constitution and Guerriere.

MARRIED.
On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter HENRY Y. WEBB, esq. attorney at law, to Miss ELIZA FORNEY, daughter of Gen. Peter Forney, all of Lincoln county.

On Saturday the 2d instant, in St. Michael's church, (Bloomingdale) by the Rev. Mr. JAMES ISAAC HULL, Esq. of the United States Navy, Miss ANN M. HART, daughter of Elisha H. of Saybrook, Connecticut. —*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

DIED.
On the 26th inst. at his seat in Charles City county, the Hon. JAMES WALKER, Judge of the Federal Court for the Virginia District.

W. BOYLAN
HAS RECEIVED THIS WEEK SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS OF BOOKS,

- Among which are the following:
- Gill's complete Body of Divinity, 3 vols. \$15
 - Mason's Spiritual Treasury, 2 vols. 4
 - Stackhouse's History of the Bible 6 vols. 13
 - Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols. 5
 - Miscellany, 2 vols. 2 50
 - Campbell on the Gospels 6 50
 - Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2 25
 - Natural Theology 2 25
 - Moral Philosophy 2 50
 - Davies' Sermons, 3 vols. 7 50
 - Doddridge's Family Expositor, 2 vols. 5
 - The complete Duty of Man, by H. Venn, 2 25
 - Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women 1
 - Doddridge's ditto to Youth 80
 - Confession of Faith and Constitution of the Presbyterians Churches in the U. S. 1 25
 - Scott's Essays 1 40
 - Clark's Discourses to Youth 1 25
 - Saunders' Select Sermons 2 25
 - Wesley's Sermons, 5 vols. 5
 - Galloway on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 2 50
 - Newton's Works, 9 vols. 9
 - Dick and Perry on Inspiration 1 15
 - Practical Piety, by Hannah Moore, 1
 - Ferguson's Roman Republic 3 vols. 7 50
 - Female Biography, or Memoirs of illustrious women of all ages and countries, by Mary Hays, 3 vols. 9
 - Plowden's History of Ireland, 5 vols. 4 15
 - Molina's History of China, 2 vols. with maps, 5
 - Depon's of the Sun, Moon, & Stars, 2 vols. with maps. 7 50
 - Staunton's Embassy to China 3
 - Life of Sir William Jones 3
 - Cavallo on Electricity, 3 vols. 12
 - Autenor's Travels in Greece and Asia, 3 vols. 10
 - Kames's Elements of Criticism 2 vols. 8 40
 - Hooke's Amos, 6 vols. London, calf, gilt, 16 50
 - German Theatre, do. do. do. 18 75
 - The Looker on, 4 vols. do. do. do. 9
 - Chaucer's Works, 14 vols. do. do. do. 20
 - Shakespeare's do. 23 vols. do. do. do. 50
 - Watts' Works, 7 vols. do. do. do. 7 50
 - Every man his own Gardner, by Mawe and Abercrombie, 3
 - Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. 2
 - Kirwin on Manures 7 5
 - Kneef on Education 90
 - Knickerbocker 3 25
 - Vision of Don Roderick, by Walter Scott, 63
 - Lempriere's Universal Biography, 2 vols. 8 50
 - Coxe's Russian Discoveries in America with maps and plates, 5
 - Pike's Expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, thro' the western parts of Louisiana, and a tour through the interior parts of New Spain, with maps and charts, 4
 - Ewell's Medical Companion 3 25
 - Thomas's Practise 4 25
 - Staunton's Virgils, English notes, 4 25
 - Wilson on Diseases, 2 vols. 6 50
 - Carey's Pocket Atlas, 2 25
 - Virginia Spy, Jefferson's Manual, The Spirit of the Book 1 25
 - Smart's Horace, Frances' do. 6 50
 - Malhuson Population, 2 vols. 8
 - Gillies' History of the World, 3 vols. 20 50
 - Ancient Greece, 4 vols. 10
 - Richie's Memoirs of Europe, 3 vols. 12 50
 - Malmoth's Cicero, 3 vols. 10 50
 - Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols. 3
 - Tour to the Hebrides 3
 - NEW NOVELS.**
 - Vivian, 2 vols. 2
 - Milesian Chief, 2 vols. 1
 - Self Indulgence 2 50
 - Asylum, 2 vols. 2 25
 - Married Life, 2 vols. 2
 - The best Writing Paper, by the team of quire.
 - Red and Black Sealing Wax. Red and Black Wafers. Red and black Ink Powder. India Ink. Boxes of Paint. Office Tape. Inksands. Quills of the best kind. Copy and Cyphering Books. Little & Smith's Music Books. Blank Books for Music. Pocket Ledgers. Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books. Blank Notes and Checks. County and Superior Court Blanks. Copy Sips.

WANTED,
A person who is acquainted with the making and burning of Brick, to superintend and manage a Brick Yard during the summer of 1813. An industrious and sober man, who can produce testimonials of his character, will receive good wages on application to the subscriber in Raleigh.
Dec 13--11
Wm. POMEY.