

control those of the U. S. and in this very report declare the Constitution has failed to secure to the people those equal rights which were the objects of its formation and complain that you are charged with being tainted with disaffection.

Your resolve, connected with the meaning in the preamble, is a direct proposition to dissolve the Union. It is proposed to adopt another constitution—I suppose another government. I very well know that gentlemen who were esteemed oracles by the present majority, had strong debates whether this government was not too democratic. Under the name of more energy, they would have made it in principle, more monarchical. A permanent Senate, a stronger Executive, were objects very near the hearts of some gentlemen, before the constitution was adopted. The gentleman from Worcester suggests, and I ought to believe he is serious, that one of the proposed amendments is, to strengthen the hands of the Executive. If the design of the convention is to create a constitution for New-England, I have no doubt the gentleman would strengthen the hands of the Executive. He would probably attach to him all the attributes of monarchy, except the name. There would probably be a permanent Executive, a House of Lords both temporal and spiritual, and possibly a House of Commons. But it is somewhat doubtful whether gentlemen wish to strengthen the hands of the present Executive of the U. States.

We have ever since the war was declared, witnessed an unremitting succession of attempts to trammel the executive of the United States, and I do confess it appears to me extremely laughable, that gentlemen should now perceive the urgent and irresistible necessity of preventing the pernicious effects of their own pertinacity, by inconsiderately altering the constitution. But alterations and restorations have become so fashionable and so frequent that we must expect them on this side of the Atlantic. We very well know that republics are very unfashionable. Ours is I believe, the only one existing; break this into 2 parts, destroy it and the restoration of ancient Sovereignty in America is feasible if not inevitable. We are told in your preamble that the constitution is unfit for peace or war. This, Sir, to me is novel doctrine.—I had supposed that the constitution was very satisfactory & very dear to the people. I am pretty certain, and I venture to predict, that should this constitution ever become null and void, another of a republican form will never be adopted, and the liberties of this nation will expire with their present Constitution.

We have been told, sir, that the administration of the federal government have violated the Constitution, and that it is therefore void. This is strange doctrine. What power have Congress to destroy or make void the constitution? They are no parties in it. They are agents to act under or conformable to it, and if they act against its provisions, their acts are void. But it is a most alarming and pernicious principle, that the Legislature of the Union, by acting in contravention of, can destroy the character. Sir, the position is a wrong one—a dangerous heresy, calculated to deceive and ensnare the people, and to draw them from their allegiance to the General Government. It contradicts our own acts; for we have sworn to support this very constitution, long since it has become void, by legislative infraction.

I can well perceive the grounds of all the complaints against the constitution. It operates to keep the minority from controlling the majority. I would enquire of gentlemen, if in their new or amended constitution, they would provide for obtaining the first offices of the nation, against the will of the majority? If not, the amendment will not suit their purposes. And they have even divulged their feelings and wishes on this subject, which is nothing more or less than they cannot expect to get into offices under the present constitution, and they therefore want a new one. I suppose if Mr. Madison would resign, gentlemen would withdraw their propositions for amending the constitution. This plan was the first which was projected, but as it did not go far enough, or for some other reason, it seems to be suspended to give place to this report. We admit the attempt to discard the people's rulers, or to compel them to resign, is a very novel one. It serves to

amount to this.—We believe this war to be most wicked and abominable, that Great Britain is right, and that the United States are totally wrong; nevertheless, if you who are the majority, will give the reins to us, let us have the President and all the offices; and fall into the ranks and labor for us; we will believe this wicked war to be most righteous, and will use all our endeavors to make it terminate most prosperous and gloriously—and further, our peace party shall instantly be converted into a war party, we will condescend to take your preparations, your army, your navy, and your services, assume all your victories and triumph, give you all the disasters, and at last take all the profit, honor and glory of it. It is equitable peace to ourselves. It is strange that gentlemen did not pursue this first plan, and make this modest application to Mr. Madison and his friends. But, sir, if this had been done, and Mr. Madison, as he understood, and Mr. Madison, as he understood, had gratified Massachusetts in this small request, and had the Vice President, and the President of the Senate pro tem, and the Speaker of the House, who are to fill the vacancy in succession, complied; and further, had Congress, to gratify these same gentlemen, been so complaisant as to appoint a Speaker perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen, it is doubtful whether they would get along much better than we do. There is no doubt every little skirmish would be magnified into a victory, and every thing which is now a disaster, or of a doubtful character, would wear a very different appearance.—Should we, however, judge from events, it is very doubtful whether Massachusetts' military skill is superior to all the rest of the world.—Wherever the enemy have made any attempts against Governor Strong's territory, he has succeeded, except two small posts at the west; the only territory from which the enemy has not been driven, is in Massachusetts.

But the most alarming view in which I consider this report, is, that it holds out encouragement to the enemy. I do not fear that you will dare to carry any plan of disunion to extremities. I am satisfied that the course you are pursuing is the most destructive to your party.—But I do apprehend that this show of disunion will encourage the hopes of our enemy & remove far the hopes of peace. Let these measures be known at Ghent, pending the negotiations, and it would be the means of suspending, if not utterly terminating them. It is impossible to believe that gentlemen can expect any benefit to the country from these strange proceedings.

But gentlemen should take care. Measures whose design is innocent may ripen into treason. The moment your speculations grow into action you pass the rubicon. The blood of your fellow-citizens must flow, and brother must be arrayed against brother. Your situation is, therefore, exceedingly critical. You stand on a precipice, the ground trembles under your feet, advance one step and you plunge into the abyss below and are lost forever.

Ambition has destroyed every other republic. In times of distress and danger, factious men rise out of the times; their reasons are plausible, their accents honied, and their views professedly patriotic. They well know that in such times the people may be inclined to listen to schemes of revolt, under the name of reform. And in time of war, a crafty enemy will watch their movements with a critical eye. But I know that any attempt of this sort, must, at this time, fail. The people are attached to their government. They are not so inconstant as you would make them. They are becoming every day more united. The American spirit is rising, and will denounce these headlong measures and their authors. Sir, our course is too plain to admit of a doubt. Union and energy will secure us an honorable peace. Instead of fomenting discord, let us urge a union of all parties. Leave these mad measures for times of more safety, or abandon them forever.—Make party animosities to subside, and direct your zeal against your enemy, and your triumphs, peace and prosperity are certain.

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LATE FOREIGN NEWS. FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Nov. 9.
By the Prussian ship Hannibal, Capt. Leisewitz, which arrived within Sandy Hook yesterday morning, in 50 days from Bremen, whence she sailed on the 17th Sept. is received a file of the London Courier to the 2d Sept. and Breton papers of the 5th. From the former the following extracts are made.

The passengers in the Hannibal inform us that the negotiations at Ghent were considered as entirely broken off, and that the Neptune was to sail for America early in October.

The Great European Congress were to meet at Vienna on the 8th Sept. and several of the Ambassadors had arrived.

The passengers also informed us, that it was reported Lord Wellington was in Belgium at the head of 40,000 men; and that Lord Hill was to leave England for the coast of America about the 2d Sept.

LONDON, AUG. 30.
An order came down on the 26th to Plymouth, for sending 130 shipwrights from the Dock-yard to assist, it is believed, in the completion of some vessels required for service on the American lakes and coasts.

Ten quartermen, 200 shipwrights and 12 blacksmiths are to proceed from Portsmouth dock yard to Canada, in the Zealous.

The march of the Hanoverian troops into Belgium has been quickened and a large camp is to be formed on the frontiers in Sept. These measures serve to strengthen the report that France means to urge at the Congress claim which will no doubt be rejected to an extension of territory on the side of Belgium.

SEPT. 2.
A mail from Hamburg arrived this morning. The Hamburg Correspondent contains an article from Austria, which, while it speaks of the conviction entertained by we informed people that the Congress will have a favorable termination, dwells upon the military preparations of Austria, whose whole army is on the complete war establishment. The Bavarian army has been increased and remains also on the war establishment.

The accounts from Germany and the Netherlands speak of the military preparations and movements in both those countries. The Hessian army which was ordered to be in a great measure disbanded, is now to be placed upon the full establishment, and to be ready to march at the first notice.

The Russian army near Hamburg is receiving reinforcements, and a large army of British, Hanoverian, & Dutch troops is to cover the Sambre and the Meuse.
Orders were issued by government yesterday for the raising the blockade of Norway.

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.
From the two following extracts of letters received by yesterday's mail from Tennessee it appears probable that the force under Gen. Jackson has achieved another victory over the enemy's force in the neighborhood of Mobile. We hope the next mail from that quarter will afford us ample confirmation of this satisfactory intelligence.
Franklin Ten. Oct. 22.

I have heard that Gen. Jackson has had a second battle with the British in the South and come off victorious. He lost 100 killed & 160 wounded. The enemy lost 400 killed on the ground; I have not heard how many was wounded.

Winchester Ten. Oct. 29.
Gen. Jackson has as we hear defeated the British again and killed 400 of them.

Eric, Nov. 4th 1814.
An express passed through this place yesterday on his way from Buffalo to Detroit. He stated that the principal part of Gen. Izard's troops were at Buffalo, the remainder at Fort Erie—the outer works of the fort have been destroyed.

DARING EXPLOIT.

Boston, Nov. 1.
A sloop of and for Providence from New-York, with flour, &c. was captured on Monday last, outside of Block Island, by a British privateer sloop, all the crew except one, taken out, a prize-master and three men put on board, and ordered for Halifax. Soon after, the American sailor left on board, persuaded the men that it was necessary to caulk in the dead lights and companion, as having no pumps should it come on to blow, she must sink. While two of them were employed caulking inside the companion and he outside, & one at the dead light, he suddenly closed the companion slide on the three, and secured them below; while doing this, the fourth man, at the helm, observing him, seized an oar and struck him to the deck, and severely wounded him, he however, immediately recovered himself, seized a hammer and with it, in return, struck his antagonist to the deck, there kept him, & threatened to knock his brains out, if he attempted to resist—in this situation he tied his hands together and confined him under the cable box on deck. Afterwards coming on to blow, and he being unable to work the vessel alone he offered the fellow (under the box) his life provided he would assist him in working the sloop into port, which he gladly accepted of, and she arrived at Newport on Tuesday, when the heroic tar (by the name of Perkins) delivered over his prisoners to the gunboats.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, Nov. 5.

Mr. Farrow of S. C. offered for consideration a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of laying a duty on all salary officers, and on the professional income of lawyers, solicitors and counsellors, and the legal proceedings of civil courts of justice.

The motion was agreed to without a division.
The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of such volunteer corps as shall organize themselves and offer their services to the President of the United States.

The amendments having been all agreed to, until that came under consideration which goes to strike out the 12th section, which provides "That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates accepted under the authority of this act who shall serve two years in the army of the United States, shall be exempted from military duty during the present war."

After considerable debate the question for striking out was carried 105 to 43.

This question having been carried—The section reported in lieu of it going to exempt all volunteers who shall serve two years under this act from being in future called into military service until all other militia men in their states or districts shall have served for two years, was read.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of Vt. the section reported by the committee was amended by striking out those words which have the effect to exempt such volunteers from subsequent service, whenever the militia are called out en masse.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. denying the constitutional power of Congress, to preclude the states from making use of the militia for state purposes, moved an amendment to the section, going to make the volunteers therein mentioned liable still to state calls for militia.

Mr. Jackson of Va. called the attention of Mr. Grosvenor to one of the earliest acts of the general government, to exempt certain persons (public officers) from militia duty, which fact overturned the whole of the gentleman's argument on this head.

On the question, Mr. Grosvenor's amendment was agreed to by a majority of two or three votes.

The question being stated on the adoption of the new section reported by the committee as amended, the yeas & nays thereon were required by Mr. Webster. The house adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 7.

The House resumed the consideration of the Volunteer bill.

The question depending at the time of adjournment, viz. on the adoption of the section exempting the two years' volunteers "from draft or other militia duty" at the call of the U. States until all the militia within their states have served—having been again stated:

Mr. Fisk of Vt. moved to amend it so as to read, that any volunteer who shall serve for two years, "shall not thereafter be enrolled in the militia or subject to draft or any other militia duty during the present war," unless when the militia shall be called out en masse. This motion was negatived, and the question recurring on the adoption of the new section, Mr. McKee proposed a substitute to it, providing, "That all volunteers who may enter the service of the United States under this act and serve out the time stipulated, in all future calls for militia service under the authority of the United States shall have credit for a term of service equal to the term served by them respectively."

On the question to agree to this substitute, it was decided in the affirmative yeas 95.

The question was taken on agreeing to the section as amended, and carried in the affirmative without a division.

After several motions were made and negatived—

Mr. Johnson of Ky. rose to move the postponement of the further consideration of this subject for the present. He thought it probable, when the House had acted on other measures of more importance than this, they would be better prepared to act on this subject. When the committee on Military Affairs had determined to call up this bill before the other two they had reported, it was under the impression it would meet with little or no discussion or diversity of opinion. Disappointed in that expectation, and believing himself that the provisions of this bill were inconsistent with each other, & that those provisions were wanting that were necessary to give it efficiency—he moved to lay the bill on the table.

This motion was agreed to; and the several orders of the day having been postponed until to-morrow—

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. from the committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Subscriber to the bank of the United States of America, which was

twice read by its title, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.
Mr. McKim of Md. presented the memorial of sundry ship-owners and merchants of Baltimore, representing, that in consequence of the strict blockade of our bays and rivers, the private armed service is much discouraged, &c. and submitting to Congress the expediency of authorising a bounty to be given for the destruction of the enemy's vessels. The memorial was read and referred.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the President of the U. States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described, viz. not more than twenty vessels, to carry not less than 8 nor more than 14 guns.

The bill having been read through—Mr. Pleasants of Va. (the chairman of the naval committee) said, the object of the bill is sufficiently explained by its contents. As to its expediency, the experience of the present war had amply demonstrated the utility of this species of force.

After considerable opposition, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Mr. Eppes of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "to provide additional revenue, for defraying the expenses of the government, and sustaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirits and liquors."

The bill was committed.
The bill from the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described, viz. as amended in this house, was read a third time and passed without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Eppes the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Secretary of State to make an additional allowance, during the present war, to masters of vessels for bringing home destitute and distressed American seamen to the United States.

Mr. Eppes quoted the letters received from the Secretary of State at the last session recommending the passage of the bill; from which it appears that no larger appropriation is asked for than that annually made, but the appropriation of a gross sum of the same amount is recommended, and also the repeal of the limitation now provided of ten dollars for each seaman so brought into the United States.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. offered for consideration a resolution directing the committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of supplying the army by contract, or some other better plan, for a state of war, and the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the army of the U. S. is trained by any one uniform system of discipline, and if not, what are the causes which have prevented it.

Mr. Calhoun said, it was not necessary to state to the House that, next to having an army, to have it well supplied and well trained was an object of the greatest importance. He had been informed from a source to be relied on, that the present mode of supplying the army, whilst it subjected the public to speculations by the contractors, was frequently on great emergencies found wholly inefficient. There was he had also understood, a variance in the discipline of the army, in consequence of five or six different systems employed in the training of the army. So great was this variance, that no large body of our army, Brown's command perhaps excepted, could be properly exercised together.

The resolutions were agreed to.
The bill to authorize the Secretary of State, during the present war, to make an additional allowance to masters of vessels for bringing home destitute and distressed American seamen, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Eppes made a report from the committee of Ways and Means, on the amendment proposed by the Senate to the Three Million Loan Bill. [The amendment proposes to pledge, to pay the interest and gradually redeem the principal of this particular loan, a portion of the internal duties now existing, or to be hereafter imposed.] The committee of Ways and Means recommended a disagreement to this amendment to the Senate.

Mr. Eppes said the committee of Ways and Means had had under consideration the propriety of a general increase of the sinking fund. They considered it proper that any measure of this kind ought to apply to all the stock, and not to a small portion of it.

On this subject they had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to state those particulars of information which were necessary to enable the committee to take