

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 8.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.

On the twelve months' army bill.

From the Alexandria Herald.

Mr. CLAY rose, and asked the same indulgence that other gentlemen had taken in indulging in a widely extended latitude. The cry of French influence was so absurd, that it should always be met with the lie direct. The genius of the two countries were entirely different, we had no commercial intercourse with her. The opposition had been howling, like kings of the forest, against France, and meek as lambs to G. Britain. This induced him to disclose to the people one important fact that had taken place during the secret sitting of the House at the last session, from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, though it had not been entered upon the journals, which he regretted—His friend Mr. Bibb had made a proposition to include France in the declaration of war, and only three federal members be it known voted in support of the proposition. This was the conduct of the opposition who was abusing Bonaparte, calling him the great destroyer of mankind. And comparing him with the worst of reptiles that had crawled upon earth since the days of Revelations. This put him in mind of a lady in a neighboring city who was a great politician, and indulged in this kind of invective to a French gentleman who happened on one occasion to be in her company—your master is the destroyer of mankind; the Corsican; the beast with many horns, &c. The Frenchman waited very patiently till the lady had finished her harangue—he then replied, madam, I am sorry you have so bad an opinion of my master, if he was to know of it, "it would give him a great deal of pain."—An honorable member from Massachusetts had lost his election by the cry of French influence (Mr. Cutts.) The premises they assumed were these, that he had married the sister of Mrs. Madison, whose husband was a particular friend of Mr. Jefferson, who some years since wore "red breeches;" these premises were conclusive as to the facts which were publicly asserted every where that Mr. Cutts as own cousin to Bonaparte, & of course a dangerous man in the councils of the nation. When gentlemen in the opposition spoke on this question, they seemed to fancy to themselves that they were the Burkes, Pitts, or Chathams of England. He had no regard for Europe or her statesmen, than as they affected us.—He was averse to seeing too much power placed in the hands of any man. He thought the emperor of China's dominions too extensive. If he were politically omnipotent he would equalize the powers of Europe, raise up Holland, make France a second rate naval power; curtail the English dominion of the seas, restore Poland, and make suitable dispositions with regard to Prussia and Russia, whose war with Bonaparte he advocated because like our own, it was for the assertion and maintenance of national rights. He thought the gentleman from Massachusetts should have spared his observations on an illustrious citizen of Va. now retired from the political world; the hostility of a certain party were irascible, because in 1801 he had tore from the hands of violated usurpation the constitution of his country; notwithstanding the invectives that had been issued against him, his name would be venerated by posterity where the gentleman's existed only in the treasonable annals of the Essex Junto. But the gentleman had secured to himself a place in the historic page; he recollected that 4 years ago, that gentleman had moved the impeachment of Mr. Jefferson. He had discussed, uninterruptedly, his motion in the house, and the question was accordingly taken upon the proposition 117 to one, and that one was the honorable gentleman himself. The page that hands down the virtues of Henry the 4th, contains the names of his murderous assassins. If indeed Mr. Jefferson should even hear the abuse that had been uttered against him, he was sure it would never disturb the serenity of his mind. He would no more regard the howlings of the British Packler loose from the Essex kennels than he would the storms that beat at the foot of his favorite Monticello—He recognized the expression of the gentleman used some sessions since, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The doctrine of a separation of the union, had been frequently started in New-England; it had been found unpopular, it was removed or re-appeared according to the hiss or clap of the audience; it was now found odious to the people and was for the present withdrawn. This diabolical project did not associate with, nor was not cherished by the great body of the patriotic citizens of the east, but by the unprincipled leaders who had abused their confidence, and whose ambition was to regain power, by peace if they could, but by force if they must. He did not believe in the sincerity of the gentleman's sympathies for the oppression of the people on account of the standing armies.—It was not his mother tongue, and he had shewn the English brogue when he voted for the army of 25,000 men, in addition to the filling up of the old army which was 10,000 more. Suppose the genius of America to visit one of our unfortunate tars in the dungeon of a British prison ship, and say to him, my son you must be content, G. Britain

supposed you to be an Englishman, it is a mere casual mistake, and I entreat you to reconcile yourself, as you know it is incompatible with my interest to wage a war on your account. Suppose he were to say to the genius, surely you will not forsake me, I have grown old in your service—This arm was broke at Tripoli—I lost this eye combatting the Insurgente, and this leg on board the Constitution. I have always been willing to lay down my life in your defence, proud of my allegiance—I have a wife and children in good old Massachusetts: my fate is hard, those chains are galling. Could the genius refuse to listen to this effectual appeal to her feelings? He presumed not: he thought Mr. Russell very correct in demanding a suspension of the practice of impressment prior to an armistice. When we ceased the war on our part, G. Britain should cease to impress on her part, for that was the most cruel kind of war. He had not the same sympathy for the unoffending Canadians that other gentlemen appeared to have—Ask the honorable delegates from Indiana and Illinois of the barbarities that had been committed. They were instigated by Canadians, whose arsenals furnished the supplies, and they sharpened the instruments that performed these bloody deeds. Britain, we have been told, was a proud nation, that met danger half way and never relaxed. She went to war for the right to tax the colonies, and was willing to desist before it was half over, provided the colonies would return. We had been told then of the elections in England if it proved any thing it was a lesson for gentlemen. But there had been a decided expression of the public voice since the declaration of war, and that was in favour of the war. From the state of New-York not one had been returned who voted against the war, while two out of three who voted for it were returned. The defeat of Hull had been the parent of all our subsequent disasters, and it was always pointed at with something like exultation. Could not gentlemen point to the affair of the Caladonian, and many other brilliant affairs that had taken place since the declaration of war—All our Indian expeditions had been successful to a miracle, covering themselves with glory—Mr. Clay entered into a comparison of our land and naval force, from which he drew the conclusion, that it was not for want of valor, but experience, that produced the chief of our mishaps on the land.

Political.

The following Correspondence between Mr. Masters, lately a democratic representative in Congress from the state of New York, and Mr. Shaw, at present a democratic representative in Congress from the state of Vermont, is copied from the Spirit of 76.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1812.

SIR—I am informed you have said and reported in a caucus of the republican members of the legislature of the state of Vermont, and elsewhere in that state, that I had offered you a large sum of money to procure electors in the state of Vermont favorable to the elevation of De Witt Clinton to the presidency of the United States. Also you have circulated a report in the city of Washington that I informed you Mr. Clinton's friends had raised a fund of seventy thousand dollars to promote his election; out of which fund you could receive ten thousand dollars for your aid. It is a duty I owe to myself respectfully to request of Mr. Shaw an explicit avowal or denial of those reports.

I remain your humble and most obt' servt. JOSIAH MASTERS.

Hon. SAMUEL SHAW, of the House of Representatives.

The following is the answer of S. Shaw:

Since your note of the 28th inst. has come to hand, if you wish any information on the subject in your letter, you can have it by calling on me at any time at my quarters, or I will give an affidavit of the facts, as you please.

S. SHAW.

JOSIAH MASTERS, Esq.

Washington, (6 o'clock p. m.) Dec. 28, 1812.

To SAMUEL SHAW, Esq. SIR—Your letter of this day has been this moment handed to me. In my note to you of this morning, from the nature of the subject therein contained, required a written affirmation or denial of the charges; whether you do it by affidavit or otherwise, must be a matter of your own determination. I cannot judge of your answer until it is received. Since my letter of this morning, I am informed, through a source entitled to credit, you declared to Mr. Roberts, a member in Congress from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Earle, a member from South Carolina, and to several other persons, that I offered to give you ten thousand dollars when on your way to the seat of government, provided you would return to the state of Vermont and use your influence for Mr. Clinton for president. To such ill founded calumny I must require a written denial or affirmation, as well as on those contained in my other letter of this day. Please to transmit your answer without delay.

With my respects, I remain yours.

JOSIAH MASTERS.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1813.

SAMUEL SHAW, You having refused an answer to my last note and to receive any further communication, have denied satisfaction, and are destitute of the courage of a man, and are a poltroon.

That I ever offered you, either directly or indirectly, any sum of money or other thing for the purpose of promoting De Witt Clinton's election, or for any other purpose, is as great a falsity as ever was engendered by man. You know you are a liar, and I proclaim you to the world as such, and was it not for the respect I owe to the House

of Representatives of the United States, I would give you a personal chastisement for those base and slanderous lies.

JOSIAH MASTERS.

A correct Natural History of the Ufaia or Poison Tree of Java, has been published by Lichenault. The tree is by no means so poisonous as has been believed. Birds rest on its branches, and Lizards and Insects creep on its trunk. The gum insinuated into a wound by an arrow or other means is a mortal poison.

NOTE.

The Patrons of the Minerva are respectfully informed that, hereafter, the terms of subscription to this paper will be precisely those on which the other gazettes of the city are printed. As every new subscriber is required to make a payment of six months in advance, no deduction will be made on that account. Consequently three dollars per year will be invariably demanded. The Minerva, though of equal size, containing as much matter, and costing as much in its execution as either the Star or Register, has hitherto been furnished at a rate one sixth cheaper. This, a regard to the prosperity of the establishment will no longer permit to be done.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED, from the subscriber, living in the upper end of Wake county, near the Cumberland line, a Large Black Horse, about five feet five inches high, with a white spot on his left side; a scald on his withers; his right fore hoof cracked up to the hair; a small white speck in his forehead; and a tolerably long tail which has been nicked. He was missed on Monday the 11th instant. Five dollars reward, besides all reasonable expences, will be paid to whoever shall bring him to, ETHELDRED JONES. Wake county, January 29, 1813 78.30p.

Stray Horse.

THE Subscribers, on oath called on by Capt. Wm. Scott to appraise a Black horse supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, upwards of five feet high, a star in the forehead, a small snip on the nose, has the appearance of lately being cured of the fistula, a white saddle spot on each side, both hind feet white, which horse they value to be worth fifty dollars. Given under our hands this 27th January, 1813. Johnson Busbee, Josiah Atkins.

Sworn to before me the day above written. WM. BOYLAN, J. P.

William Scott requests the owner of said horse to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

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 18—1f Wm. POEK.

Doctor Burges

HAS REMOVED to the shop (on Fayetteville street) formerly occupied by Dr. Wm H. WILLIAMS. Nov. 13—67ff

State Bank of N. Carolina,

DECEMBER 15th, 1812.

PURCHASERS of Stock in the State Bank are informed, that a power of Attorney authorising a Transfer of a Share or Shares held in the State Bank must be witnessed either by the Cashier of the principal Bank or of one of its Branches, by a Notary Public, or by two Justices of the Peace—and if by the latter, their signatures must be certified by the Clerk of the Court, with the County Seal annexed.—This regulation to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, of which all who may be concerned will take notice. 72.1f W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.



Charles Parish,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have given him heretofore in his line of business, and informs them that on the first inst. his large and commodious three story brick building, at the

SIGN OF THE EAGLE,

north of the state house, will be in complete order to receive boarders and travellers; where he earnestly solicits the continuation of their patronage. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to those who favour him with their custom. Honest and active servants alone will be engaged, and his stables will perhaps be excelled by none. Raleigh, July 3 1812. 43-1f.

State of North-Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1812.

James Bishop & wife, vs. Edward Madrey & wife. Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that Edward Madrey and his wife Anne are residents without the limits of this state, therefore ordered, that notice be given by publication in the Raleigh Minerva, for three weeks successively, that unless they appear and answer within the three first days of the next term of said court, to be held for said county, at the court house in Pittsborough, on the second Monday of February next, the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Test, 76.3p THOMAS RAGLAND, c. c.

Printing,

Executed at this office, with neatness and the utmost accuracy.

TO THE EDITORS.

The Raleigh News-Papers

RETURN thanks to those of our Friends who, in conformity to the Notice which they published some time ago, have paid up their accounts to the close of the present year; and, in willing to part with the few remaining Subscribers who have not found it convenient, or who may not have had an opportunity to do so, they are respectfully informed that their Papers will be continued until the 1st of April next, on which day, if their Accounts shall not then have been paid, or settled by Note, their names will certainly be struck from the Subscription lists of said papers, and their Accounts put into a train for collection. JOSEPH GALES, JONES & HENDERSON, LUCAS & A. H. BOYLAN, December 31, 1812.

W. BOYLAN

HAS RECEIVED, THIS WINTER, 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. 18. Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols. 5. Miscellany, 2 vols. 2. Campbell on the Gospels 2. Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2. Natural Theology 2. Moral Philosophy 2. Davies' Sermons, 3 vols. 7. Doddridge's Family Expositor, 2 vols. 5. The complete Duty of Man, by H. Venn, 2. Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women 1. Doddridge's ditto to Youth 1. Confession of Faith and Constitution of the Presbyterian Churches in the U. S. 1. Scott's Essays 1. Clark's Discourses to Youth 1. Saurin's Select Sermons 2. Wesley's Sermons, 5 vols. 5. Galloway on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 2. Newton's Works, 9 vols. 9. Dick and Perry on Inspiration 1. Practical Piety, by Hannah Moore, 1. Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 vols. 7. Female Biography, or Memoirs of illustrious women of all ages and countries, by Mary Hays, 3 vols. 9. Plowden's History of Ireland, 3 vols. 15. Molina's History of Chili, 2 vols. with maps, 5. Depons' do. of the Spanish Main, 3 vols. with maps. 7.50. Staunton's Embassy to China 3. Life of Sir William Jones 3. Cavallo on Electricity, 3 vols. 12. Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia, 3 vols. 10. Kames's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8.50. Hoole's Ariosto, 6 vols. London, call. 16. 10. German Theatre, do. do. do. 18. 7. 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 Gardener, by Mawe and Abercrombie, 3. Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. 2. Kirwin on Manures 50. Kneef on Education 3.50. Knickerbocker 65. Vision of Don Roderick, by Walter Scott, 8.50. Lempiere'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 Practice 4.25. Staunton's Virgil, English notes, 4.50. Wilson on Diseases, 2 vols. 6.50. Carey's Pocket Atlas, 1.50. Virginia Spy, Jefferson's Manual, The Spirit of the Book 1.25. Smart's Horace, Frances' do. 6.50. Malthus on Population, 2 vols. 8. Gillies' History of the World, 3 vols. 20.50. Ancient Greece, 4 vols. 10. Ritchie's Memoirs of Europe, 3 vols. 12.50. Melmoth's Cicero, 3 vols. 10. Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols. 10.50. Four to the Hebrides 3. NEW NOVELS. Vivian, 2 vols. 2. Milesian Chief, 2 vols. 2. Self Indulgence 1. Asylum, 2 vols. 2.50. Married Life, 2 vols. 2.25. The best Writing Paper, by the ream or quire. Red and Black Sealing Wax. Red and Black Waxes. Red and Black Ink Powder. India Ink. Boxes of Paint. Office Tape. Inkstands. 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. Counting and Superior Court Blanks. Copy Slips. January 22. 77.1f.

Eagle Tavern,

IN WILLIAMSBOROUGH. THIS Tavern will again be opened, on the first of January next, for and on account of VAUGHAN & CARDWELL, and will be kept by the latter. The former friends and customers to this House, and the public in general, may rest assured that every attention will be paid to those who favor it with their custom, to render their stay as agreeable as possible. The supplies will be good and sufficient. The stable, perhaps among the best in the state, will be plentifully stored with all kinds of provender, and kept well littered. This Tavern has been leased for several years back at 300 dollars per annum, yet the last year it was shut up, contrary to articles of agreement with the leaser. It is to be hoped, notwithstanding, that the public patronage, which has heretofore been so liberal, will again aid and assist in reviving it; and the most moderate terms will be observed. JAMES VAUGHAN, LEONARD CARDWELL.