the same sort formerly said about the people of Louisiana, and they have become a state without any trouble to themselves of the union. What has become of that high federal spirit which disdained to buy Louisiana? where is it when Canada is mentioned? The federalism which desired to conquer Louisiana and keep it by force of arms, is changed when Canada is the question. The outrageous conduct of G. Britain is as much worse than that of Spain, as her impressment and plundering were worse than the refusal of the right of deposit. For one I am willing to have Canada and Florida, and have them you must before many years. The situation of Mobile is such as to compel you before very long to take possession of it. Canada and Florida would rid us of bad neighbors, and make us more happy.

It has been said by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) that it was a favor conferred on a sailor to be naturalized by England, because then he had a right to go on board her vessels; I really wish the gentleman would tell me where he ever heard that an American sailor had applied for the favor; sad experience has taught him that he can get on board some of her vessels without being naturalized and without his consent. If it be a favor to be naturalized there, it is no favor here where there is no authority to get him on board without his consent. Though we have this day for the first time heard it said by the gentleman from N. York (Mr. Emott) if we mean to be a maritime nation, we shall have to come to impressment or something like it. I hope he is mistaken, and that there never will be an authority in this government to impress the citizens into its service. I have long expected that the navy men would some day or other think and talk of impressment, and it has been an objection with me to the building of a navy. The difference of the situation between an American and British sailor is beyond all comparison.

The same gentleman told us, what he had before told us, that the Canadians were not fit for our government. From the observation I suppose he meant those who may be called French Canadians; I have so often heard this asserted of them and the Louisianians, that I assigned as I am; though I do not believe that the blood of one nation is better than that of another; I must say, that the English was scarcely a second rate power before William the Conqueror; and that from his time they have been a first rate one. To truth the liberty which that nation has enjoyed, is owing to the descendants of the Norman Barons.

The gentleman also told us, that the army might turn their arms against the country. It is possible that this may be done, though I do not believe that it will. This however going on the ground, that there is no patriotism in the officers or privates. I see men who were in the Revolutionary army. I ask them if there was no patriotism among them? I was to be found in every grade. The Pennsylvania line was once, during the war, highly applauded. At that very time they convinced the world that there was patriotism in the ranks; they convinced the commissaries who got among it, as well as every body else, and what might now be thought strange by some people, there was a good many Irish in it. They neither thought of turning their arms against the country or of joining the enemy; they wanted only the pay which was due them. The Newburg letters have been alluded to in the debate. Does the conduct of the army at that time furnish a fact on which to ground an opinion, that it would have turned its arms against the country it had defended, and the independence it had maintained? The case of Andre proves, that it is not necessary for men to be rich, to be patriotic; every effort which was made to induce the honest and patriotic farmers to let him go was an inducement to them not to let him go. The argument that the army might turn their arms against the country, is no stronger against the present army than it would be against any other, and endures thus; that we must never maintain our rights by force against foreign nations, because the army which maintains them may turn their arms against their own country. Only settle this point, that you will not defend your rights by an army, and England and France will immediately make more free with our people and property than they have done. The officers to this army have not been appointed by the same rule by which those for the army of 1798 were.—In the present, men of every political opinion have been appointed. In that, no one who was not believed to be of the ruling party was appointed. It would seem from this that there was not the same reason to apprehend danger to the liberties of the people from this army as there was from that. It was about this time declared in the House of Representatives, that no administration ought ever to appoint a man to office who did not agree with it in politics. I then thought the doctrine wrong, and think so still. This is not a question about a standing army in time of peace. No man is more opposed to one than I am in time of peace—and whenever it shall come, if I should then have a seat in the House, I shall be willing to reduce the number to as few as any other member. But we are at war, and that war ought to be carried on by regular soldiers; if you attempt to carry it on by militia, and it should last a few years, you will destroy the agriculture of the country, and that would be wrong. This war is like every thing else which has been done—to begin it was wrong, to continue it is wrong, to make a bad treaty to get peace will undoubtedly be wrong, and can we expect a fair and equal one without we are in a situation to enforce our rights? We have been told that the administration ought to insist that G. Britain should abandon impressment—but how? not on paper because that has been sufficiently tried before the war. To insist with effect, must be by force. Only let it be made, in which the rights of the nation shall not be secured, and you will then hear a noise about wrong. "This war is not approved by the people." There is no way to prove this within my knowledge. The President, under whose administration it was determined to defend our rights by force, has, it is believed, been re-elected. After all, I would believe, had the gentlemen been in the majority, they would have voted for war. I could lay my hand on him who is too magnanimous to deny it.

The gentleman connected very largely on an expression used by me some time past respecting the patriotism of the people of the western country. I repeat it again, that the patriotism of the people of the western country was never surpassed by Greece or Rome in their best days. The gentleman himself did not deny it, in his eloquent argument to prove that we ought not to conquer the world. There is no danger of our attempting it, if we cannot get men or money to maintain the rights of the nation. I have no more desire than the gentleman himself to conquer the world, though I am willing to get clear of a bad neighbor or two, by adding Canada and Florida to the U. States.

The gentleman also told us, that as long as we remained free, we should be feeble.—I never heard before that freedom made a people feeble. This is the strangest of the strange things which I have heard during this debate. I had thought that the little freedom which England enjoyed had made her a full match for France; that it was the freedom of Holland, Venice and Genoa which made them able for so many years to maintain and defend their rights; the Greeks & the Romans were not feeble when free. I had thought that the strength of a nation depended in a great measure on its freedom, when the governors had energy enough to bring its resources into operation.

He, like many others, told us, that England would have accommodated. Neither he nor any one else has proposed to offer her more than has been offered and which she sarcastically refused. It would require a Redheffer to discover what project could have been offered, without yielding the point in contest. No accommodation could be more agreeable to her than her system of impressment and plunder. It is out of my power to notice more of the gentleman's observations, though I had intended to do it.

The idea of possessing Canada appears to alarm some of the gentlemen as much as the expectation that the world would be at an end last year did many good people; and the attempt to fix French influence on the administration is not better founded than the old tale of the tub plot, and if a serious charge could be made against it we should never hear of this.

If we mean to be respected as a nation, we must determine never to relinquish the point we are contending for. Let us imitate the example of our fathers, who determined to be independent, and not to think of peace without it. Let us determine not to think of peace until the rights of American seamen are secured, and let us convince England and France that we can be free, united and maintain our rights. I cannot, sir, finish what I intended to say—I must sit down or sink in my place—we must maintain the rights we are contending for, or the nation will sink!

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

It has been stated, we have observed, in some of the factious prints, and may be believed by some of their credulous readers, that the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, between the United States and Great Britain, had been offered to our government some time ago, and had been rejected. We state it as a fact, of which we have entire belief, that our government had received no intimation of such intention on the part of the Emperor, directly or indirectly, until since the adjournment of Congress—and that it was then promptly accepted, on the part of our government with the same frankness with which it was tendered by the Russian sovereign.

We have frequently expressed our opinion that the factious Editors and demagogues, who clamor so loudly for peace, are in fact not the real friends of peace—that they are friends of peace only because their government is at war. Our readers, we doubt not, agreed with us in opinion. indeed how could they differ when so many of the leading Federalists in one branch of the National Legislature, and every one of them in the other, voted against a measure (the bill respecting foreign seamen), for the adoption of which they have heretofore clamored, which cannot have any other effect than to aid in the restoration of peace; and to which there could, among the opposition, be no other objection than that it was supposed to have received the approbation of the Executive. Every day's experience confirms our opinion on this head; and nothing more, than the conduct of opposition in relation to the acceptance of the Russian mediation. Vexed to the soul, without daring to say so; because to avow it would expose to their credulous followers the hollow insincerity of their professions; vexed, we say, at the occurrence of any event which opens an avenue through which gleams the most distant prospect of peace, they but ill conceal their chagin at the annunciation of the acceptance of the friendly offer of the Emperor of Russia, whilst they tell their readers Mr. Madison cannot have acted in this respect in good faith—why, think you, reader? Because, in lamentable truth, the President has, in the spirit of a man and a patriot, on two occasions recently, affirmed the justice of our cause and the atrocity of the conduct of the British government and its officers. This, we know, is incompatible with the ideas of propriety entertained by the factious editors, with whom Indian massacre affords food for laughter, and British attempts against our union are an excellent jest; but it was no less the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to have thus spoken—a duty perfectly consistent with another obligation, equally incumbent on him, of accepting the first overture, through any medium, which may lead to honorable peace, the only object of the war. We do not know indeed that this mediation will produce a peace; sure we are it will not, if it is to be obtained only by the abandonment of any of those rights, to assert which the war was commenced. But Russia knows the justice of our cause, for it is one which she has herself upheld; and she will not ask of us to patch up an inglorious peace by the sacrifice of essential rights. It remains to be seen whether our enemy will abandon his usurpations on neutral rights and national law—or whether, if he do not, the mediation of Russia will have been in vain.

It is impossible for us to say what act of the administration would conciliate the factious editors; not, by the way, that we have any particular anxiety that they should become friends of the present administration—for if they were, it must inevitably sink. Now we are at war, they cry, "peace, peace," when there is no peace; If we were at peace, they would doubtless be, as they have heretofore been, the stremious advocates of energetic measures—the champions of active war. They cry aloud for peace—it is their watchword—and yet, of two measures pointing to that object, they openly oppose the one, and insidiously attack the other. What will please them? Nothing. What would they be at? Heaven only knows, and we will not pretend to divine.

RETALIATION.

The law on this subject being passed, and the principles established, the President is thereby and by that oath which he has renewed, required to carry it into execution in defence of his fellow citizens, and the rights of his country and human nature. In order to a just retribution, as the government is not unapprised of the outrages committed, an equal number of Englishmen to those Americans known to be slaves on board British ships, should be immediately put to work on our fortifications and military roads and for every one taken into Algiers, the war of those savages being at British instigation, a British subject should be seized and chained, and set to hard labor, to be cleared only when our unfortunate countrymen are redeemed or set at liberty.

Humanity has long sighed in silence over the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on our countrymen; they also, knowing the influence of England in our seaports, and presuming on our pusillanimity, have dared to make slaves of our citizens. How long has avarice reduced the nation, that even this degraded race should wrong and insult us! Some of our people, acknowledged by the public functionaries of Spain to be innocent of the charges alledged against them, are at this moment in a dungeon at the Havanna! while Mr. Onis, Mr. Rangunet and others, are at liberty and free to go where they please in the U. States and to be the medium of correspondence for the British government.

Aurora.

An Act vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all and every case, wherein, during the present war between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any violation of the laws and usages of war, among civilized nations, shall be or have been done and perpetrated by those acting under the authority of the British government, on any of the citizens of the United States, or persons in the land or naval service of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to cause full and ample retaliation to be made, according to the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, for all and every such violation as aforesaid.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or has been practised by any Indian or Indians, in alliance with the British government, or in connexion with those acting under the authority of the said government, on citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on such British subjects, soldiers, seamen or marines, or Indians, in alliance or connexion with Great Britain, being prisoners of war, as if the same outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity had been done under the authority of the British government.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1813——APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

THE CONTRAST.

The expences of the British government exceed FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum, or more than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *each week.* The federalists raise a great hue and cry on account of the expenses which our government necessarily incur in the war into which they have been compelled to engage—they say these expenses will ruin the country. But it is a fact that the whole expences of the American government in this time of war will not much exceed thirty millions of dollars per annum—and that this sum, great as it is, would be absorbed and expended by the British government in the short space of *three weeks!* How insignificant must appear the calculations of "ruin" by these gentry, who sigh for nothing more ardently than they do for the ruin and disgrace of this only remaining republic!

"The expenses of our government in this ruinous war, are enormous" say the federalists—"the people will all be brought to poverty." How does this happen? Do not all the expenditures go into the pocket of the people? Are not the provisions of our troops raised on our own ground? Is not their clothing the product of our own looms? Are not their arms manufactured in our own workshops? Is not the farmer enabled to sell his produce——the manufacturer his cloths——the artisan his implements of war, by the very expenditures of our government? And do not these opportunities make rich all these classes? Is not the money expended among us, and is it not more plenty in consequence? How, then, are the expenditures of our government ruinous to the people? Let every man bring the subject home to his own business, and he will quickly decide it to be far otherwise. *N. Ham. Pat.*

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MILITIA.

Our readers will all recollect that we some time ago announced the passage, in the House of Representatives of the United States, of a bill for rendering the militia efficient, by dividing it into three classes, the minor, junior and senior. Some of them no doubt have felt anxiety as to the fate of this bill, as well those who favored as those who disapproved the plan. The bill, we are sorry to say, came to its end in the Senate, the tomb of several other important projects of the House of Representatives. It shared the same fortune with several bills which, to use a Gallicism we have some where seen, were so unfortunate as to have *died* before they were *born*. It was twice read, referred to a committee, reported by that committee without amendment, and then suffered to die a natural death, not having thereafter been taken up in the Senate—. *Nat. Int.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The federal committee of the house of representatives of Massachusetts have rejected the proposition of the Republican Senate of that State, to authorise the building of a seventy four gun ship, for the purpose of presenting it to the general government. The house will no doubt concur with its committee. The northern people may then be enabled to see very plainly, that the Federalists supported an increase of the navy with zeal, *only* as long as such a measure was in opposition to the policy of administration; and that their leaders at least were not in principle more friendly to a navy than the Republicans. They would, in fact, support *any* measure against the Government, and oppose *every* act of the Government.

Cantonment Salisbury,
Jan 27, 1813.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Army of the United States, the following Privates in the 2d Regiment of Artillery: EDMUND BALDWIN, JAMES M. CHAMLESS, ABNER HUNTER, WM. HOLIFIELD, PLEASANT CARNER, JOHN BURKS, and JAMES HUNTER. Baldwin was born in Caswell county, N. C. His usual place of residence was near Danville, Virginia, about 12 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, and by profession a farmer. Chamless was born in Sussex county, Virginia, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of fair complexion, hazle eyes, red hair, and by profession a tailor; he is probably lurking about Petersburg, Virginia. Abner Hunter was born in Orange county, N. Carolina, about 40 years old, six feet high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by profession a labourer; he resided in Burke county. Holifield was born in Chester county, S Carolina, is 22 years of age, about six feet high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, and by profession a labourer: his usual place of residence was in Rutherford county, N. C. Carner was born in Rockingham county, N. C. is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, and by profession a cobler. He sometimes calls himself Pleasant Gorman, and he is believed to be now at James Maxwell's in Rockingham. Burks was born in Spartanburgh, S. C. is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer. It is believed that his friends have induced him to desert his duty, and that he is now in Pendleton county, S. C. James Hunter was born in Lincoln county, N. C. is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of fair complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer. He is lurking about in Rutherford.

The above Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said Deserters to any Officer in the Army; or Ten Dollars, besides all reasonable expences, will be given for any one of them.

S. DONOHO,
2m2m *Captain 2d. Artillery.*

A BARGAIN.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE OF

Books & Stationary,

AND will give a credit of one, two and three years. I expect to receive in a few days a large supply from Philadelphia, to make the assortment more complete. The whole stock shall be put at such prices as cannot fail to be an object to a person who wishes to establish himself in a profitable trade. It is unnecessary to say, that to a young man who has some knowledge of Books, and who does not like the drudgery of a profession, this establishment promises profit, respectable acquaintance—and may afford time to pursue his studies. Undoubted security will be required. If necessary, a sum of money can be had to keep up the assortment. Letters on the subject, post-paid will be attended to.

If no sale be had in a few weeks I shall enlarge my assortment.

WM. BOYLAN.
Feb. 20, 1813.

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.

L. S. 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, herefore, 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.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, lying in Caswell County, on the main road leading from the Court House to Hillsborough, nine miles from the former, and twenty from the latter place, containing 671 acres; lies remarkably level, and is well adapted to culture of corn, wheat, rye, cotton, &c. affording several good springs, two or three of which are convenient to a very desirable eminence to build on.

This Land is well worth the attention of a person wishing a good seat in this country, as there is not perhaps such another tract of unimproved land in the county of Caswell.—Payment will be made as easy to the purchaser as circumstances admit.

E. GRAVES

Caswell C. H. March 16.

CITY REGULATIONS.

AT a stated meeting of the General Board of Commissioners of the City, held on the 13th instant, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"The Commissioners of the City having it expressly in charge, in their Act of Incorporation, to take all proper measures for the preservation of good order on the Sabbath-Day within their jurisdiction, cannot pass unnoticed certain gross violations of order, which they have lately observed on the Sabbath, by collections of Young Men and Boys exercising themselves in Public Games and Sports, within the Streets and on the public Commons of the City, even during the hours of Public Worship:

"*Resolved therefore,* That the attention of the Intendant of Police of the City be called to these improper and disorderly practices, and to the annexed Ordinance, passed in the year 1806, for the correction of such abuses; and that he be required to take proper measures for preventing breaches of the Sabbath in future, by directing the City Constable to bring all such Offenders before him, to be dealt with according to the Laws and Ordinances of the City, enacted and ordained for the preservation of good order on the Sabbath, and for the punishment of all breaches thereof."

Extract from the Ordinance of 1806.

"That no person shall be allowed to play at fives, or any other sports or games on the Sabbath Day, within the limits of the City of Raleigh, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence forty shillings, or of being imprisoned for five days, unless the forfeiture be sooner paid."

"And whereas the Commissioners of the City have found, from experience, that the granting of Permits to sell Spirituous Liquors by the small measure, to Storekeepers & others not keeping regular Taverns, is promotive of Tippling, Drunkenness and Disorder, which interrupt the peace & good order of the city:

"*Resolved therefore,* That, in future, the Board will grant no Permit to any person whomsoever to sell Spirituous Liquors by the small measure, within the city of Raleigh, except he or she keep a regular Tavern for the accommodation and entertainment of Travellers.

"*Resolved,* That all Permits of this Board heretofore granted to persons of the above description are hereby declared null and void: *Provided,* that that this Resolution shall not prevent persons whose licences have not yet expired, from selling liquors under them to the end of the year for which they have paid the public tax."

WM. SHAW, C. B.
B. S. King, Sec.

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FOR CLEAN LINEN OR COTTON

RAGS.