stated on his throne, surrounded by the princes, grand dignitaries, cardinals, ministers, grand officers. and bearers of the eagle of the legion of . ho nor, &c. received the members of the senate, who were introduced to his majesty by the grand masters of ceremony, and his aid, and presented by his serene highness the prince vice-grand elector. His excellency count Lacepede, president, addres. sed his majesty in these words :

SINE-The senate, at the foot of the throne of your imperial and royal majesty, hasten to present the homage of its felicitations on the happy arrival of your majesty in the midst of your people.

Your absence, sire, has ever been viewed as a national calamity-your presence fills with joy and confidence the whole of the French people.

Your imperial and royal mejesty has laid all the basis necessary for the organization of your vast empire; but there still remains to your majesty, many objects to consolidate and to accom. plish ; and the least delay in the completion of our different institutions, is considered as a national misfortune.

whilst your majesty was boo leagues and a half of Mr. Madison's administration, souls." Not to be bewildered and led astray by ther. What with war and no trade, it is totich wour capital, at the head of your victorious armies years and a half of Mr. Madison's administration, souls." Not to be bewildered and led astray by ther. What with war and no trade, it is totich your capital, at the head of your victorious armites years and a narrow war millions, three hundred and such a contemptible ignis fatuus, as this measure, possible that Virginia and Kentucky may being form the pri- amount to seventy two millions, three hundred and such a contemptible ignis fatuus, as this measure, possible that Virginia and Kentucky may being the redit to the professions of a set of to feel a little. sons, whither they had been sent, through the fifty three thousand, four hundred and eighty two nor to give credit to the professions of a set of to feel a little. clemency of your majesty, in lieu of being punish- dollars, and fifty-nine cents, more than were re men, who, while they whisper peace, put in praced with death, which they richly merited for past ceived during the twelve years that the governcrimes attempted to disturb the tranquility of ment was in the hands of General Washington talk of all provocations being removed, while they this great city. They have been made to feel and Mr. Adams-that is, something more than the effects of their new attempts.

Happy France ! whose monarchical constitution stand as a shield against befarious attempts to cre ate civil discord, attended with sanguinary hatred in some way or other. We recollect very well, of parties, and all the horrible, scenes which revolutions generally bring with them.

The senate, first council of the emperor, is es tablished for the preservation of this monarchy, and the hereditary rights of his majesty's throne, and our fourth dynasty.

In the commencement of our ancient dynasties. sire, it was more than once seen that the monarch previously administered but one solemn oath to Frenchmen of all ranks who had claims to the hereditary rights of the throne ; and sometimes, when the age of the young prince would admit of it, a pledge of his future authority and as a sym bol of the perpetuity of the government.

The affiction which the whole nation feel for the be good Rome, proves, sire, the attachment of the French people for the blood of your majesty. It is a serioment which cheers every citizen, and causes him to behold, in that august infant, the safe guard of his fortune, and an invincible obstacle to those internal divisions, and civil and political commotions, which are the greatest evils that can afflict a people.

Sire, your majesty nas displayed the French cagles on the towers of Moscow. The enemy muld not arrest your success nor baffle your projects, but by having recourse to such horrible deeds is are practised only by despotic governments, by converting into deserts all his frontiers, carrying fire into his different provinces, and in reducing to rshes his capital, the centre of his riches and the product of so many centuries.

Those who renewed the barbarous tactics of their savage ancestors, possessed but little knowl f your majesty's heart : your majesty would doubless have renounced all claims to trophicwhich were to cost so much human blood. The alacrity manifested by the soldiers who were called from the different departments by the senatus consultum of last Sept. is a sample of what your majesty may ever expect from the zeal. patriotism, and martial ardor of the French peo ples in arresting the influence of our enemies in the different quarters of the continent, and to ob tain by conquest an honorable and lasting peace.

tions, to be added to this sum, the amount receive creved by the cunning of the supporting one of the What if it should appear that the Southern and the from the 1st of October, 1800, to the 3d of taken notion of its sincerity, supporting one of the tion of the country is to be distance that the Southern and ed from the 1st of October, 1800, to the 3d of taken notion of its since ity outcal craft, that had tion of the country is to be distressed, most clumsy expedients of political craft, that had tion of the country is to be distressed, and the most clumsy expedients of political craft, that had it North left unmolested. If the British and the set come even from that party. He compared it North left unmolested. If the British and the set come even from that party. years after it was established.

The whole amount received from the 1st of Oc. fic, had war in their hearts and intention. tober, 1800, to the 30th September, 1812, is \$150, Mr. Randolph exhorted all honest men to be and the British should declare blockades prevention of the direction of the direct 493, 398 42-From this is to be deducted the one cautious how they believed any professions of the ing the exportation of our bread-stuffs half of the year 1801, viz. 6,423,265,46-which kind alluded to. He for his part, was as clearly think, after a while Madison and his crew will leave one hundred and forty four millions, se- convinced as he was of his own existence, that so learn how to navigate the vessel of state; venty thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars, long as the men now in administration, remained others say they must be quick about it, or and ninety three cents. From these facts it fol. in power, there would not, and there could not thrown overboard. Who can bear the thought there that our produce then the thought there lows-that the receipts of revenue during the ad- BE PEACE. He conjured those who thought there that our produce should bear double the price

double the amount. This extraordinary increase of revenue, has been disposed of dider the care of these two patriotic and economical gentlemen, that when Mr. Jefferson began his regin he talked very prettily, and soothingly, about frugility, and the impropriety of expending the people's money without a specific appropriation by law. It would be very gratifying to the same people, if they might know in what mode he and Mr. Madison have contrived to get rid of more than two dellars, where General Washington and Mr. Adams expended one .- Conn. Mirror.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"It has long appeared to me that our rulers and the war party, have always looked up to and depended more on the emperat of France for obtain ing what they demanded of England, than on themselves; or even on a Power superiour to every thing human ! In fact it is doubted whether a sin cere reliance can be placed on such a power by minds entertaining a deep rooted hatred, to the exclusion of every thing like christian charity, to a portion of their fellow men, and those who wish to be at peace with them. There is too much reason to fear that there was at the time of our declaration of war, an understanding with the man whom we have taken a side, that we were to relin. quish commerce, make war, and take Canada: which should afterwards be disposed of in such manner as might be agreed upon. The Indian possessions were to be conquired for the benefit of the U. States under the plca that they were allies of G. Britain.

" It is a curious fact that we should enter on a bloody contest about impressments in concert with a government that maintans to the utmost extent, he right to claim its own subjects in time of war agreeably to the established law of nations. I do not believe Buonaparte can humble England by his present mode of warfare, and invasion is impracicable. Admitting her commerce will be much impaired, and which has been long relied upon ; the physical strength of the nation and her navy will remain, and her people will be united in proportion to the number of nations who wantonly make war on her. The tyrant wishes to reduce his enemy that he may take her place on the ocean " It is not likely the nations of Europe will much longer acquiesce in being deprived of their accustomed general commercial intercourse. This is now the great question with Russia; and as her rulers and people are firmly united, and are now at peace with Turkey. I have no idea that she will be, compelled to accede to the continental system. If her enemy fails with her, his whole scheme will be abortive. There are great discontents in the countries over which he has acquired sovereignty, and even in France. As to the issue of aff irs in Spain and Portugal, much depends on the war in Russia ; but in any event England will preserve her independance, and it will be better for us that she should."

PARIS, Dec. 20. | mout of revenue received from the commence which it same, he ought to have expected it to Bet MORE "PAPER BLOCKADES." The quichance are unleast This day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, the emperor ment of the government, to the 30th of Septem-this day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, the emperor ment of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the government, to the 30th of Septem-the land that of a very bungling the government of the governm ment of the government, to the 30th of Septem-ber, 1800, is \$65,263,384 85. Mr. Jefferson came kind. He was sorry that he had been so wanting find out the policy of blockading the Chessies to ber, 1800, is \$65,263,384 85. Mr. Jefferson came kind. He was sorry that he had been so wanting find out the policy of blockading the Chessies to ber, 1800, is \$65,263,384 85. Mr. Jefferson came kind. He was sorry that he had been so wanting find out the policy of blockading the Chessies to be the chessies to himself as to give credit to the party, even for and some think it unaccountable that he ber, 1800, is \$65,263,384 85. Mr. Jefferson came kind. He was sorry that he had been ber and some think it unaccountable the to himself as to give credit to the party, even for and some think it unaccountable that the party intention of good. He was no less dious and avaricious British, instead of the party intention of good. into the Presidency the 4th of March, 1801. There to himself as to give create a so give create a loss dious and avaricious British, instead of a transitory intention of good. He was no less dious and avaricious British, instead of capture back vessels hourd to find so many respectable gentlemen de. have only turned back vessels hourd to capture ought, therefore, in order to give the exact a a transitory internet of gentlemen de have only turned back vessels bound of capture mount of receipts under the federal Administra- sorry to find so many respectable gentlemen de have only turned back vessels bound to Spain and provide the trick, and on a mis-

> March, 1801, inclusive, viz. 5 months and 3 days. most clumsy expedicate of point and the compared it North left unmolested. If the British discriminant the state of the British discriminant to a pirate fighting under false colors, and said it in this way, wheat and flour will be As this cannot be precisely ascertained from this yet come even non that party and said it in this way, wheat and flour will be a discriminant document, we have divided the sum for that year, to a pirate fighting under false colors, and said it in this way, wheat and flour will be a drug a document, we have divided the sum for that year, to a pirate fighting under false colors, and said it in this way, wheat and flour will be a drug a document. document, we have divided the sum for that year, to a pirate nginting under the be-it was what it the South, while it will command any price and added the one half, being \$9,423,265 46, and was not what it purported to be it was what it the South, while it will command any price on the be. It was proclaimed by its wardly. In which case every tory in the south of the best of t and added the one half, being \$9,423,265 46, and was not what it purported to be. It was proclaimed by its wardly. In which case every tory in the could making in the whole seventy one millions, seven purported not to be. It was proclaimed by its wardly. In which case every tory in the could making in the whole seventy one millions, seven purported not to be the precursor of peace, ought to be strung up; and least of all the could double tongued herald to be the precursor of peace, ought to be strung up; and least of all the could double tongued herald to be the precursor of peace. hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and double tongued herald to be the precursor of peace, ought to be strung up; and least of all should fity dollars, and thirty four cents. This sum the avant courier of negociation but it was no eastern folks have any quarters shown them. the government received during the first twelve thing like it; and at the moment they were utter, they ship produce after a chain is drawn then, ing those promises, they who proclaimed it paci, the southern outlets. But it is very curious, it

Whilst your majesty was 800 leagues from ministraton of Mr. Jefferson, and the first three would, "not to lay the flattering unction to their one quarter of the union to what it does in the

tice every mode of warfare in their power, and heap the table of the house with maasure after measure of permanent military preparation. The gen- arrived at the Vineyard, 43 lays from List tleman who brought in the bill, had shewn vast writes to the owners, stating. " that when y da dexterity, no doubt-but how was it possible for out, he was, brought to, boarded and detained to him to suppose it likely to produce peace, while der English colors from the Chesapeake, informed he had before him evidence to the contrary. Was he was a good prize, and would be sent to the not its contrary tendency obvious in its provisions, tar, and was ordered to be manned. Next them which fell much short of those that had already ing two strange sail hove in sight, supposed been rejected by Great Britain ; for comparing frigate and gun brig, when a midshipman , the propositions contained in the bill with those hurried on board the Julia, with charge of his a offered by Mr. Russell, and rejected with scorn, pers, and ordered to the first part in the Unit with contempt, with conturnely by the British States. Capt. L. saw nor heard nothing fund government, the former were much narrower than from them. the latter. He considered the measure a decep tion on the public. He would not be an accessa-

ry, after the fact, to any deception. He again repeated that there was no chance for peace :- peace was neither desired, nor intended. This he af firmed upon the measures of congress-upon the re election of the president-upon the character of his cabinet-and their military preparations. Caesar desired only an army to lift him to power -and are we wanting in those men, who have all the ambition of Cessar, tho' fortunately they may want courage and talents. In a word, peace could not grow out of such a measure ; it had no fructi fying principle in it. It was a mere state trick, and a very clumsy one." Fed. Reh.

Haleigh: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1813.

The northern mail has twice failed since our last publication.

sal of our readers, the very masterly, manly and of the non importation acts, which will not great admirable address, delivered by Mr. Pope, of Ken- ly lessen their injurious effects upon the ener tucky, and which will be found in the succeeding by an additional duty on foreign tonnage and h columns. It has been held back for some time, un- the imposition of internal taxes and durie - That til a scarcity of matter should leave room enough their opinion, all these means will be necessary w for it to be inserted entire. Mr. Pope, it will be supply the revenue which will be wanted - Than remembered, has been heretofore, and is still, a con- is impracticable during the present session, ca firmed democrat. He was uniform in his support sistently with a due attention to the other busines of administration, until their projects assumed such of the nation, to enact the laws necessary 'o raan aspect of folly as could not be otherwise than brace the last mentioned object, bu that this top palpable to every clear and unhooded eye. But be done without a delay which will be injuits here, as was his duty, Mr. Pope stopped. He was either to the public credit or the public seture consequently denounced, execrated and burnt in by an earlier meeting of Congress than the is effigy, by those very Kentuckians, who are now stitutional period, which it will be the duly of 0 too severely suffering the pangs of their feverish gress, or the executiv branch of the government political distemper. Our readers would do well to to fix at such a time as shall be deemed me circulate the paper of this week amongst such of proper and expedient-That it is, however, see their neighbors as still think the declaration of war sary that the suspension of the non important a measure wise and virtuous. There are many, acts which is contemplated, should be chackda who, rather than hearkenito federal language, are the present session of Congress, and for this paeither content to remain ignorant of public affirs, pose and another imposition of additional dution or, what is almost as bid, to yield their judgments foreign tonnage they beg leave to report a # implicitly up into the hands of others. Pethaps these may consent to hear what has been said by between the Secretary of the Treasury and he one of their own party, and because he was one of : Committee on the subject of this report. that party be induced to give his arguments a can did examination. There can no longer be any reasonable doubt of and manufactures thereof ; to lay additional duits Bonaparte's safe return to his capital, after all the and for other purposes, which was twice read a perils and mishaps he has gone, through. Yet referred to a committee of the whole house i some of the northern prints affect still to believe that the Frer ch are deceived ; and that the emperor has not reached Paris as asserted.

we should pass embargoes to starve the billion

BOSTON F.J. S.

News of the Frigate Chesaficake,

Capt. Luce of the brig Julia, of this tor

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, February 15. SUSPENSION OF THE NON-IMPORIA TION.

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Mr. Cheeves, from the committee of ways a means, made the following report :--

The Committee of Ways and Means, REPORT.

That they have deemed it to be their dun # the public service may not suffer and that the a lic credit may be duly supported, to look bed the ways and means of the present year. and take into consideration the revenue which m be wanted for the year 1814. That an estime of the probable amount of the revenue which m accrue under existing laws and be receivable with in that year, has been submitted to Congress a the annual report of the Secretary of the Tica sury made during the present session - That, the paring the amount thereof with the sums which will probably be required by a prudent regard a the public credit, it appears to the committee's dispensably necesary to make a further provide We cannot but recommend to the attentive peru- - That this may be done by a partial suspension They also report herewith a correspondence

Accept, sire, the tribute of acknowledgments of the love and inviolable fidelity of the senate and French people.

To which his majesty replied :

SENATORS.

What you have said is to me very agreeable. I have at heart the glory and the greatness of France. My first thoughts are directed to the per petuity of internal tranquility, and to shield my people forever from the evil results of faction and horrors of anarchy. It is in those enemies of th. happiness of the people that I have, with the wil. and the love of the French people founded this throle, to which is attached the destinies of the nation.

Timid and dastardly soldiers cause the loss of independence to nations : but pusillanimous magistrates destroy the empire of the laws, that of the throne, and social order itself.

The most noble of all deaths would be that of a aoldier, who perished in the field of honor, if the death of a magistrate, perishing in defending his sovereign, the throne and the laws, was not still more glorious.

The war which Laustain against Russia, is a political war. I would willingly have s yed her from the evils she has brought upon herself. I could have armed the greater part of her population against herself, by proclaiming liberty to her slaves. I was requested so to do by a number of villagers ; but when I became 'acquaited, with the brutishness of that numerous class of the Russian population, I retrained from such a m-asure. My army has experienced some losses; but it was owing to the rigor of the season.

I accept the sentiments which you have expressed towards me.

After this audience, the counsellor of state was presented to his majesty by the arch chancellor of he Empire.

Political.

Science of draining money from the Treasury.

On the 11th of January, 1813, Mr. Gallatin made a Report to the House of Representatives of the United States, " containing a statement of the annual revenue of the United States from the commencement of the federal government until the 30th of September, 1842; also, an account, within the same period, of the annual expenditures."-By this document, it appears-that the whole amount of revenue exclusive of loans received in that time, is \$215,786,783,27-The a-

SEAMEN'S BILL, AND Mr. RANDOLPH.

We understand that Mr. Randolph intended to have delivered his sentiments at considerable length on this wily measure, but the day being too far advanced when the question was put, he had not time to do more than to throw out a few loose observations. The crafty managers of the measure, like their idol Bonaparte, making use of 22nd, but that himself and most of his officers and the power afforded by numbers, as they always do, to beat down right and silence reason, negatived every motion made for adjournment, aware of the public exposure consequent on Mr. Randolph's speaking. But to expose was all he could do-the whole party being now but one consolidated body of despotism and improbity, which, if it falls must (like Bonaparte's army) vanish, are determined, because it is necessary to their existence, to stand or fall together. With these mo. tives the worse the measure, the more sturdy and obstinate will be their adherance to it. To the honest and intelligent of our fellow citizens, whose resolute integrity may yet, ere too late, snatch the country from the knavish gripe of despotism, we offer some few of the remarks of Mr. Ran. dolph :--

longfelt-to see any measure adopted which would is intended to be permanent. have the slightest tendency to relieve the misad it to be just what, considering the quarter from off.

The belief gains ground that General Winchester was not killed in the engagement of January men were taken prisoners

FATAL DUEL.

A few days since, Mr. Themas Stanly and Mr. Louis Henry, two young gentlemen of Newbern, crossed over to that part of Virginia which borders on Gates county, for the purpose of terminating some misunderstanding. At the first fire Mr. S. was shot through the heart and instantly expired

Blockade of the Chesapeake.

prisoners has arrived from the squadron in our bay; merchandize which may be thus imported. for the particulars of captures made, see our Marine Memoranda.»

Mr. Randolph 'said, " that when the measure captured, and from circumstances, we are induced order of court, of merchandize, the importation was first started in the committee of foreign re- to believe, that the bleckode (which we at first which is prohibited by law. It is also believe lations, he looked forward to the result with an imagined was only a temporary measure, and that it will be necessary to order all the cargoes of anxiety proportioned to the ardent desire he had it would cease with the occasion that produced it) salt, particularly from Lisbon, to be discharged up

potism as iron handed, subile, complete, perfect ade would continue, and that as soon as a force ex. 4. It appears in every point of view highly de vised, ill starred people of this country from a des the commanders and other officers, that the block- frayed by the importers. and remorseless, as any exercised by the worst pected should arrive, the Delaware and New-York sirable that the duty on foreign tonnage should be also be that the duty on foreign tonnage should be also be the belaware and New-York sirable that the duty on foreign tonnage and Autocrats of Europe, over their vassals and cerfs. would be also blockaded. Several neutral vessels, increased. A duty of ten dollars per ton does pol But when he came to examine the bill, he found and vessels in ballast bound in have been ordered seem greater than what is required for the prote-

A bill partially to suspend for a limited time the several acts prohibiting importations from Great Britain and her dependencies, and of the product Thursday next.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 7th February, 1813.

SIR -- I have the honor to submit the followed answer to the question in your letter of the i inst.

1. It is believed, for the reasons stated in m letter of the 10th June last to the committeed ways and means, that the amount of receives plicable to the year 1814, which would result ind a modification of the nor-importation acts as sur gested in the said letter, may be estimated a about five millions of dollars provided that more ification takes place during the present session a congress.

2. No better modification, for the purposes the in intended, has suggested itself, than that po posed in the letter aforesaid. But it would seen requisite for the same object that no drawbad Since the publication of our last, a cartel with should be allowed on the re-exportation of 3. The most important legal provision which

appears necessary to enforce the non-importation From persons of intelligence, who have been acts, is a positive prohibition of a restoration b der the inspection of proper officers ; and it and Our informants state, that they understood from pears reasonable that the expense should be ab

Norfolk Ledger. tion of American vessels?