

in the same spirit that she did during the revolutionary war, when she attempted to tamper with us and divide us—first offering one thing and then another, and at last every thing but independence, and that was conquered. Observe her now, as soon as circumstances convince her that we intend to defend our rights, which she had so long violated, she modifies her orders, but does nothing to prevent impressment, and we must conquer the rights of sailors and free trade, or never again talk about being a great maritime power, or a free people.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 9th of January have been received, by an arrival at New-York. We understand they contain no news of much moment, except an important state paper, issued by the Prince Regent, on account of the war with the U. States. This paper is published in the National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. It paints, in high colors, the conduct of France towards the United States, & the manner in which French wrongs have been borne by the American government.—It recites the causes of complaint which the U. S. allege against G. Britain; censures the departure of the former from a strict neutrality, &c. and defends the conduct of G. B. on the score of the orders in council, &c. It mentions the proposition of our government for an armistice as *utterly inadmissible*. It then proceeds to state the "leading principles" by which the conduct of Britain had and would continue to be regulated, viz. that blockades would continue to be instituted, where there was no force, by sea, sufficient to support them; that the right of retaliating on the enemy will be persisted in though neutrals should eventually be affected by it; and that the right of searching neutral merchant vessels for British seamen cannot be relinquished, &c. It charges the government of the United States with the grossest subserviency to France, and of assisting the "aggressive tyranny" of the latter.

The following is the concluding paragraph of this redoubtable State Paper:

"And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the U. States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the commercial treaty of the year 1800 between France and the U. States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbors subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscation under them—the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed to render it more effectual: the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the U. States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant vessels at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees.—All these acts of violence produced from the government of the U. States only such complaints as end in acquiescence or submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling the former to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the government of the U. States—this complete subserviency to the ruler of the French—this hostile temper towards G. Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence, not of the liberties of G. Britain, but of the world, His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. States were the last power in which G. Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this just expectation, the Prince R. will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice and in supporting the general rights of nations; and under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, the tried loyalty and firmness of the British Nation, his Royal Highness confidently

looks forward to a successful issue of the contest in which he has been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Jan. 9, 1815.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Bassett reported a bill providing pensions for disabilities incurred on board revenue cutters; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the several naturalization laws; the bill to continue the Mediterranean fund—and the bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of New-York & Virginia; were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill for imposing an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and for enforcing the non-importation act, was read a third time.

Mr. Gold opposed it at considerable length, on the ground of opposition particularly to the last mentioned provision of the bill. This was not, he said a proper time to enforce the non-importation act.

Mr. Robertson opposed the bill principally on account of the provision prohibiting the delivery of goods *sub judice*, which he viewed as an oppressive measure on the mercantile interest, an innovation on established usage, and injurious to the character of our judiciary.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Gold, principally to the allegation that this was not a proper time to enforce the non-importation act. He expressed his astonishment at this sentiment coming from a gentleman who, with his political friends, had the other day voted against a partial suspension of that law. For his part, if the law was to remain in force, Mr. C. thought it the duty of every man to aid in enforcing it.

Mr. Bibb replied to the observation that the provision objected to was an innovation, &c. He took a view of the law on this subject—and shewed the necessity of such a provision, in order to settle the practice in the several courts of the U. S.

Mr. Gold remarked, that any defects existing in the laws might be remedied, without the passage of such a law as this. In relation to the other features of the bill, the additional duty on foreign tonnage, he observed, that he did not so much object to it, though it would in its operation be a tax on the necessary article of salt, which is almost exclusively imported in foreign bottoms. Mr. Gold moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of expunging the objectionable section.

After debate, the motion for recommitment was negatived 65 to 49.

The bill was then passed by about the same majority.

A bill was received from the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures (on goods recently imported from the dependencies of Great-Britain.) [This bill is the same in substance as that rejected a few days ago in this House by a very small majority.] The bill was twice read, and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill reported by the Naval committee this morning, to compensate the officers and crew of the U. States frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java. [This bill provides that dollars shall be paid out of the Treasury to Captain Hull and the officers and crew of the Constitution frigate, and a like sum to Captain Bambridge and his crew, for their two gallant achievements—and appropriates a sum of dollars therefor.]

Mr. Bassett moved to fill the first blank with 50,000 dollars.

After some conversation between Messrs. Bassett, Ely, Stow, and Milnor on the propriety of making a general provision of a special provision on this head, as recommended by the President—

The question on filling the first blank with 50,000 dollars, was carried in the affirmative, ayes 60.

The second blank was then filled with 100,000 dollars.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Alston renewed a motion, which he had intempestively offered in the committee, to amend the bill by adding a provision for the payment of the sum appropriated in this bill out of such fund as shall have accrued from prizes.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Bassett, Mr. Quincy, and Mr. Milnor, on the ground that the proceeds of prizes was already pledged for the establishment of a pension fund for decrepid and disabled seamen.

The motion was negatived 70 to 36. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. Grundy moved to fix the day for the 4th Monday in May.

After some debate, the committee

was reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation of the British Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British Order in Council of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licences; and is accompanied by a circular instruction to the colonial governors, which confines licensed importations from ports of the United States to the ports of the Eastern States exclusively.

The government of Great Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war, a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness. The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her modes of warfare a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other.—The general tendency of these demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized & Christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the patriotism and the fidelity of our brethren in the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment; and to attach more and more all the states to that happy Union and Constitution, against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against himself, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, under special licences, whether relating to persons or ports; and, in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportations from the U. States in foreign bottoms; few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags, and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON.

Feb. 24th, 1815.

The bill making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java, was read a third time and passed 61 to 39.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress, in committee of the whole. After debate, the question was taken on fixing on the 3d Monday in October, and negatived.

The 1st Monday in October & the 5th Monday in May were also negatived.

The fourth Monday in May was agreed to, 49 to 39.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 60.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to prohibit the use of foreign licences.

The bill received many amendments, on motion of Mr. Newton.

On the question of the committee's reporting the bill.

Mr. Wright spoke against the bill at considerable length, as tending, by cutting off our export trade, to cripple the agriculture of the country.

Mr. Newton replied, and defended the bill on principles of general policy, the purity of commerce, and the general good.

Mr. Blackledge spoke warmly in support of the bill, as going to preclude the enemy from collecting a revenue from our commerce.

Mr. Nelson spoke in reprobation of the licence trade, in reply to Mr. Wright, and in support of the bill. He expressed his ardent hope that a law would pass to put an end to so disgraceful a trade.

The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress, was read a third time; and passed 78 to 33.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to repeal in part the act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments; which was twice read and committed.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, forfeitures and penalties.

After some debate, the bill was accordingly read a third time and passed, 57 to 45.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Calhoun reported a bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein specified in foreign ships, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Calhoun also reported amendments to the bill from the Senate authorizing retaliation in certain cases; which was also committed.

The bill from the Senate to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy in the waters of the U. S. was twice read and committed.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill to reward the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, for the capture and destruction of the frigates Guerriere and Java, which adds a donation of 25,000 dollars to captain Jones & crew for the capture of the British sloop of war Frolic, was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to prohibit the use of foreign licences.

After some debate, a motion for an indefinite postponement of the bill, was negatived 75 to 41.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

The bill "prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein specified, in foreign ships or vessels" was then taken up in committee of the whole House.

After several amendments had been proposed and rejected, Mr. Quincy moved to insert in addition to the articles prohibited, the words "wheat, flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch and turpentine." Carried, 46 to 25.

Mr. Williams seconded the motion of Mr. Quincy, and advised the gentleman to add the word *onions*. I should, sir, replied Mr. Quincy, but I observe that the Committee of Foreign Relations have not put in the word *poultry*.

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Monday, March 1.

Mr. Williams from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the Senate the better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States and the accountability of persons entrusted with the same; and the House ordered it to a 3d reading; the bill was read and passed.

Mr. Fisk offered the following: Resolved, That the committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for purchasing furniture and other articles necessary for the accommodation of the President's household, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise—Negatived.

An engrossed bill prohibiting the use of licences or passes issued under the authority of any foreign government was read a third time and passed Yeas 59—Nays 32.

Engrossed bills making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments of the U. S. were severally read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the seamen's bill were read and laid on the table.

State of North-Carolina.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Hawkins, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have this day been informed that the fourth Monday in May next has been fixed on for the meeting of the next Congress of the United States—an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the elections for Representatives should be held earlier than the times prescribed by Law:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act dividing the State into Districts for electing Representatives to Congress," and to the end that the Freemen of this State may be represented in the next Congress at its first Session, commencing as aforesaid, I DO issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby commanding and requiring the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the several counties composing each District, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections held for Representatives to the Congress of the United States, on Friday the 30th day of April next, at the several places established by law in their respective counties:—And further, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, on the Thursday next after said elections, at the places prescribed by the above recited Act of the General Assembly.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the xxxvii.

William Hawkins.

By His Excellency's command, JUNIUS SNEED, Priv. Secretary.

An Act for dividing the State into Districts for electing Representatives to Congress.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That this State shall be divided into thirteen districts, as follows, to-wit:—the counties of Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Gates, Pasquotank and Hertford, shall compose one district: The counties of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Martin, shall compose the second district: The counties of Beaufort, Edgecomb, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington, shall compose the third district: The counties of Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Greene and Johnston, shall compose the fourth district:

The counties of New-Haven, Durham, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, shall compose the fifth district: The counties of Franklin, Granville, Warren and Nash, shall compose the sixth district: The counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson and Montgomery, shall compose the seventh district: The counties of Orange, Wake and Person, shall compose the eighth district: The counties of Rockingham, Guilford and Caswell, shall compose the ninth district: The counties of Randolph, Rowan and Chatham, shall compose the tenth district: The counties of Rutherford, Currituck & Lincoln, shall compose the eleventh district: The counties of Burke, Rutherford, Haywood and Buncombe, shall compose the twelfth district; and the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Tredell and Ashe, shall compose the thirteenth district. Each of which districts shall be entitled to elect and send one Representative to the Congress of the United States.

II. And be it further enacted, That the election shall be held on the same days and at the same places as are now prescribed by law for the holding elections for members to represent the several counties in the General Assembly of this State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and at the same times and places every two years hereafter; all of which elections are to be conducted by the Sheriff, or by other persons legally appointed therefor, in like manner as the annual elections of the members of the State Legislature, except that the Inspectors of the Election and Clerks of the Polls shall be sworn or appointed to act with justice and impartiality, which oath may be administered by any Justice of the Peace, or any other persons thereto authorized; and that each qualified voter shall be admitted to give his suffrage only in the county wherein he resides.

III. Be it further enacted, &c. That if any event shall happen to render the meeting of Congress necessary after the third of March next, and before the time herein fixed for the ensuing election of Representatives; or if after the expiration of any future Congress, and before the time fixed for the election there next to ensue, a new Congress shall be called, His Excellency the Governor, on receiving information to that effect, is hereby authorized to declare the same by Proclamation, and to require the freemen of this State to meet in their respective counties, at the time or times therein to be appointed, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives; which elections shall be in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor, shall be conducted in like manner, and to all intents and purposes shall be as legal and valid, as if the same had been held at the time or times prescribed in the preceding section of this act.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatsoever shall vote more than once in every election for a Representative to Congress in his district, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds to be recovered before a single Justice of the Peace, one-half to the person suing for the same, and the other half to the use of the county in which the offence is committed. And in counties where separate places of election on law have, or shall be established by law, the elections directed by this act shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly heretofore had, each Officer presiding an election making return of the poll which has been made before him, unto the Sheriff or other returning Officer of his county, at the court-house thereof, on or before the Monday immediately following the election.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately upon the close of the election in each county, where there is but one place of election, the Sheriff or other returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Inspectors of the election, cast up the scrolls and make out two correct statements of the number of suffrages given in his county to each candidate; one of which statements shall be by the Inspectors filed in the court of pleas and quarter sessions for said county, after the same is duly certified by the said returning officer and a majority of the Inspectors, and the Sheriff or other returning officer, by himself or deputy, shall attend with the other on the day and at the places hereinafter mentioned; and in each county where separate elections are holden, the presiding officer at each place of election, shall, immediately upon the close of the poll, in the presence of the Inspectors, cast up the scrolls and make out two correct statements of the number of suffrages given thereat for each candidate; one of which statements shall be by the Inspectors of said poll filed in the office of the Clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county, after the same has been duly certified by the said returning officer and a majority of the Inspectors; and the other shall be delivered to the Sheriff, or other returning officer of the county, as prescribed in the preceding section. And the Sheriff or other returning officer, as aforesaid, shall publicly, at the court-house aforesaid, ascertain by fair addition of the suffrages returned, the whole number received for each candidate in the county, and thereof shall make two statements under his hand, one of which he shall file in the office of the Clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, and the other, by himself or deputy, shall attend on the day and at the place hereinafter mentioned.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff or other returning officer of each county, after the elections meet on the Thursday next after the elections at the court-house of each county first mentioned in their respective districts: Provided always, that if any accident shall happen to either of the returning officers, which may prevent any or either of them from meeting on the day aforesaid, the returns of each and every officer shall be received on the day following; and the Sheriff or other returning officer failing to attend at the time and place above mentioned, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be received for the use of the State, upon due proof thereof in any court of law within this State, by an action of debt in the name of the Treasurer of the State for the use being. And when the State for the time being. And when the Sheriffs or other returning officers shall be convened as aforesaid, the poll for the district or districts shall be by the said Sheriffs, or other returning officers (as the case may be) in presence of three Justices of the Peace, who are to be summoned by the Sheriff, or other returning officer of the county where they shall meet for that purpose, be examined and compared, and a certificate under the hands and seals of said returning officers shall be given to the candidate in each district for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district: But if two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the said returning officers shall determine which of them shall be the Representative. And if no decision is by them made, then they shall decide the same by drawing