

ed? Every thing would have fallen before him—great science was not necessary, courage and faithfulness would have accomplished everything. A train of heavy artillery was not required to batter a breach for the assault; it was not necessary to fire a single gun—not a cartridge need have been expended—the bayonet alone was adequate to have taken Malden at any hour from the moment the American army crossed into Canada, till its most shameful retreat. The fort was not enclosed!—one entire side was open to assault! Yes, sir, had the brave Hull, who bore your thunder on the mountain wave, directed the valor of that army, he would have poured the storm of victory resistless on the foe.

This black deed, without a battle, was consummated in the seditious surrender of the brave corps which were hastening to his relief; these, too, were arrested and thrown back on the community, leaving the whole western frontier exposed to savage inroad. Hence all our misfortunes! After this, will it be contended that the accidental appointment of an improper agent shall cause a refusal of the force necessary to drag our drowned honor up from the ocean of infamy into which it has been plunged? Impossible! Economy of life and treasure call for a vigorous campaign—away with lifeless expedients—miserable ineptness must be banished—zeal and energy must be infused every where. One protracted campaign will cost twenty fold more than the expenditures now asked for. Let this be the signal for resolution—the first evidence of energetic policy. Let us suppose ourselves leading the forlorn hope, and assume the spirit and vigor characteristic of such an enterprise—the army will feel it—the people will feel it—disaster and disgrace will then disappear. It is to save the public treasure—the people's blood; it is for the reclamation of character, I ask for high bounties and premiums; and so asking, I hope not to be denied.

From the National Intelligencer.

### THIRTEENTH CONGRESS.

We have already stated that in the more permanent branch of the Legislature, there is a decided Republican Majority, which has been increased rather than reduced by the elections of the past year.

In the House of Representatives also, the popular branch of the Legislature, there is and will be chosen for the ensuing Congress, a large majority of Republicans; as will more clearly be seen by the following brief statement of the results and prospects in each state in the Union.

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In this state the Election for Representatives to Congress took place in November by a general ticket. The Federal ticket succeeded by a majority of about 1200 votes.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Election also took place in November last, and resulted in the choice of 19 members (here being no choice in one of the districts) of whom 17 are claimed by Federalists, and two at least are known to be Republican.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Remains unchangeably steadfast in the faith in which she was baptized, and clings with more pertinacity to her errors, than any other State is expected to display in its adherence to the true faith. She has chosen seven Federal Representatives.

#### RHODE-ISLAND.

This small State maintains the character of opposition to Republicanism, which has lately distinguished her, by the re-election of her present Federal Representatives.

#### VERMONT.

In this State the Election took place last month by general ticket, and, owing probably to the particular state of the frontier in its vicinity, it had well nigh chosen a Federal delegation, though known to be decidedly democratic. We now learn, however, that the Republican ticket succeeded by a majority of from one to four hundred votes.

#### NEW-YORK.

In this great State, various causes, among which not the least is the ambition and intrigue of some who ought to have been her most distinguished citizens, have concurred to produce schisms and intestine divisions happily little known in her sister States, to such an extent that it is difficult to assign to some of her politicians a rank in any party. Like theameleon, taking the hue of surrounding objects, they have been every thing by turns, and nothing long. The result of the Election which took place last month, as far as we have heard, divides the host which represents that State in the Thirteenth Congress thus: Republican 8, Federal 16, doubtful 3. Perhaps it may be as well to throw the doubtful votes in the Federal scale, though it is quite as probable that they may act with the majority.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The Election in this State has not yet taken place. The State is divided into three districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, from each of which two Members are to be chosen. Each party claims success in two of those districts; but as we propose, in our statements, to give to the Federal party every vote they can claim, we estimate the result at four Federal, and two Republican Representatives. The Federal candidates, however, are Republicans in fact, in this State, but opposed to war.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The hopes of the Nation rested on this great democratic State, during the pendency of the late Presidential Election. She did not disappoint its hopes. She gave a vote which laid prostrate the views of an aspiring faction. And, in the same spirit, has chosen to represent her a phalanx of two and twenty good men and true, and one only suspected of swerving from Republican principles.

### DELAWARE.

Has chosen two Federal Representatives.

### MARYLAND.

In this State, distracted as she had been by political brawlers, and their various mob-plots and like contrivances, for several months preceding, in October last chose six Republican Representatives and three Federal, thus maintaining her decidedly Republican ascendancy in the National Councils, although the Federalists, with the aid of a few disaffected men, succeeded in obtaining a temporary preponderance in the popular branch of the local Legislature.

### VIRGINIA.

The Elections of Representatives to Congress in this State do not take place until April next; when it is expected her representation will be Republican in the proportion of 18 to 5, 23 being the number of the delegates to which she is entitled by law.

### NORTH-CAROLINA.

In this State, the Elections, which usually are held in the autumn preceding the year in which the services of the Members are required, will not take place until August next, unless Congress should sooner convene. We hazard little in saying that her representation, consisting of thirteen members, will be as decidedly Republican as the proportion of 10 to 3.

### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

This State is firm and unshaken. The distinctions of party, so marked in other sections of the Union, are either unknown in any extent sufficient to influence her Elections, or the lines which separate them are, like those which part the colors of the rainbow, invisible to common observers. All her representation, consisting of nine Members, chosen in October last, is as decidedly Republican as that of any State in the Union.

### GEORGIA.

Six Representatives of Georgia were chosen by general ticket in the month of October last, and are all good men and true. No Federal Ticket was run in this State, and the divisions in her general Elections always result from a difference of sentiment as to men more than as to measures, in which latter topic there seems to be but one opinion in the State.

### KENTUCKY.

The Congressional Elections of Kentucky took place in September last, and situated in the choice of ten Representatives of that political character for which the State has ever been distinguished. No man, we believe, has ever been elected to Congress from that state who avowed himself a Federalist.

### TENNESSEE.

This Western State partakes of the complexion of her sister Kentucky, from whom she has never been separated in the political ranks. Her voice, we have at the least doubt, will be clearly expressed in the present crisis by the selection of six Republican Representatives, at the election which is to take place in April next.

### OHIO.

This vigorous scion from the old stock of the United States exhibits a growth of Republican principle, which keeps pace with the increase of its population. Six Republicans were chosen to represent her at the Election which took place in the month of October.

### LOUISIANA.

In this infant in the family of States, amid the various parties usually found in our Territories, Republican feeling predominates, as is proven in the choice of her present Representative, who was elected in October last.

### RECAPITULATION.

	Repub.	Fed.
New Hampshire	6	6
Massachusetts	8	17
Connecticut	7	7
Rhode-Island	2	2
Vermont	6	6
New-York	8	19
Pennsylvania	22	1
Delaware	2	2
Maryland	6	5
South-Carolina	9	3
Georgia	6	6
Kentucky	10	10
Tennessee	6	6
Ohio	6	6
Louisiana	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>67</b>

	Rep.	Fed.
New Jersey	4	2
Virginia	18	5
North-Carolina	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Certain</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Estimated</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>67</b>

Republican Majority 47  
It hence clearly appears that there will be in the next House a Republican Majority which cannot fall below thirty, and may exceed fifty votes. This result, whilst it is fatal to the hopes of faction and boundless ambition, places the government on lofty ground, and will enable it to assume that imposing attitude which the times imperiously require.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Edward H. M'pstead, a delegate from the territory of Missouri, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. B. well offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing by law the value of foreign gold coins within the U. States.

Mr. B. observed, that the law which had formerly made those coins a tender in the payment of duties, had been suffered to expire two years since; not having been renewed, under an apprehension that those coins were so far reduced in value as not to be fit for circulation. By the report of the assayer of the Mint, for the year 1812, laid on the table a few days ago, it appeared that there was no difference in the value of these coins between the present day and the time when the law of 1806 expired, except in those of Spain. There was circulating a quantity of gold coin in the country, which frequently fell into the hands of those unacquainted with the expiration of the law, who took it at its full value, and thereby incurred loss, &c.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Randolph rose to make a motion. He remarked, that at the first Session of the Seventh Congress, the President of the U. States, for reasons by him set forth, transmitted to Congress a roll of the persons having office or employment under the U. States. At that day, reform, economy, retrenchment, husbanding the public resources, jealousy of gr. at military and naval establishments, jealousy of executive patronage, jealousy of the power of the general government, when in collision with that of the states—these were then the leading and prominent features of republican faith. We find the President of the United States of that day himself pointing to the patronage with which he is clothed, to its enormous amount, and soliciting its retrenchment. But setting aside any motive the President of the United States might have had in making the communication, it may be admitted that on all hands it cannot be improper for this House to possess such information. Mr. R. therefore moved—

That the President be requested to lay before the House a roll of persons having office or employment under the government of the U. States.

Mr. Rhea moved that the resolution lie on the table. Negatived, 49 to 44.

Mr. Little could not conceive any object in view in requiring the names of military as well as civil officers, and thought a distinction should be made between them in the resolution, as indeed he apprehended the gentlemen who moved it intended.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the words "so far as he believes consistent with the public good."

Mr. Blackledge made a motion going to supersede that of Mr. Rhea, that the further consideration of the motion be postponed to Wednesday next. He wished time to prepare an amendment, which should except from the general requisition the names of those persons in the employment of the United States, the disclosure of whose names, and perhaps employments, the existing state of war might render improper.

Mr. Randolph said he had no objection to the resolution being postponed or laid on the table, but for the difficulty which was interposed to doing any business in this House but such as the majority of the House should previously, directly or tacitly, have arranged to be done. Mr. R. said he had himself attended in his place with a wish to make this motion at least twenty times. According to the present manner of transacting business, Mr. R. said, a difficulty was interposed not only to making a motion, but to calling up business on the table—it was a mode of doing business before unprecedented and unheard of, in this House, or in any parliamentary body on the face of the earth. This circumstance alone induced Mr. R. to feel any reluctance to accede to the proposition for postponement. But while up, said Mr. R. permit me to notice a change, which would

be amusing if not melancholy—a change by time and change which happen unto all things—a change in those who call themselves the legitimate successors of the Seventh Congress; a difference between the feelings of this House now and then. This House now feels a fastidious delicacy, a sort of instinctive terror, an inward shrinking and fainting in calling on the Executive for that information which the Executive at that time voluntarily tendered to us. As to the nature of the information requested, Mr. R. said he had copied the words from the Message of the President to the Seventh Congress, transmitting what he was pleased to call "a roll of persons having office and emolument under the U. States." Mr. R. here read the message alluded to. He stated his apprehension that an agreement to the motion to postpone to Wednesday next would be equivalent to rejection. The mode of doing business, he repeated, was almost such as to seal the lips of every man who has not the honor to hold some prominent station in the standing or select committees of the House. In his apprehension this abuse ought to be remedied. The evil had increased and was increasing. The floor of the House should be open as well to one side as the other of the House.

Mr. R. had proceeded thus far—when

Mr. Speaker said, he did not think the remarks of the gentleman, reflecting upon the House for the mode of transacting business, proper in themselves or relevant to the proposition to postpone the resolution until Wednesday. In point of fact, he would observe that there was no difference in opportunity enjoyed by gentlemen on all sides of the House, of submitting their motions. If there were not greater extension of the time for receiving motions, it proceeded from the inability to make a House, in consequence of the non-attendance of some members, at the hour to which the House is adjourned.

Mr. Randolph having resumed his seat.

Mr. Rhea said he should vote for postponement, because there could be no ground for the call. If the gentleman had any object in view and would call for information relative to it, he had no objection to affording it. But his resolution was too comprehensive it had a beginning but no end or object that he could discover.

Mr. Lacroix said he had no objection to the resolution but that it was too broad for the present circumstances of government. The name was required of every person employed by it, no matter how necessary that their employment should be confidential. If he had no discretion to withhold the name of any person, although engaged in military or other concerns requiring secrecy.

Mr. Blackledge rose to say that he was by no means hostile to the object of the motion, further than it might be detrimental to the public service. He wished to postpone it to prepare amendment. If he could not amend it satisfactorily he would then vote for it as it stood.

The question on postponement was agreed to 58 to 49.

The bill to confirm the decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundaries of the Public Lands at W. Point, was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for raising for one year an additional military force of 20,000 men.

The question was then stated on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading.

Mr. Brigham, Mr. Ridgely and Mr. P. Kim successively spoke at great length against the bill, and the House adjourned.

### SELECT REVIEWS.

MOSES THOMAS, the publisher of the new series of the SELECT REVIEWS, and SPIRIT OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES, commencing Jan. 1, 1813, to be edited by Washington Irving, Esq. of New York, Author of Salmagundi, &c. proposes to enrich the work occasionally with Portraits of several of the most distinguished American Naval Officers, accompanied with Biographical Sketches. The work will be published in monthly numbers, price Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the sixth number in each year.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia; by J. Gales, Raleigh; by D. M' Rae, Fayetteville, and by most other Booksellers.

### ALMANACKS.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at J. Gales's Store in Raleigh, and at the Store of D. Ochsler, merchant, in Fayetteville, and retail at most of the Stores in the State,

### Gales & Seaton's

N. CAROLINA

### A L M A N A C K,

For 1813.

The Astronomical Calculations by P. Brooks of Richmond County, and the Weather Predictions by John Beasley, of Wake County. Its miscellaneous matter is, as usual, interesting, useful and entertaining.

## PROSPECTUS

Of a new Periodical Work, to be published semi-annually at Raleigh, by J. Gales, entitled the

### CAROLINA LAW REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a Law Character.

The primary design of this Work, is to convey to every part of the State early intelligence of the Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court, and abstracts of the Public Laws passed at each session of the Legislature. One number will therefore be published on the first of March, and another on the first of September, in each year, just before the commencement of the circuit, so that the Profession, and the citizens in general, may be apprized of the progressive change and exposition of the law, soon after they respectively occur, and at a time when such information is most desirable. But the plan will also comprehend a variety of subjects connected with Legal and general Political Science, which, it is hoped, will render the work instructive and entertaining, not merely to the practising Lawyer and the Student, but also to the Legislator and the intelligent Citizen, who desires to contemplate in their origin, spirit and effect, those principles of Legal Liberty and Civil Freedom which form the basis of our own admirable institutions. Hence, each number will contain select Biography of Eminent Judges and Lawyers—Extracts from scarce and valuable publications—Opinions of foreign Jurists upon cases sent from Virginia and North Carolina before the Revolution, never before published—Arguments and Opinions of Judges and Counsel in important cases—and such Essays as have a tendency to enlighten the progress of Public Sentiment on certain projected alterations of the Law, particularly that deeply interesting topic, the reformation of the Criminal Code. Specimens of merit on subjects of permanent interest, discussed in the Legislature, will occasionally be inserted.

CONDITIONS.—Each number will contain from 140 to 160 octavo pages, printed on fine medium paper, and with a elegant new type, set in Philadelphia for the work. The price will be one dollar and fifty cents per number, four of which will form a volume. Each number to be paid for on delivery. The first number is in the press, and will be published on the first of March.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher and other Booksellers, and by Gentlemen of the Bar in whose hands the Prospectus has been placed.

### LAUREL HILL ACADEMY.

THE Trustees feel a pleasure in being able to announce to the public, that Mr. M'LEAN, an experienced Teacher and a young man of integrity and talents, a Graduate of the University of North-Carolina, has undertaken the charge for the present year, where students may be prepared for any Class in the University.

The price of Tuition is \$17 per annum, if paid in advance, otherwise \$20 and Boarding may be had in decent families at the moderate rate of \$10 per quarter.

The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and general deportment of the students. The situation is handsome, and esteemed as healthy as any part of the State, affording the earliest opportunity of receiving the public papers and other communications by the Mail Stage of the U. States passing every other day in the week.

Jan. 1, 1813.

### HYCO ACADEMY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Wood Work of this Academy has again been consumed by fire, Preparations have been made for the reception of Students, and the School will go into operation on Monday the 4th of January, 1813, under the superintendance of Mr. A. B. GRAHAM, as Principal Teacher.

This Gentleman's moral character and literary improvements eminently qualify him to discharge the duties attached to a station. The English Language grammatically, the Latin and Greek Languages, and the usual branches of Science, will be taught in this Institution.

The Wood Work of the elegant Brick Building will be completed again perhaps by the first of May, for the reception of Students and for the operation of the School.

Cassell County, N. C. Dec 28.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

DESERTED, from the Camp near Tarboro, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of January, ROBERT LASSITER, a Corporal in the 18th Regiment of the U. States Infantry. Lassiter was born in Gates county, and lived part of last year as Overseer for Stanley Ketterell of Bertie county. He is 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches & half high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and has a tendency of deportment which would prevent a suspicion of his having been guilty of so base an act. Whoever will deliver said Lassiter to the Subscriber, or any other Officer of the U. States Army, shall receive the above Reward.

J. G. BLOUNT,

Captain 18th Reg. Infantry

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

DESERTED, from Camp near Tarboro, in the right of the 6th instant, ISAAC SKITTLETHORPE, EDMUND SKITTLETHORPE, BENJ. TITTERTON and JOSEPH SPRUVEL, Soldiers in the 18th Regiment of Infantry. Isaac Skittlethorpe was born in Washington county, N. C. aged 25 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and a straight nose.—Edmund Skittlethorpe was born in Washington county, aged 32, 5 feet 10 in high, of dark complexion, dark hair, was high, of dark complexion.—Benjamin Titterton was born in Washington county, 23 years old, 5 feet 11 inches & 3 quarters high, light complexion, small dark eyes, black hair.—Joseph Spruvel was born in Washington county, aged 20 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, stoops in his shoulders, and has a perpetual whine when speaking.

I have good reason to believe that the above mentioned Deserters have returned to the Neighbourhood where they were born. Any person who will deliver the said Deserters at Tarboro, before the Company to which they belong marches from thence, I will pay the above Reward, or ten dollars for each to their apprehension, a delivery of them to any Officer of the U. States Army will answer the purpose.

J. G. BLOUNT,

Captain 18th Reg. Infantry