

ture to say that none but those gentlemen who view Louisiana (as he did the embargo) as a positive evil, would consider our navy of as much importance to us as the navigation of the Mississippi. The cost is tremendous for a machine which, if they adopted his colleague's (Mr. Nicholas's) proposition, must be enlarged, repaired, beautified and built up on an extended scale. It was more unfortunate that we had paid so much for the cost of a machine rusting all the time in idleness.—We might then calculate from this fact what this cost would be, provided the House adopted the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, in its broad form, the most dangerous ever presented in that House—and pledged the nation to the maritime defence of commerce.

From the commencement of the present administration, to the present day, a principle so abhorrent to his mind, so dangerous to the liberties of this country, had never been proposed to Congress. It contemplates a pledge of every drop of blood, of every shilling of money, to the maritime protection of commerce. *Est modus in rebus.* He was not willing on one day to lay the axe to the neck of commerce, to decollate her—and the next day to decollate himself, to commit suicide for the sake of commerce. If commerce could not take care of itself, it was not worth caring for. But after all that had been said on the subject of a navy, properly so called, ships and seamen would, somehow or other, work out their own salvation. A great many of them may be destroyed, but the rest would make such profitable voyages as to induce others to run the same risk. He looked at this proposition, therefore, with affright. We had a navy department, to which, *ex officio*, profusion and expence were incidental. It was an establishment of the worst kind; an establishment of disbursement alone, without a shadow of benefit—an establishment, which, as managed by us, was a mere running sore in the body politic. If he were an Englishman or a Hollander, which thank God he was not, he would advocate a navy. As an American, at this time of day, at least, he was against it, for the plainest of all reasons—that it was not suited to the time and our circumstances, and let gentlemen say what they will, these must have their weight. And what had been heard on that floor, coming not from men of doubtful principles, but from good republicans, as they are called—both navy and anti-navy men? Why, first, that in the distribution of the powers of this government, the Executive share is too small—next, that the government lacks energy; that if we cannot enforce a law, however arbitrary and unconstitutional, not only at the expence of a limb of the body politic, but of the very trunk itself—“*Away with such a government—it wants energy and force; give us one that has some strength.*” Gentlemen want it to be magnificent, strong, able to crush all opposition, to destroy the states. What next have we heard? “That the Executive patronage is, as it were, the Presidential property, and that he possesses the right to do with it as he pleases.” instead of considering it a trust placed in his hands, as it is even in limited monarchies, to be exercised under sound discretion and a high responsibility for the general good. When these doctrines are broached in Congress, sir, by men calling themselves republicans, and deemed as such, I am compelled to recollect the times, the energetic times, as they were called, when the constitution was trampled under foot, when some men dared to risk the sentence, “that the parchment had better be burnt.” I am unwilling to see such principles govern, let who will be at the head of affairs; and therefore I am unwilling to give my assent to the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) which has been, with his characteristic humanity, charitably adopted by my colleague, (Mr. Burwell) for in truth, it was thrown an orphan on the wide world by its parent. I do not say that the time may not, or even that it will not come, when it will be necessary to strike at Quebec; but I am unwilling to do it now, when there remains one chance to this nation of preserving the blessings of peace; for, if we have a war of that sort, commissaries and contractors may fatten, but the public will be impoverished; and scarce any man who has not a fat contract, or a snug office, will be enabled to pay his taxes and maintain his family, in the way they have been accustomed to.

But this is not all, sir. If we plunge at this moment into war, for to my mind there is really not one atom of difference (if we are to go to war) between this day and the first of June, who can say how or when the war shall end? And, with an empty exchequer—for to all practical purposes the exchequer is empty—with a revenue depending wholly on loans, would it be very astonishing if the same causes which overthrew the most powerful monarchy in Europe, should shake a little our own confederated republic? That our present form of government should be destroyed by the same causes which unquestionably did destroy our late government under the confederation? The government of France, a populous nation, as we all know, rich in internal resources, almost beyond imagination, was blest, or cursed as you please, by a minister, who determined to carry on a war without taxes—loans were to supply all deficiencies. The experiment ended in the subversion of the government. I believe that no man can doubt, if the ways and means could have been raised in 1793, that the French revolution would never have taken place. Shall we then, unnecessarily, (and I speak of it in this point of view only) expose our government to such shocks? I hope not.

If they come I am for meeting them manfully. In that event, I would hope that instead of destroying (for we ought always to hope for the safety of the republic, however destitute of ground for it) it will toughen and nerve our manhood—that it will chastise our pampered—arrogance, I was going to say; that it will operate as in one point of view, I am willing to allow that the embargo may have operated, to bring old-fashioned home-spun *principles* as well as garments into notice, to repress the rage of speculation and reduce our bloated luxury—in fact, to give us something more of a national character. In that point of view I am willing to allow, that even the embargo has not been without its salutary effect.

There is another reason why I am unwilling to take the attitude recommended to us by the gentleman from Virginia and by my worthy colleague. I have seen in this House a proposition to give efficiency to the militia, to arm them, to make them what they ought to be, (but what I fear they are not) an adequate and competent national defence, ‘damned with saint praise’—a little paltry beggarly appropriation of 200,000 dollars voted for that object. And but name a regular force, sir—strike but the naval chord or standing army, call them volunteers or what you will, the sound vibrates to your heart; you loose the purse strings and pour forth the national treasure without counting it. When I hear principles advocated, against which I always did and always will protest, and when I see the policy of this House, so variant from what I conceive it ought to be, I am induced to take one more possibility, another chance of avoiding immediate war; and therefore when that part of the resolution comes up, which proposes the issuing letters of marque and reprisal, I shall move you to amend it as to exchange it from its present portentous and dismaying aspect as a solemn pledge from this nation, for the maritime protection of commerce in every sea, to what I conceive it ought to be—an authority to our merchants to arm and defend themselves, and resist (not submit to) these decrees and orders in council which we have declared we will resist, in other words, that we will not submit to. There are a great variety of opinions as to what will be the eventual consequence—no man can precisely foresee the issue, but to my judgment it is the most promising plan that has been suggested. Its immediate consequence will be, that your merchants will go out armed, and if captured, the bile and rancor, of which we have heard so much, instead of being vented in sputtering and spiteful resolutions against their own government, will be poured forth upon the aggressor. It will perhaps restore the government to its accustomed popularity. If the merchant feels he will know from whom—for, will he dare to come back and say, that you ought to have kept on the embargo? No, sir; you will have permitted him to go out with his eyes open—the government will have washed its hands of the thing. The merchant will become what they ought to be, the carriers of your produce, the great machinery for transporting your commodities; instead of being a kind of political cabalers. Let them go to the counting-house and they will have enough to do: give them employment and you get rid of their complaints. If we take this step it is not possible that Mr. Canning—even he—I beg his pardon; I would not speak harshly of any man behind his back, much less of one that is three thousand miles off—that a British minister could have the face to construe this resistance into a just cause of war on their part. Commerce will protect itself—and peace, I trust, will be the result.

#### FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

### FIFTEENTH BULLETIN Of the French Army in Spain.

This bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7.—It contains particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves; with promotions. It states that gen. Lubinski had, on the 2d, reconquered the remains of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke Del Infantado, which ends with stating, that “he will lose his titles, his property, valued at two millions of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause.” The bulletin continues, “As soon as the report of the chief of the squadron, count Lubinski, was known, the duke of Istria put himself in march, with sixteen squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Beluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made five hundred prisoners. The general of division, Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and those troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia.

“The gen. of division, Lahoussaye, entered the Escorial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the convent, but was driven out by a brisk attack.”

Then follow further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the position of that city was taken, &c.

A French soldier, found guilty of plundering a number of watches was shot in the principal square. The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The ‘king of Spain’ (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the late Spanish army; one of the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, and a Swiss general of a very different character from that of the Spanish general of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidossa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business was almost completely settled.

After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds, “The enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted—a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharpshooters advanced, and the emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At 11 o'clock the prince Neufchatel summoned the city to surrender. His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

At five o'clock gen. Morla, one of the members of the Military Junta, don Bernendo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the maj. Gen. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants & the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The maj. gen. presented the Deputies to the Emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—“Yo make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquility and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the Clergy, the heads of the Convents, the Alcades, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suit of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that general? It will become you, sir, to talk of pillage; you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere? The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization, it is placing ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation—you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Epinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honor or good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall all be put to the sword.” This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, gave the certainty that he commanded in person. The losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock, on the 5th, gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with tirade against the English.]

The 15th Bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 8 begins like the preceding, with the praises the rewards of distinguished officers. The gen. of division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagas at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocana, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca.

The divisions of cavalry of Gens. Lasalle

and Milhaud were directed to march against Zalaverrade la Reyna.

His majesty wished to spare Saragosa, Madrid had surrendered; but if it would be obstinate enough to make mines and bombs should bring it to the English fly on every side.

The English fly on every side. The sion of Lasalle has, however, fallen 16 men of them, who have been put sword. They were stragglers or such had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the of Rosas in Catalonia, which had not dered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About Englishmen who had landed, were driven into the sea by an Italian reg. An attack made by the Spaniards of Huora, was repulsed with loss.

#### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

*Plymouth Jan. 3.*—The Encounter arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a of five days. She brought private letters thence, dated the 27th ult. which state, messenger had left Sir David Baird's the 18th, at Benevento, and passed through J. Moore's army on the morning of 19th armies were in good health and spirits. Blake had made a stand and was collected his army at Leon. It was confidently ed at Vigo, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards put to death several thousands of the whose bodies were piled up in heaps in streets. The loss of the French in killed wounded, at Madrid, Saragosa, and saredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. Letters also state, that the 15th regiment light dragoons had fallen in with a regt of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and charged through them, made 200 pris and destroyed the rest. It was also reported that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Mancha, La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

Letters per the the Hindostan, 5d. of Vigo, Dec. 18, in some measure corroborate the above accounts, as having been received at Vigo.

A cutter sailed from Vigo with the patches for government, when the Encounter left that place: she has not yet arrived.

We find in accounts received from that Corunna papers had reached that place the 26th ult. They mention, that since defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought Tudela, in which the French were worsted. It is added, that the Spaniards the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and dower, from 18 to 50, who did not join levies, a traitor to his country. Even the had quitted the convents, and were at work the trenches. The same papers also state that there was much desperate fighting as Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the view of the British generals and Romana, and state that they were going to march to Valde with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and rear at Astorga. Corunna is certainly situated at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is probably by Palafox, near Saragosa, or marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very shy and obscure in their mention of the town.

*Chronicle office, Plymouth Jan. 3, 2 o'clock.*

We stop the press to announce the arrival of Joseph, a hired cutter, in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement, brought by the England gun brig, of the massacre of the French in Madrid; and that twenty thousand Frenchmen had fallen by the hands of the Spaniards in that city.

Our correspondent in London has favoured us with the following interesting article:

“An armistice has been concluded between Sweden and Denmark, which is not to be broken by either party without 14 days notice.”

*Greenock Dec. 21.*—Letters from Gibraltar of the date of the 23d Nov. state, that accounts had just reached that garrison of another revolution having taken place in the wretched government at Algiers. The particulars are not stated further than that it was effected by some of the soldiers of the Dey's army, who had returned from Tunis. They forced their way into the Palace and assassinated the Dey in its own apartment.

Neal Bohannon vs Jesse Lester & Jacob Paterson. } Surry Superior Court of Equity, Term, 1802.

It is ordered and decreed by this Court, upon the report of the Sheriff of Surry county, that Jacob Paterson, one of the defendants in this case, residing in the county of this State, so that the process of subpoena cannot be served upon him, that publication be made in the newspaper published in Raleigh for four weeks successively, by that unless the said Jacob Paterson pleads, answers or demurs within the three first days of next term, the plaintiff's bill shall be taken pro confesso as to him.

JAMES PARKS, c. l.