

Congress.

Proceedings in senate relative to the appointment of a minister to Sweden.

On a motion, by Mr. DANFORTH, on application of any member of the Senate, an extract from the executive record be furnished, comprehending the Messages of the President, in relation to the nomination of JONAS RUSSELL, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, and the proceedings of the Senate thereon; it was determined in the affirmative (YEAS 15—NAYS 11) and on Monday, on motion by Mr. LEIB, the extract was ordered to be printed.

EXTRACT.

MONDAY, May 31st.—The following written message was received from the President of the U. S. States, by Mr. Graham:

TO THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES. The Swedish government having repeatedly manifested a desire to interchange a public minister with the U. States, and having lately appointed one with that view, and other considerations concurring to render it advisable at this period to make a correspondent appointment, I nominate Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden. JAMES MADISON.

May 29 1813.

The message was read and ordered to lie for consideration; and on Tuesday, its consideration was commenced, but postponed on motion of Mr. Goldsborough, who submitted a motion, which was ordered to be resumed on Wednesday, and on motion of Mr. King, amended as follows, agreed to, and referred, with the nomination, to a committee:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any communication has been received from Jonas Russell, admitting or denying the declarations of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, that he had informed his predecessor of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees at the date of that decree. Mr. Anderson submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States and the King of Sweden, respecting the interchange of public ministers between the said governments: Which on Thursday was agreed to, and the Secretary ordered to lay it before the President. YEAS 16—NAYS 12.

On Monday, the following written message was received from the President To the Senate of the United States. I transmit to the Senate, a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the third instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 17th, 1813.

[The report states, that no direct correspondence has taken place with Sweden; but gives extracts of letters from Mr. Speyer, U. S. Consul at Stockholm, and a letter from Mr. Beasley, commissary of prisoners at London, by which the wishes of the Swedish government, on the subject of an interchange of ministers have been made known. Mr. Beasley, after stating the advantages that would result to the commercial interests of the United States, from the residence of a minister near Sweden, and the dissatisfaction that is entertained by that government for want of such an appointment, concludes in these words: "I beg to add, that the result of the fate of all the American property, now in the dominions of Sweden, will depend on the course which the government of the U. States may pursue on this critical and delicate emergency." Mr. Speyer's letters relate to the appointment of Mr. Kantzow as a Swedish minister, his refusal to come out as charge des affaires, and his (Mr. Speyer's) omission to present his commission as consul, under the idea that it would be ungraciously received; as that government expected the appointment of a minister, or charge des affaires.]

Mr. Goldsborough from the committee on Mr. Russell's nomination, reported, that the Secretary of State informed them, that there was no official denial or admission, by Mr. Russell, of the allegation of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow; but that he (the Secretary) had a private letter from Mr. Russell, subsequent to the allegation of the Duke of Bassano, in which he understood that allegation to be unequivocally denied. Mr. G. moved the following, which was debated on Friday, June 11th, together with the nomination. A motion was made by Mr. Wells to refer the whole subject to a committee. After debate, on motion of Mr. Giles, the subject was postponed—resumed on Monday and Mr. Wells' motion amended and agreed to. Messrs. Wells, Giles and King were the committee.

Tuesday, July 6.—The following written message was received from the President:— To the Senate of the United States.

I have received from the committee appointed by the resolution of the Senate of the 14th day of June, a copy of that resolution which authorizes the committee to confer with the President on the subject of the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Concerning it to be my duty to decline the proposed conference with the committee, and it being uncertain when it may be convenient to explain to the committee, and through them to the Senate, the grounds of my so doing, I think it proper to address the explanation directly to the Senate. Without entering into a general review of the relations in which the constitution has placed the several departments of the government to each other, it will suffice to remark, that the Executive and Senate, in the cases of appointments to office and of treaties, are to be considered independent and co-ordinate with each other. If they agree, the appointments or treaties are made. If the Senate disagrees, they fail. If the Senate with information previous to their final decision, the practice, keeping in view the constitutional relation of the Senate and Executive, has been to request the Executive to furnish it, or to refer the subject to a committee of their body to be immediately either formally or informally, with the head of the proper department. The appoint-

ment of a committee of the Senate to confer immediately with the Executive himself, appears to lose sight of the co-ordinate relation between the Executive and the Senate, which the constitution has established, and which ought therefore to be maintained.

The relation between the Senate and House of Representatives, in whose legislative power is concurrently vested, is sufficiently analogous to illustrate that between the Executive and Senate in making appointments and treaties. The two Houses are in like manner independent of and co-ordinate with each other; and the invariable practice of each in appointing committees of conference and consultation is to omission them to confer, not with the co-ordinate body itself, but with a committee of that body. And although both branches of the legislature may be too numerous to hold conveniently a conference with committees, were they to be appointed by either to confer with the entire body of the other, it may be fairly presumed that if the whole number of either branch were not too large for the purpose, the objection to such a conference, being against the principle, as derogatory from the co-ordinate relations of the two Houses, would remove all its force.

I add only that I am entirely persuaded of the purity of the intentions of the Senate, in the course they have pursued on this occasion, and with which my view of the subject makes it my duty not to accord; and that they will be cheerfully furnished with all the suitable information in possession of the Executive, in any mode deemed consistent with the principles of the constitution and the settled practice under it. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 6, 1813.

THURSDAY JULY 8.—Mr. Wells from the Committee appointed June 14, stated the correspondence between the President and committee, and a letter from the Secretary to the committee.—The letter of the committee was not on file. In answer to the letter above referred to the following note was received from the President.

J. Madison presents his respects to Mr. Wells, and will receive the committee of the Senate, appointed by their resolution of the 14th inst to confer with the President, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, June 15th, 1813.

"At the time mentioned in the above note the committee heard, at the door of the President's house, of his indisposition, and resolved to defer waiting upon him until they were informed of his recovery."

In the afternoon of this day the Chairman of the Committee received from the President the following note:

The President of the United States regrets that the error of his watch and the precipitancy of his servant prevented his seeing, at 11 o'clock to-day, the committee of the Senate on the subject referred to them.—Although considerably indisposed, he would have saved them the necessity of a second call.

If the state of his health should not permit him to see the committee, he will apprise them of it in time.

July 6th 1813

The following are copies of two notes received by the Committee from the President of the U. States.

J. Madison being too much indisposed to see the committee this morning, is obliged to postpone it until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, June 17, 1813.

James Madison is sorry that a continuance of his indisposition will not permit him to see the committee of the Senate to-day, nor can he at present fix a day when it will be in his power.

Friday morning, June 18th

Mr. Monroe's letter expresses his willingness to confer with the committee, on account of the President's sickness. The Committee replied, that there was nothing so urgent as to require an immediate decision, and that they will wait, until the President's health is restored. A motion was made to refer the subject; which gave way to the motion by Mr. Goldsborough, to wit, that it was inexpedient at this time, to send a minister to Sweden. It was determined to take this motion by yeas and nays, and the Senate adjourned. On Friday July 6th, the Senate took up the nomination and motion, and agreed to the motion: AYES 22—NAYS 14.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden. Ordered, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States.

Frontier Intelligence.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy U. S. ship Gen. Pike, at anchor off NIAGARA, August 4, 1813.

SIR—After leaving Sackett's Harbor I stretch ed over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 28th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven & ordered her to Sackett's Harbor. The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake. Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Buring-Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and captain Crane's company of artillery, and colonel Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service.—After conversing with Col. Scott, upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before 6 o'clock the next morning, and the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent two parties on shore and surprized and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was

from 600 to 800 men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitred the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly entrenched, and his camp defended by about eight pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbour about 3 P. M. on the 31st, ran the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the Marines and soldiers under the command of col. Scott without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot shells and other stores, all which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public store house to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday, Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the Lake two days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1813.

North-Carolina Elections for 1813.

Wake County.

Table with columns for candidates: J. Hinton, Senate; Wm. Boylan and D. L. Barringer, Com. POLL. Hinton, Boylan, Barringer, Bland, Jones, Glickner. Results: Raleigh 101 39, Delk's 159 1, Ligon's 63 29, Bunch's 120 46, Banks' 45 00, Jones' 75 29, Upchurch's 56 2. Total: 618 146. Results for others: 215 263 92 60 149, 163 72 227 75 19, 106 90 51 47 37, 132 102 55 196 49, 44 28 28 12 15, 64 123 31 61 71, 43 43 35 41 6.

Orange.

SENATE. A. D. Murphey, D. Cameron, J. Craig. COMMONS. Murphey 765, Campbell 397—Senate. Cameron 1266, Craig 726, Cleudennin 565, Street 492, Moore 307—Commons. Town of Hillsborough, Thomas Ruffin.

Robeson.

Alfred Rowland, K. Black, A. S. Brown. POLL. Rowland 501, Powell 40—Senate. Black 605, Brown 484, Sullivan 301—Commons.

Person.

Richard Atkinson, S. Dickson, B. Chambers.

Caswell.

N. Williams, senior, S. Graves, J. Anderson.

Chatham.

J. Farrar, senior, B. Lightfoot, J. B. Mebanoo.

Johnston.

J. Williams, senior, W. Bryan, J. Adams. POLL. Williams 291, Gully 257—Senate. Bryan 598, Adams 496, Smith 371, Waton 90, Guy 12—Com.

Craven.

H. Tillman, F. J. Cox, B. Vail. Town of Newbern, John Stanly.

Cumberland.

John Smith, R. Campbell, R. Huckabee. Town of Fayetteville, Larkin Newby.

Wayne.

B. M'Kimmie, E. Skcumby, S. Cook.

New-Hanover.

D. Jones, J. Parish, G. Fennell. Town of Wilmington, W. W. Jones.

Warren.

Joseph H. Hawkins, W. Miller, W. R. Johnston.

Franklin.

J. H. Hill, B. F. Hawkins, Thomas Lanier.

Nash.

G. Boddie, M. Collins, C. Hilliard.

Bertie.

G. Outlaw, T. Walton, Dr. Pugh.

Beaufort.

Stephen Owens, Slade Pearce, Worsley.

Bladen.

Isaac Wright, John Owen, David Gillespie.

In Mr. Singleton's letter, of the overcharged coloring of which we are now convinced, there is a remarkable censuring admiral Cockburn for requiring that offenders should be pointed out by those complaining of them. This, if we be not misinformed, is the usual military practice. It was so in the case of Captain Pugh's men. This officer says, "I told Mr. Blount the roll would be beaten at 3 o'clock, when, if he would appear and show me the men, I would have them arrested and tried." What will the "savagewarbarity"-mongers say to this?

We this week publish an abstract of the proceedings in Senate relative to the nomination of Mr. Russell as American minister to Sweden. Nearly similar proceedings, attended by a like result, occurred in the case of Mr. Gallatin's rejection.—The deliberations, our readers will recollect, on business resting entirely with the executive and senate, are always conducted in secret session. The senate, therefore, by giving publicity to the proceedings in the two foregoing instances, must have intended to place before the people materials whereby they might found correct opinions on these subjects.

The senate has drawn down upon itself denunciations from all the violent court prints in the union. And as we conjectured last week, a change in the constitution, whereby the senatorial term may be abridged, is now anxiously advocated. The body, venerable as it is in years and in talents, has been assailed with virulence and noise, and the most contemptuous epithets. They who, when the Bank charter was destroyed, pronounced George Clinton and his associates the saviours of their country, now term the senate a hospital of incurables. Usurpation and tyranny, and other ominous appellations, are bestowed upon them in abundance; and even the mild Intelligence, moulded as it is in phreatic influences, if we are to have a despotism

that is, if the senate should dare to think differently from Madison—it is of little importance whether the number be one, three, or thirty heads.

Raleigh Academy.

The second quarter of the present session will commence on the 23d instant.

His excellency Governor Hawkins reached Newbern on Monday last, after having visited Newmarket, Wilmington, &c.

The company of Raleigh Volunteer Guards, commanded by Capt. Clark, returned on Tuesday last from Newbern.

A handsome entertainment was lately given, Frederick Town, Maryland, to the Hon. Mr. Monroe, at which a number of excellent and patriotic toasts were given. The following is particularly happy.

"The right line of Federalism.—There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but only one which is straight."

We are told that there has been some grumbling among those who do not support, but read the Minerva, on account of Mr. Monroe's report not having appeared in this paper. It has not done so, has been rather owing to accident than to any thing else. It was deferred to make room for more important matter, which had appeared in each of the other papers. There was then no necessity for its being published in the Minerva, having been circulated in every nearly to which our paper is sent. The fact we should have preferred inserting the document, even if no other purpose were our guide, than exposure of the crooked course the administration chooses to pursue. Mr. Monroe should, by this time, be an adept in the art of vindication. He was recalled from France by President Washington, he published a big book, to prove that he had done nothing to forfeit public confidence, he formed his first vindication. His second was the case of the treaty Mr. Jefferson rejected. Now he comes forward, groaning under the weight of then of his own and the administration's. He did not convince his friends before; but *tatis mutandis*. The third time is the charm. Mr. Monroe's report is not a bad push towards the policy.

Mr. MACON'S REPORT.

The administration, abandoned by the enlightened and virtuous of its former supporters and shrinking from the contempt drawn upon itself by the miserable manner in which its advised war has been conducted, is fast resorting to every practicable mean of keeping up animosities which have been heretofore excited. We assuredly have rulers, who, however sufficient they may be in managing affairs, are yet fully adequate to the tasks of petty intrigue and contrivance at home. They know well as wiser men, that their popularity is not a single week outlive the decay of that rage, which is now manifested against Great Britain. Hence their exertions are chiefly directed towards preventing a calamity so fatal to themselves. Hence, instead of regarding the intent eye, the seat of war, their own seats, objects of primary importance; and hence have every idle tale of the newspapers, set up by a committee, laid before Congress by Mr. Macon, and circulated among the people as gospel fact.

"He that stands upon a slippery place, Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up."

Our readers will believe with us, or we much mistaken, that in regard to the spirit-manner in which the war has been conducted, much misrepresentation and unjustifiable calumny has been spread abroad. Georgetown, the de-Grace, Hampton, and Portsmouth, in State, have each been, in turn, the foundation of some monstrous tale of unheard of enormity. At most of these places, unquestionably there been some wanton destruction of property; we cannot see any satisfactory proof, or any reasonable grounds for asserting, that in either of the cases, a single female was violated, or person killed in cold blood. What the truth have done, is a limited at all its force. They have murdered many a wounded and prisoner, is to be supposed from their practices, if nothing else supported the statements.—This, indeed, was to have been foreseen for. Those who declared the war should have foreseen that the savages would be employed against us. They are eager, on all occasions, to lift the tomakawk; and we know that European governments make it a part of their policy to accept of every vile aid in the furtherance of their designs. Indeed we cannot, at present, get into our view a government that does not know what has been called the French war, commenced about 1755, the Indians in alliance with the French committed barbarities surpassed. Every one conversant in American history, must remember the massacre of William Henry, where the whole garrison, several hundred, men, women and children, were capitulated with the French general, treacherously delivered up to the fury of the Indians and by them indiscriminately butchered. Not more than 20 escaped. Our country, too, has lately had Indians added to its sufferings, and although they have as yet been distinguished from cruelty, they will certainly some other indulge their diabolical thirst of blood and of blood. *Vile aids* are a particular sensitive, even to our own rulers, when they appear to be needed. They who could give dollars to a double spy, and a twice-told tale, cannot be imagined so scrupulous, in the management of means, as is required by the government, resting for its strength upon and private virtue. But the odium of a war, indeed a foolish war—the disgraceful affairs of Hull of Winchester, of Smith Chandler, of Boerstler and others.—The grinding pressure of loans, tax, and duty, military service and requisition, are to be hidden, or removed, by two or three quibbling reports. Mr. Monroe, and the members of congress have had their hands full