

presumptuous as to resist order, to which heretofore we have never been found refractory.

Lanjuinais.—The resistance of a man of worth sometimes, revived the courage of an oppressor; or at least it may sometimes absolve him in the eyes of his Creator from the crime of having alienated his liberty, that fairest birth-right, he has received from his country.

Cambaceres. But who, sir, will hear you? Who will answer to an appeal, destined not to reach beyond these walls? Say rather, that there are circumstances in which resistance is folly, and when he who gives the signal for it becomes responsible for all the evils it may bring on those who dare harbor the guilty thought. Our moments are precious, Count Lanjuinais; beware how you provoke the anger of the emperor by not executing his plan as promptly as he conceived it. Already I have given orders for everything to be prepared to transport into their districts the members of the senate, whose duty it is to accelerate the recruiting, and to inspire with new ardor the children of the great nation I call upon the senators designated to prepare for their departure.

Lanjuinais.—What, then I am an embodied spirit, that must move at the first signal, and go wherever an absolute may direct?—Senators, I conjure you, suffer not yourselves to be thus degraded into slaves. Remember that you are the only body between the people and despotism, and that if you lose, I do not say the privileges we no longer possess, but those forms of independence that alone are left us, we are swallowed up in the common humiliation, and consequently become incapable of fulfilling the duties which circumstances may one day impose on us.

Cambaceres.—What I do I hear rebellion preached in this place? Count Lanjuinais, what mean you by those duties, which circumstances may impose on the senate?

Lanjuinais.—I thank the arch-chancellor for the question. He has not now the pretext to impose silence, and I will speak boldly. Whither then, I say, are these wars conducting us, undertaken year after year against the will of the nation, and with no other object than to gratify an ambition, for which the limits of the world are too narrow? Is it for our prosperity, for our happiness, for our glory, that we make the immense sacrifices they require of us? Is our commerce extended by them, our industry made more active, our power strengthened—do they cause our name to be more respected? No! no!—Wherever I turn I see commerce fettered, industry languishing, misery and privations increasing, our power too colossal to endure, and the French name become a horror to nations. Was it for this, that we, who called ourselves the French party, entrusted the General Bonaparte with power? Do not those immense sacrifices so incessantly demanded of us; those human tributes, with which we are compelled to pay homage to his devouring ambition; those whole generations, which we gradually deliver up to the sword of the enemy; that youth torn from their native soil, from the care of their families, from the first affections of the heart, to contract amid the horrors of war the habits of savage ferocity; does not, in fine, every thing that we behold, accuse the man, who promised to close the wound of the revolution? Ah! let the day be ever regarded as a day of mourning, and of tears, when Bonaparte saluted the French people with the title of the "great nation." That word, that fatal word, awakened in our breasts a pride, for which we have been cruelly punished.—We wished to be really great, and all our efforts have served only to exhaust us, and to exalt to an unexampled height the renown of one of the generals of the revolution.

After endeavoring in our revolutionary transports to imitate the first Romans, impelled by a vain and destructive ardor for glory, we sought to equal the power of the last, thus finding both in the republic and in the monarchy, misery, exhaustion and death. No—we are no longer a nation, we are no longer Frenchmen; and he who called us "the great people," did it only in cruel decision, as the murderers of our Saviour saluted him with the name of king in the midst of his long and agonizing tortures. I behold a vast empire, a colossal empire, but I no longer see a French army. Those vast agglomerations of men and territories have stifled even the sacred name of country.

We hear of victories gained on the confines of Europe; but what sentiments should they awaken in us? What shall we think of their reality, or of the advantages they promise us, when they are ever the signals for new sacrifices, and a pretext to the despot for new demands? We are now ordered to repair to the senatorial departments to hasten a recruiting, of which the most disastrous periods of the revolution can furnish no example. In other words, we are appointed the missionaries of death; we the guardians of the nation's rights, the asylum of expiring liberty, we are charged to pursue even into the arms of their weeping wives the men who have escaped the requisitions and the conscription, or have brought at the privilege of being fathers and husband, the privilege of fulfilling the most sacred duties imposed on social man. Thus does the fugitive negro in the mountains, where he fondly trusted that he had gained an asylum against the cruelty and rapidity of his tyrants, find himself suddenly attacked in the midst of his little family by blood bounds disciplined to this horrid chase—(some disturbance is manifested.) Senators, the comparison displeases you; but what if I should unfold to your eyes the picture of all the miseries, all the persecutions, which our baneful decrees have occasioned? I hasten to the arch-chancellor's question.

I spoke of circumstances that might demand on our part the exercise of our constitutional power. If I may believe the report in circulation, a bloody battle has been fought; the chief of the state was exposed to personal danger; it is even rumored that he had been wounded. I ask, ought not such a circumstance to convince us on what our destinies depend, and how much the restless ambition of him to whom we have given supreme power, puts at hazard the safety and repose of the empire by transporting to so great a distance the armies raised for our protection. I perceive the impatience of those around me. The flatterers tremble lest they should be in danger by listen-

ing to one who speaks openly, and my friends dread for me the consequences of my boldness.—Senators the ancients crowned their victims with flowers, before they immolated them; in imitation of them, Bonaparte covers his with laurels.

Cambaceres.—The senator Lanjuinais has done well to end his philippic with a madrigal. I hope it will appease the emperor. Senators, the sitting is adjourned until to-morrow.

(After the sitting, Boissy, Sieves, Feaoret, Dupont and Gamier were observed to offer their hands to Lanjuinais, but without speaking.)

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1813.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

At the late commencement, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following graduates:

- William Bailey, Charleston, S. C.
- Thomas Blackledge, Newbern.
- Francis Hawkins, Warren.
- Thomas Faddis, Hillsborough.
- Abner Stith, Virginia.
- George W. Hawkins, Warren.
- William J. Polk, Raleigh.
- Lewis Taylor, Granville.
- William Blackledge, Newbern.
- John Roulhac, Martin.
- John Hinton, Tennessee.
- Robert Gordon, Richmond county.
- Arch. Fairly, do.
- Duncan M'Kinnie, do.

The degree of Master of Arts was at the same time conferred on B. W. Strang, esq. a graduate of the College of Vermont, and on the following gentlemen, alumni of this University:

- John D. Hawkins,
- Benj. F. Hawkins,
- John Witherspoon,
- James Taylor.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Principal of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance has come before either house, as yet, in any definite form. It will be perceived, however, that there has already been a successful effort to carry even within the Legislative walls, the persecution of the Federal Republican establishment. The sketch of proceedings, given on this subject, the present week, is but meagre, but we have the pleasure of offering the following letter, relative to the business, derived from a most respectable source.

Washington, June 2, 1813.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE house of representatives have had before them a subject which has excited much interest, and which is not a little illustrative of the position, that majorities "feel power and forget right." Mr. George Richards reported the debates of the House last year for the Federal Republican. His accuracy was such as to obtain for him the commendation of both sides of the house. At this session he made written application to the Speaker to be admitted to the exercise of the same privilege.—The Speaker took his case into consideration, and after a day or two issued an order declaring that Gales, Rounsaville, Norvell and Snowden should be admitted on the floor of the House as Stenographers, and those only, thereby excluding Richards. In consequence of this order a petition was presented to the house in behalf of Mr. Richards, stating the facts in language perfectly respectful both to the House and the Speaker, and praying of the House to cause him to be admitted to the same privileges with those accorded to the Stenographers already admitted by the Speaker. It was moved by Mr. Troup, of Georgia, to refer this petition to a committee of the whole that the Speaker might have an opportunity of defending and explaining his conduct. Wright, of Maryland, with his usual folly and fury, was for refusing it any consideration, because the object was to report for so odious a paper, one that Cobbet had charged with being in British pay, and which he truly believed was. This drew forth Hanson. Pale and feeble, more like a being of the world of spirits than a man of flesh, he uttered one of the most eloquent and energetic speeches that I have ever heard, and gave to Wright one of the severest chastisements that man could inflict. The petition was referred. The Speaker disclaimed being actuated by any motives of a political or personal kind in the order which he had made. Except as to one he was ignorant for what paper the stenographers reported. According to the present arrangement of the House he thought but four stenographers could be conveniently admitted, and in choosing the four already appointed he had been governed by the priority of their standing—but that he would cheerfully pursue any course which the House seemed to approve of.—The resolution for admitting Mr. Richards was, at the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, withdrawn to make room for a general proposition of his own, "that arrangements should be made for the accommodation of additional stenographers," under which it could not be doubted that Mr. Richards would be admitted by the Speaker.—This resolution was adopted in Committee and reported to the House. The great body of the democrats were exceedingly dissatisfied with the turn which matters were taking: They moved to adjourn—the motion failed. They moved to lay the resolution on the table.—It failed: Then to adjourn—then to amend it—then to postpone it indefinitely. All of these motions were rejected. At length, late in the afternoon, a motion to adjourn prevailed by a majority of two.—These were the transactions of Monday. Yesterday (Tuesday) the subject was resumed. It was very apparent that advantage had been taken of the adjournment to drill the corps. There was a great deal of discussion, when ultimately an amendment moved by Mr. Bibb, of Georgia, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted prevailed by a majority of ten votes, and the resolution thus amended passed by a majority of 16. Eppes, Lowndes, and two or three others of the democrats, continued steadfast in their support of the petitioner's claim—but the rest who had voted for it the

day before were whipped into their places, and voted against it.

This decision may seem to affect the interests of the petitioner only; but it is in fact a high-handed attack upon the rights of the minority, on the freedom of the press, and the publicity of legislative proceedings. Of the four reporters admitted on the floor three are violently democratic and the fourth it is perfectly known *fratendo* not to report speeches—but gives only a sketch of the general proceedings of the House. This is a session in which the most important public matters are to be examined and decided—the questions of War or Peace, Taxes or Trade, will be discussed. Is it to be endured that the people should know only what is said in behalf of the administration, and be kept in ignorance of the arguments of their opponents? That the exclusion should operate against the Reporter for the *Federal Republican* must impress the public mind with feelings of resentment. In every shape in which lawless outrage and jacobinic fury could assail the establishment has it been already attacked. From every assault it has risen with regenerated vigor.—Is it worthy of the House of Representatives to place themselves in a situation in which they appear to lend their aid also to effect the suppression of an obnoxious paper? It is time that the people should awake from the delusion of names, and discover that those who arrogate to themselves the title of Republicans, manifest their claims to it by encroachment on the rights of others and utter disregard for the fundamental principles of a free government.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet reported. It is believed that in a few days we shall have the enormous budget of taxes before us. The result is uncertain—for some of the war-men, it is apprehended, will flinch when they come to the point.

The British have burnt Port Penn, a small place, 7 miles from New Castle, Delaware.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A report has reached town, that a British frigate, which appeared off Boston lately, was attacked by the frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Evans. The Chesapeake was in the harbor when the enemy hove in view, but immediately weighed anchor and proceeded to meet her. No further particulars are stated; nor do we learn the result of the engagement.

The foregoing report, perhaps, may have originated from a Boston letter, stating that the captain of the Chesapeake had received a challenge from capt. Brooke, of the British frigate Shannon, then off the port, and that it had been accepted.

The information of the defeat of the British at Sackett's Harbor, we believe may be received as authentic.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. introduced a resolution yesterday, providing for the admission and accommodation of stenographers within the Hall of the House of Representatives. The remarks with which he prefaced his motion, were manly and becoming a republican *Fed. Rep.*

The committee of elections have made a report on the petition of Mr. Burwell Bassett who contests the election of Mr. Bayly. Five weeks were allowed by the house to procure further testimony. *Idid.*

NEWS FROM THE LAKE.

ALBANY, June 1.

We stop the press to insert the following which has come to hand by Western mail. It is from the Utica Gazette extra of Sunday.

ATTACK UPON SACKETT'S HARBOR, AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

Extract of a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, May 29.

"The British fleet, of five or six sail, were discovered off our harbor early yesterday morning. By 9 o'clock it was reduced to a certainty that it was their intention to land. Alarm guns were immediately fired, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception. A light wind and some other causes prevented their landing until 4 o'clock this morning, which they effected it, with considerable loss. The action continued warm and general until 6 o'clock, when it terminated in the retreat of the enemy to their fleet.

I am not able to give you the number of killed or wounded on either side, but it is considerable on both. Lt. Col. Mills, of the volunteers, is among the slain. Col. Backus, 1st regt. light dragoons, is said to be mortally wounded. Two General Officers of the enemy were found dead on the field. It is understood that Gov. Prevost commanded the enemy. Gen. Brown commanded our forces and fought bravely. The enemy are now making out of the harbor. You must wait for particulars. In haste, &c."

By to-day's stage from the west, we learn that on the 25th inst. Fort George opened a fire upon some of our boats, when a general cannonading took place all along the frontier. In a short time not a block-house or a wooden building of any kind was standing in or near the British fort, while our side had suffered no loss or injury. An immediate movement was expected. Com. Chaucey arrived off Niagara on Friday the 21st.

GAZETTE OFFICE, BUFFALO,

Tuesday evening, May 25, 8h. P. M.

Fort Niagara, May 25, 7h. A. M.

In attempting to bring some of our boats down the river, they were fired upon from the opposite shore; this brought on a cannonading all down the lines. Not a house or barrack is left standing in Fort George. All have been burnt. Not a man injured on our side. A movement will be made immediately.

DELAWARE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The Spartan and Statira frigates, and Martin sloop of war got under way on Saturday morning and stood up the Bay. The frigates came too, just above the Brown. The sloop and tender continued their cruise, and yesterday morning, between Bombay Hook and Reedy Island captu-

red 3 shallops and four oyster boats. After leaving one shallop, and burning two of the four oyster boats, they proceeded down the Bay with the two remaining shallops.—*Phil. Pa.*

It has been believed that all the enemy's ships had descended the Chesapeake, and were either in Lynhaven Bay, or gone out; we have information which induces us to believe, that two or more are above the Potomac. There has been no movements of the enemy's force in Lynhaven for some days, which deserve notice.

Two line of battle ships are in Lynhaven Bay; one supposed to be the the Policiers, Commodore Beresford. *Norfolk Ledger.*

Patrick Byrne, a volunteer in Col. Sitcher's regiment, was lately shot on Governor's Island, for mutinous conduct. Two others under sentence were reprimed at the place of execution.

It appears that the number of French killed or taken prisoners, was only 3,500, instead of thirty five thousand, as stated in the last paper.

HALL'S

DRY GOODS & GROCERY STORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE, CONTAINS a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash. There is on hand, 5000 wt. good SUGAR, MOLASSES, And almost every article in the Grocery line.

Raleigh, June 11. 697 J.

STATE BANK OF N. CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, 20th May, 1813.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, a DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENTUM on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank, was declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after the 6th of Monday in June next.

W. H. Haywood, cashier.

YANCEY & BRANSON

OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on a Credit for Negotiable Papers, a handsome Assortment for many places, and well laid in. May 6, 1813. 693-4

A TEACHER WANTED,

THAT is well recommended, to take charge of an ENGLISH SCHOOL in Statesville, N. C. 695-3.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I forwarn all persons from trading for a Note of Forty Dollars, dated in February, 1813, payable four months after date or probably less, given by me to Charles Thompson, or Also, one other Note on Samuel Willson, for Eighty Dollars and I think some Cents, dated, it is believed, in May, 1812, with three Credits thereon; the first credit received by Charles Thompson, and the others by James Kinkaid, junior, amounting to between thirty and forty dollars. The said Notes were given by me to Charles Thompson, in part-pay for a Negro man, who has since been proved to be bad property. The notes are now in the hands of James Kinkaid, junior; against whom I have brought suit for forgery, and who stands bound over for further trial to appear at the next Superior Court of Buncombe county.

John Ferrensworth, 695-3.

April 23, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators with the Will annexed of PETER BROWN, dec. at the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Rowan County, those indebted are requested to pay, and those who have claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the Administrators within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

Susannah Brown, } Admrs
Tho. L. Cowan, } 693-6

Salisbury, 1st April, 1813.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE subscriber, living on his plantation known by the name of Poplar Grove, a very pleasant situation, one mile south of the Shocho Springs and one mile from the Stage Road, will continue his Boarding House the present season for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen who may visit the springs. Those visitors who think proper to board with him shall be furnished with every thing of the best that the season and neighborhood afford.—In consequence of the increase of his boarders in past seasons, he has lately erected a large and commodious Building, calculated to render the situation of his company agreeable. He is now prepared to accommodate about SEVENTY Boarders, he trusts with satisfaction to his company, and with ease to himself. The road leading to the spring will be kept in good order.

Edward J. Jones.

Warren county, June 4, 1813.

BOARD, for grown persons, 75 cents per day—Children and servants half price. Horses fed at 25 cents. 696-7

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity—April Term, 1813.

Milus Nisbet, (administrator of S. S. Savage, dec.) and Edith both Savage, COMPLAINANTS,

vs.
John Nisbet, Thomas Blewett, and George W. Davidson, executors of George Davidson, dec.—DEFENDANTS.

IT APPEARING that John Davidson, one of the executors of George Davidson, late of Montgomery county, deceased, lives without the limits of the State—it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made four weeks in the Raleigh Mercury that the said John Davidson appear before the next Court to be held on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause why he shall not be made a party defendant in said suit.

Wm. Sharpe, c. n. f. 693

The black Arabian Barb,

Sent to America in 1810 by Colonel Lear, our Consul general at Algiers, who obtained him from the Dey as a mark of his particular favor.

WILL stand at my stable, in Salisbury, this present season, now commenced. For particulars reference can be had to my bills.

As this is the first genuine Arabian that ever stood in North Carolina, and as it is universally admitted that the superior excellence of the English horses is owing more to their being crossed with Arabians and Barbs, than to any other circumstance, it is hoped the American breeder will not permit so good an opportunity to pass unimproved.

This Horse was selected by Col. Lear from the private stable of the Dey of Algiers, which consisted of 30 that were chosen from his public stable of 200. Col. Lear speaks of him as having the highest character of any horse in the whole regency.

J. A. PEARSON.

Salisbury, March 2, 1813. 694-1