Randolph's Speech.

Continued from an account to No. 17.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4 at 8 o'clock, and yet grow rich, who perhaps at the moment were making out blank assignments of these lands rights.

He would bar the house, before they ran their heads against the post Quebec, to count the cost. His words were, Virginia planters would not resist to support such a war—war which must agitate their present distresses; in which they did not the remotest interest. Whereas the Montgomery, or even the Arnold, or the Burr, who is to speak to the Point Levi?

He called upon those professing to be republicans to make good the promises held out by their republican predecessors when they came into power—promises, which for years afterwards they had not, faithfully fulfilled. We had vaunted of paying off the national debt, of retrenching useless establishments; and yet had now become as infatuated with standing armies, loans, taxes, navies and war, as ever were the Essex juncto. What republicans is this?

Mr. Randolph apologised for his very desultory manner of speaking. He regretted that his bodily indisposition had obliged him to talk perhaps somewhat wildly; yet he trusted some method would be found in his madness. On the other hand he should perhaps be obliged to trouble the house again.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Governor's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens—Three years have this day elapsed since this house was surrounded as I now am by the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. I am solemnly aware to devote all the energies of my mind to the promotion of their happiness.

I have a well-grounded reason to believe that my arduous efforts have been unsuccessful; for if they have not been so, I assure you, they have received the approbation of a freed and enlightened community. My re-election, and the circumstances attending it, fill my heart with gratitude, and produce a more perfect and entire devotion, if possible, of all my faculties, to the service of the people who have thus honorably di"nished me. I am sensible that my personal merits have contributed but little to the concentration of the public suffrage. A faithful adherence to republican principles, an earnest desire to promote the public prosperity, and a general coincidence of opinion upon public measures with the representatives of the people, united to a cordial cooperation with them in all their efforts to promote the public weal, are the true causes of the unani"ity which has been so happily manifested at the last election.

We are fellow citizens, placed in authority at a momentous period of our history. The storm of war which has long been desolating the old world, owls along our coasts and hovers over our habitations; whether it may be dispelled, or descend upon us in all its fury, remains undetermined. The representatives of the people of the several states are now in council. They have access to the best sources of information, as to the conduct of the belligerents. They well know the sentiments of their constituents, and we may safely rely on their wisdom and patriotism faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them.

If they should determine that we have not only exhausted the cup of forbearance, but tasted of that of humiliation, and that our only hope of saving our wrongs rectified and our rights respected, and of holding our unequal rank among the nations of the earth, is by an appeal to the last resort; then let us as citizens and public functionaries, manfully prosecute our duty. Let the voice of justice be heard no more, but let every arm be raised to defend all the rights and liberties, and maintain the independence of the only free people upon the earth; and let us (if we must suffer) for once and for all, political questions; let us, however, be unanimous in our measures against the common enemy. Let the sword and the shield be upheld by the nation as a band of brothers and freemen, who having a righteous and common cause, are determined that neither art nor intrigue, force nor fraud, shall induce them to abandon the common standard, upon which is impressed the glorious motto of "virtue, liberty and independence." With such determinations we shall be as invincible as our cause is just and sacred.

Again permit me, though faintly, to express to you, and through you, to all my fellow citizens, the gratitude I feel for the h"nest manner of my re-election; to renew the assurances of my devotion to the happiness of our common country; and to assure you of my good wishes for your personal happiness and welfare.

Simon Snyder.

Lancaster, Dec. 17, 1811.

Indiana Territorial Legislature.

Vincennes, Nov. 23, 1811.

The legislature of the territory met on Monday the 11th inst. James Begg was appointed president of the council, and gen. W. Johnson was appointed speaker of the house of representatives.

On Tuesday the governor met both houses in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

The execution of an order received from the President of the United States, at the head of a body of our troops, prevented me from meeting you at the time to which you were promoted by my last proclamation. Although this circumstance may produce some personal inconvenience to you,
and perhaps a little additional expense in the territory, it will not I am sure be regretted when it is recollected that the result of the expedition which I had the honor to command is a complete victory over the hostile combination of Indians which has been formed by the Shawnee Prophet. It is with equal pleasure and pride, gentlemen, that I have it in my power to inform you that in an action where undaunted valor was conspicuous in every corps, our own militia, likewise in a manner to do credit to themselves as well as the territory.

The numerous duties which claim my attention at this time prevent me from giving my opinion upon such subjects as require legislative provision. The most important of these, however, you will find discussed at length in my former addresses. Permit me to recommend to you industry and concord in the discharge of your functions, and be assured of my constant co-operation in every measure which may be calculated for the benefit of our constituents.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Vincennes, 19th Nov.

To his excellency William Henry Harrison, governor and commander in chief in and over the Indiana territory.

Sir,—The house of representatives of the Indiana territory in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your excellence on the glorious result of the late singuarity conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and where we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions; we cannot for a moment withhold our most un qualified approbation.

We shall cordially and industriously endeavor to co-operate with you, sir, in such measures as may best comport with the immediate interests of our territory—and although we may lament the occasion which gave rise to the necessary delay of legislative business, yet we feel it to be our duty as patriots, as representatives, and as men, to submit without a murmur to any inconvenience which the good of our common country may require.

GENT. W. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the house of representatives.

November, 1811.

Gentleness of the house of representatives.

Believing as I do that the highest reward which a republican soldier can receive, is the approbation of his fellow citizens, I cannot be otherwise than highly gratified at the applause which you have been pleased to bestow on my conduct as Commander of the late expedition. It has ever been my wish, gentlemen, to deserve the confidence of your constituents. To promote their welfare and happiness has been for years, the great object of my cares, and if in the late action it had pleased the Almighty to seal with my life the victory, which was to ensure their safety, the sacrifice would have been cheerfully made.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Philosophical Disquisitions.

No. 111.

It seems that I have accounted for animal existence, by first supposing a vegetable one, this is certainly correct, and as a proof of it, I refer you to the first chapter of Genesis. There you will find vegetation had clothed the earth's surface, before any mention is made of an animal; besides, vegetables are a more simple form of matter; it is absurd to suppose that all things should commence with the most exquisite workmanship and dwindle down to simplicity.

After vegetation is mentioned in the 1st chapter 11th verse, we find from the 26th that God is employing in making all the inferior animals, and in the 26th man being the last animal formed, and formed from the same materials which have undergone such a variety of changes in point of refinement, must be composed of matter wonderfully polished and wrought up to the highest pitch of perfection; he therefore is an animal of the highest possible order, he claims a superiority in every respect over all others, and the state of man is necessarily to be the state of man is necessarily to be the state of workmanship; of the best possible constancy.

When we view this animal properly, we find organization carried to the greatest degree of perfection. Three things strike our sense, motion, sensation, and thought. Motion is of three kinds, voluntary, in voluntary and mixed. Sensation, or the power of having feeling excited by means of impressions, is diffused throughout the body; the nails and hair excepted; and thought originates from the brain; the motion, sensation and thought enable animals, but man possesses them in a much higher degree than any other. Motion, sensation and thought must be as various as the different causes which act upon the body, each degree of exciting matter which acts upon the animal, produces a certain degree of motion, which depends upon the affinity existing between the two portions of matter.

All the various motions then, depend upon the manner exciting matter acts upon organized animal matter. The different sensations originate from the great variety of motion, and the various faculties of the mind depend entirely upon the manner sensation acts upon the brain. It is a proof that motion, sensation, and thought are as various as the causes which act upon the animal, we never yet found two animals whose organization was exactly alike, nor did we ever see two animals whose motions corresponded in every particular; nor was there two minds that thought alike on all subjects; in fact, we never saw two portions of any kind of matter resemble each other in every particular, and it never will be the case as long as there is a continued change of figure in matter. I can conceive of two small portions of matter of equal bulk, that resemble two other portions of equal size. I can likewise conceive of two organized bodies similar to each other, that are acted upon by two causes similar to each other, and the effects produced to be similar; but if the organized bodies and unorganized matter could be strictly examined, I doubt very much, whether there would be the same arrangement of parts found in each. Were it possible to have two animals whose organization agreed in every particular, their motions would not correspond; because the exercising matter which acts upon one would not agree in every particular with the exciting matter which acts upon the other, although the action would be such as to produce similar motion in each other.

The great varieties of exciting matter, which produce the different motions in animals are too numerous to mention; but the causes we are most intimately acquainted with are the various stimu
as soon as it is formed; but it is preserved by the
affinity of new matter, the old gradually losing the
principles of which it was first formed, until it be-
comes entirely clear of all original matter and has
acquired a fresh supply from the action of new
matter.

Now if all exciting matter, which acts upon an-
imal organization, could be withstood, it is evident,
that the animal would remain perfectly organized
to all eternity; for there would be no cause what-
soever to destroy it, and were it in our power to
place an animal suddenly in a very low temperature
so as not to destroy any organic part, the animal
might remain frozen ten thousand years and at the
end of that period be resuscitated at pleasure, only
by admitting the ordinary portion of exciting matter,
which is necessary to the life of the animal. Frogs
have been resuscitated after they have been confined
in the hardest rock, perhaps for three, four, five or
six hundred years, or as many thousand for nought I
know.

A very remarkable phenomenon, of this kind, is
related by Mr. Peters of Vermont, to Samuel Har-
ison, Esq. His letter is as follows: "A rock, nearly
twenty feet square on its superficies, and about
ten feet high, lay in the high road opposite to
my house, and as reporter said, had been standing
higher for one hundred and fifty years, whereby it
had become a nuisance to carriages and travellers.
To remove this inconvenience, I ordered my ne-
groes to dig a ditch around the rock, three feet
wide, and to pile down with the ditch to its bottom.
This being done, I engaged a miner to perforate the
rock with an augur, near the middle of its surface.
The augur was two inches wide, and with it he made
a hole five feet deep. He then charged the rock
with half a pound of gun powder, and fired it off
with a match, while the spectators stood at a proper
distance, to shun the danger and to see the effect.
The explosion was very great, the rock was rent
to eight or ten large pieces, besides many frag-
ments; we soon hoisted up the fragments; at last we
came to the two centre and largest pieces, be-
tween which the augur had passed. Having taken
up the smallest, the largest piece stood edgewide. I
then went down and viewed the path of the augur;
which had passed as a goose egg, in which lay a frog, who completely filled the cavity,
His thigh was bleeding by reason of a wound. The
office was too small to pull him out; the miner
soon enlarged, and I took out the frog, bound up
the wound, and placed him on some hay near a
puddle of water, which I enclosed with a board
fence. The frog was alive and struggling for deli-
verance, when I first discovered him in his bed,
which was as smooth as the inside of a glass
tumbler."

Now this frog must have been incrust upon and
confined when the rock was forming, for there is
no way of accounting for his imprisonment any
other way; and it is highly probable the rock has
been formed several thousand years. In this case,
light, heat, air, food, &c. were withdrawn, and the
temperature was favorable to the preservation of
the animal. As soon as air, light, heat, &c. acted upon
a quiescent organization, motion was produced; the frog was formed, this being
achieved by the continued application of exciting matter.

Many classes of animals, in high latitudes, re-
main torpid in the winter months, but as soon as
the genial warmth of spring begins to act upon them, they pass away from their seeming death
by the continued application of exciting matter produc-
tion by the affinity it has for organized animal
matter. May not all exciting matter, which produces the great variety of diseases, act by lessened or in creased affinity? which necessarily produces too little or too much motion in the animal on which it acts? Is it not the affinity which the food has for animal matter, that causes an increased action in all the fluids as well as the solids of the animal, that takes it in? Is not the affinity, which oxygen has for the blood, that keeps up a certain degree of heat necessary for the health of the animal, that respires it? Do not all exciting matters vary its modified? Do they not act upon animal matter, producing effects friendly or unfriendly to the animal on which they act?

Life then depends entirely upon the affinity which exciting matter has for animal matter. If there is little or no affinity, there will be little or no motion; if the affinity be considerable, motion will likewise be considerable. The union of one portion of exciting matter with another portion of animal matter, lessens the affinity for a second dose of the former, so that the old compound is obliged to give place to the new, and by this means the old is entirely displaced. This is the case with respect to perspiration, urine, feces, &c. The old compound is not removed, in consequence of motion being produced by the formation of new matter. The parts thrown off or separated for want of affinity, unite with the first matter, for which it has an attraction. Thus it is, that matter continues its journey, and it seems that it is nearer a discontented state now, than it was soon after it was formed and acted upon by repulsion.

It is nothing, in fact, but a continued round of circulation, the relative situation of each individual particle, continually changing places with each other, and this motion must continue until the great cause, which first produced it, thinks proper to remove repulsion. When that is the case, each particle will unite with its fellows; the atmosphere, plants, animals, and minerals will return to the sun; the sun will be a solid mass, kept together with affinity; and if the God of nature thinks proper to take away this power of attraction, matter will cease to exist. The idea of the non-existence of matter is a very singular one; perhaps it would lead to some very important discoveries if we could trace it properly. Can matter exist without attraction? Suppose all attraction to be suddenly removed from matter, what form would it exist in? It could not possibly assume a solid, liquid, or uniform state. For each suppose etermed of attraction, I therefore, cannot conceive of any possible form, under which matter could exist, if its attraction should be entirely removed.

CIBBES.

Biographical.

Sketch of the Career of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Esq., a distinguished American Poet.

Of the genius of this great poet, whose labors have so largely contributed to the reputation of American literature, it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggerated praise. To the benevolence of nature who had fashioned his intellect, her rich soil and fruitful fences, were added those acquired excellences, which are the fruits of vigorous study and ambitious cultivation. As a poet, he ranks among the first of the first class. The piercing keenness of his mind gave it an easy admission into the most secret and hidden sources of knowledge, and his prompt and active imagination seized instinctively on whatever was most beautiful and engaging in nature or in art. His enthusiasm impelled him to a warm and vivid tribute to his thoughts; his comprehensive knowledge of the language enabled him to convey the conceptions of his fancy with uncommon clearness and energy. In a word he always felt, and thought, and spoke like a poet. A mind so happily informed as Paine's; so alive to feeling, so pregnant with invention, so imbued with sentiments, so blest with the divinity of its gifts; could not fail of success in the various creations of poetry. All his efforts in this favorite pursuit have received the highest praises of his countrymen; and the "Invention of Letters," the "Rising Passions," the two "Prologues" in dedication of the Boston theatre, the "Moonlight on Snow," the "Epistle to the Clergyman's Daughter," and the national "Freedom and Liberty," may be classed among the ablest specimens of English poetry. The character of his poetical genius reminded that of Pope, more than any other poet, particularly in the smoothness of his verse, the elegance of his language, the variety of his thoughts, and the condensed expression of his thoughts. His great task was that of being sometimes too studiously classical.

He always felt proud of his learning, and would occasionally display it at the expense of his poetry, by drawing his images and fusions from fanciful circumstances too little known, to be understood by the generality even of intelligent readers.

His prose is, in the highest degree, stately and magnificent. It is the style of Doctor Johnson. He had a passion for the elegancies and refinements of composition. His sentiments are carefully balanced, and his periods diligently rounded. Every word is selected with taste and disposed with skill. In all his works, he strove after attainable perfection, nor was he ever satiated with what he had written, while, there was a fault to be rectified, a beauty to be added, or a grace to be heightened. On revision, he was therefore never impatient; on the contrary, he seemed to take delight in reviewing his first thoughts, and bestowing upon them such translation and improvement as they could receive from his cautions and deliberate criticisms.

With the philosophy of the fine arts, no man was ever better acquainted than Mr. Paine. These arts were the favorite and most frequent subjects of his meditations. His mind dwelt on them with fondness, and delighted to ascend to their first principles. As a critic, therefore, he stood on very high ground. But he was not like certain grave and austere critics, who make it their whole business to detect latent faults, and urge skillful objections. He was candid and liberal in all his decisions. He gave it to be pleased as well as to be offended; and although no man had quicker perception of literary blemishes, yet so nice was his discernment of excellence, and so great his pleasure on its discovery, that he could readily pardon two defects, for the sake of one beauty. To young authors he ever manifested the kindest disposition. He read their compositions with attention—he praised their merits with liberality, and pointed out their faults with delicacy and tenderness. It was his great delight to the honor of Mr. Paine, that he never felt the envy of rivalship. He was among the first and mostest in the applause of a brother author. Nor was this applause forced or hypocritical; wherever he saw genius it was impossible for him to repress the emotions of satisfaction.
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—SPAIN.

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 288.


Marshal Morey was not more successful in Valencia than general Dupont in Andalusia, though he escaped capture. When he arrived at Cuesta, he was at the head of the troops on the bank beside cavalry, and he equally threatened Murcia and Valencia. The latter kingdom was fortified by nature, by means of the rivers Guadalquivir and Xucar and by a chain of steep and rugged mountains. It was of great importance to Morey to gain possession of Valencia, the most fertile and delightful province of Spain; and then he might be at his mercy, and a communication secured with the French in Catalonia. The passes through the mountains, were defended by some troops of the line, but those guards were attacked by Morey on the 21st of June and routed. Having passed the mountains he marched straight on to Valencia; a city which a mere soldier would appear as defenceless as Zaragoza.

On the 26th advice was received that the French had defeated the army of the Caballeras. The junta issued orders at four in the morning of the following day through the Alcalides of the different precincts, that all the inhabitants, without exception, should repair to the citadel to provide themselves with arms. So great was the number of applicants that the quantity of muskets being insufficient to arm them, all the English swords, of which there were a great stock in the arsenal, were delivered out, though many were without hilts. From the citadel were conveyed a number of cannon, carrying from 18 to 20 pound shot, and from the Gran, four 24 pounders, and many more of various calibres. At the gate of Quart, where the enemy were expected to make their attack, were planted one 20 pounder, and several 12 and 16 pounders; and the other gates were also fortified more or less, according to circumstances. A great quantity of timber, which had floated down the river, served to block up the entrances of the streets within the walls, and to form a breastwork for the protection of the artillery posted without the city. Trenches were cut across the roads to prevent the approach of the cavalry, and to impede the advance of the artillery. On the 26th, Morey was attacked at Bunolos, about a league from the city, by general Caro, a nephew of the illustrious general Ramon. He was attacked again by the cavalry of the quarter of Mijanes. In these attacks he suffered severely; but notwithstanding such impediments he continued his march; and on the 28th he planned his cannon before the mud walls of the town. According to the usual custom, a star

American literature he always disapproved a cordial solitude; and frequently expressed his sorrow and indignation at the detestable expediants, employed by so many of our own countrymen, to bring it in to disgrace.

Some, there are, who have denied the solidiety of Mr. Paine's critical abilities, on the ground that he too frequently decides by feeling rather than by judgment. This objection, though plausible, is, by no means, satisfactory. In some of the fine arts, the feeling so in-tantaneously follows the judgment, that it becomes identified with it; in others, as in music, the judgment follows the feeling and is supposed by it. The last reason we can give why a piece of music, is because it pleases us. So it is with the highest flights of poetry. Whatever greatly interests our passions, so as to produce the effect intended by the poet, can with as much certainty, be pronounced good, as those actually proved to be so by a pædantic display of elaborate reasoning. Of what value then (as may be asked) are the works of Aristotle, and Quintilian, and Longinus besides a host of moderns who have written on the science of Criticism? To this question I answer, that, to the poet, they are of no value. The art of poetry is not derived from the rules of the critics; but the rules of the critics are collected from the practice of the poets. Critics are not the legislators of poets, but the mere commenters on those laws which the poets have promulgated. Every great poet is a critic by instinct, and in many cases, can decide more correctly by feeling, than the mere critic can, with all his boasted rules to assist him. There are certain beauties of so high an order that they cannot be perceived but by those who are susceptible of the finest and most delicate emotions. In such cases, the mere critic drops to a level with the mechanic, and finds his square and compasses of criticism of little use, except to show his impotency—but Mr. Paine did not decide by feeling, except in cases where feeling is proper to be consulted as the test of the poet's skill. He was familiarly acquainted with criticism as a science, and could apply its reasonings with wonderful precision and elegance.

We are now to consider Mr. Paine as a conversationalist. It was in conversation (confidently the most difficult of all arts) that he gave the most brilliant displays of mind. It was here that his genius proudly triumphed in all its sovereignty. No matter what the subject—whether scientific or literary, his discussion was in the highest degree masterly and elegant. His information was so extensive and so various—he imagination so splendid, his wit so enchanting, and his language so eleagant, that it was impossible to hear him without delight.

Such was Robert Treat Paine, a man who, in genius and scholarship, has seldom been equaled—perhaps he has never been surpassed—Boston has lost the noblest of their native sons, and in justice to the Bostonians, it ought to be said, that by them his talents were duly appreciated and liberally patronized. He has left an amiable widow, and several promising children. For their benefit we can only wish that he may be remembered and honored. We doubt not the sale of such a volume would be extensive with its merits—and that the public would rejoice in an opportunity of testifying their regard for a work which will do so much honor to their country.
of truce was sent in, with a message, that if the French were permitted to enter peaceably, persons and property should be respected; but if not, they should enter with fire and sword. But the patriots had had sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their good allies; they knew what would be the consequence of suffering the serpent to wax strong; and they returned an answer expressing their resolution to defend the city to the last extremity. A heavy fire was then opened on the city, and an attempt was made to force the gate of Quarté, which was precariously the one that had been put in the best state of defence. The enemy occupied a broad street which runs in front of this gate; the gate was thrown open and a 24-pounder being brought up, a dreadful havoc was made of the assailants. The loss was inestimable, for their delay heaped on each other in the street. - The patriots, defended by the walls and their heavy artillery, scarcely lost a dozen men. While they were thus mowing down these imperial marauders, Mouceny set out to maintain a contest with one, who had followed close at his heels, for the defence of Valen- tia. An impetuous charge with the bayonet made such havoc among the ranks of the French that they retired to their camp between Quarté and Misa- lada, which was fortified by strong entrenchments and formidable batteries. Their repulse had been so decisive that they did not attempt to renew it, but retreated towards Madrid, leaving part of their artillery, and suffering from Caro's demoralization and the peacemakers, that vengeance for these excesses they had committed on the march, so amply deserved. Of 15,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, that marched with Mouceny from Madrid, 10,000 returned, and 150 wagons carrying the wounded; 1500 were made prisoners, and sent to Càrgatena. Here again we have an opportunity of paying a passing tribute to that sex, which adapts itself so admirably to every vicissitude of fortune - consulting in adversity and making the smiles of joy even more delightful. "It is impossible," says an eye-witness of these scenes of carnage, "adequately to describe the heroism and enthusiasm of the females and the mothers in which they contributed to the defence of their country." The spirit of patriotism was also displayed, with great glory, and not altogether without success, in the neighboring province of Catalonia. Duhesne, the governor of that province, assembly, to the number of a thousand, and forced the French to retreat towards Barcelona, leaving some pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition. In his retreat he sustained a great loss both of men and baggage; for, by this time, the standard of liberty had been raised in every part of Catalonia.

On the 30th of June, the French, under the orders of general Goullé and brigadier general Besnier, marched from Barcelona, against a body of Catalo- nian peasants who had fortified themselves with cannon, found on the coast of the river Llobregote. Proceeding to the mouth of the river, they forced the passage, and pushing up the right bank, took several Catalanist posts in the rear. Undisciplined, without a commander of any authority, or none that could inspire any confidence; and surprised, perhaps by this manoeuvre, though it might have been expected, the peasants submitted without much resistance. At the same time general Leckie, with a division of French, 1500 strong, assailed and took possession of the bridge of Molinos del Rey, with the three forts that guarded the passage way; but without aught but a well fought battle, in which the loss of the French was supposed to be equal to that of the Spaniards.

General Duhesne, in revenge for his repulse from Gerona, burnt many houses in the towns and villages by which he passed; took many prisoners, some of whom he sold to the English, and had wide the whole plain or district within the jurisdiction of the city of Barcelona, all the cultivated fields, villages, convents and churches. On his return to Barcelona, he found two forts in want of powder and provisions. During his absence, of about a month, the city had been cut off from all communication with the neighboring country, and a vessel loaded with powder and salted pork, had been taken by the English. Duhesne, who had already acquired the cognomen of the cruel, pointed a, the citadel against the unfortunate inhabitants, threatening them with death, if they did not furnish him with 12,000 rations of provisions daily, and an excessive number of piles of brandy and wine. Under the pretense of charging an intention to rebel against the emperor, he was in the habit of carrying away from time to time, the most respectable persons in Barcelona, separating husbands from their wives and parents from their children, for the purpose of exerting reasons for their liberation.

In the mean time the affairs of the patriots in the north of Spain were but an unfavorable aspect, and a battle was fought at Medina del Rio Seco, in the province of Leon, which turned the tide of events, and might have exceedingly damped, if not altogether quashed the insurrection, if this advantage on the side of the French had not been counterbalanced by the events in the south and east just related. At the same time that he sent a force against Zaragoza, marshal Bessieres pushed forward columns for the reduction of Logroño, Segovia, Valladolid and St. Andero. All these objects were easily accomplished, with great number of wounded and others fell into the hands of the French, with all their cannon, and the city submitted. On the 8th, the town and province of Palencia submitted to general la Salle and was disarmed. On the 12th, the same general advanced to Darma, where he formed the junction with general Merle, and continued his march to Valladolid, where the spirit of the insurrection had grown very strong, and which was a rendezvous for the patriots.

Don Gregorio de la Cuesta, a general about 70 years of age, with 700 men and six pieces of artill- ery, had taken post at Calzón, a small town on the Pisuerga, about nine miles to the north of Valladolid. General Subalchier was ordered to force a position, which had been reconnoitered, while general Merle was directed to prepare an attack on Valladolid. The fighting, according to the French accounts, lasted but half an hour, when the Spanish were completely beaten, and scattered in
every direction on the field of action, leaving their artillery, 4000 muskets, and about 1000 killed.

The gazette of Madrid, that is, the French gazette, states, that *first or six hundred French beat fourteen or fifteen thousand rebels. The gazette of Orleans, on the contrary, says, that the number of the French and Spaniards in this engagement, was nearly equal; but that the French had the advantage of more numerous artillery, while the patriots had only four cannon; yet that in spite of this disadvantage on the part of the Spaniards, the French had left seven hundred dead on the field of battle, from which they carried off their wounded.

The bishop of Valladolid, with the principal clergy of the city, came to meet general la Salle, supplicating forgiveness for the city and its inhabitants, which was readily granted. The city and province were, however, disarmed. Ten members of the council of Placentia, Segovia and Valladolid were deputed to go to his Catholic majesty (Joseph Bonaparte) at Bayonne, there to supplicate his forgiveness in the name of their suffering city and the city of their fellow citizens.

General Merle proceeded to the mountains of St. Andro, a canton or small province on the coast of Biscay between Austria de Santillana, Oldcastle and Biscay. On the morning of the 21st of June he fell upon the patriots, the head of the bishop, drove them from all their positions, and took from them twelve eighteen pounders, which, loaded with grape shot they fired only twice. In other parts of the mountainous district, parties of the insurgents were driven from post to post, into St. Andro, by general Ducos. On the 22d the generals Merle and Ducos entered St. Andro, on different sides of the town. The peasants every where returned to their homes. The city of St. Andro, one of the first commercial ports in Spain, having made its submission like Segovia, Placentia, and Valladolid, was obliged to swear fealty to the usurper. Thus quietness was restored, for the present, to Navarre, Guipuscoa, and Biscay.

Martial Bessieres, with a strong force, had the charge of keeping open the principal road between Bayonne and Madrid. It was of great importance to the patriots that this communication should be cut off. A number of patriots had been assembling for some time at Benevento under the command of Cuesta, this number was comprehended all the Spanish prisoners who had been sent over to Spain by the British government. Cuesta had the command of the force which belonged to Castile and Leon, having been nominated captain general of those provinces by the pusillanimous Ferdinand during his short reign. The Galician army was commanded by don Joaquin Blake, a younger officer of Irish parentage. The Junta of the respective provinces, being independent of each other, there seems to have been a want of good understanding between the two generals. Blake was as much superior to Cuesta in abilities as he was lower in rank, and unwillingly yielded the preference; because it required the sacrifice of his own judgment, to the probable injury of the common cause. Contrary to his judgment a battle was risked (14th July) near Medina del Rio Seco, against a detachment of the French army under general Latelles. The peasantry and the new levies attacked the enemy's infantry with such ardor that they forced them to retreat, won four of their cannon and spiked them. They had, even set up their shouts of victory, when the French cavalry charged their left wing, and by their great superiority, decimated the day. Blake covered the retreat of the Spaniards with great skill, and the French were not able to pursue, so severely had they suffered. But they recovered themselves with their usual ferocity when they entered Medina del Rio Seco some hours afterwards; where having first satisfied themselves with massacre, and then with plunder, they committed atrocities upon the women scarcely equalled in the worst ages of military barbarity: the nuns were violated and horses murdered. Six hundred persons were massacred in the streets and houses. A Spanish officer who had received these wounds was brought before one of the French generals, who ordered a dragoon to cut him down; he put up his hands to save himself, and they were nearly severed with a sabre. Upon this he fell, but as the dragoon was going, the general called after him, and had him shoot the blackguard for he was not yet dead. The officer knelt to receive his death—the ball passed between his arm and body—he had presence of mind enough to fall—and crawling away in the night, was brought to the Galician army to tell his tale! When the French soldiers had pillaged every thing they could find, they carried off infants, and made their parents redeem them!

Blake had discovered such talents in this action, that Bessieres thought it of importance to win him over, if possible, to the intruder's party. He therefore wrote to him, under the pretext of assuring that the Spanish prisoners should be well treated, and took that occasion to try his patriotism, by urging him to obey the act of abdication and acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte. The Spanish generals made answer, (24th July) that he acknowledged no other sovereign than Ferdinand of Bourbon, or his legitimate heirs; and, if it happened that that unfortunate family should be altogether extinguished, his allegiance would then be due to the people of Spain, lawfully represented in a general cortes. These, he said, were the sentiments of the whole army and of the whole nation; and he warned Bessieres against the error of mistaking the forced submission of those towns which were occupied by the French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. "Undeceive, therefore," said he, "your emperor, and, if it be true that he has a philanthropic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain. Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother never can reign in this country, unless he reign over a desert, covered with the blood of the Spaniards, and of the troops employed in this unjust enterprise."

This answer did not satisfy the Frenchman, who, in a second letter told Blake, that it was his duty to avoid the effusion of blood; for while France and the greatest part of Europe continued in their present state, it was impossible that the Bourbons could reign. He accompanied this party by proposing a conference with him upon the subject—a proposal which, Blake replied, it was not fitting that he should address to a man of honor. Bessieres had entertained the idea of five hundred prisoners, under the name of peasants; this title the Spanish general disclaimed for them, maintaining that they were

* Nearly 5000 Spanish prisoners who have been released, sailed this day. As they embarked, they repeated the warmest wishes for the happiness of this country. Many of them took up the sand from the beach, kissed it with reverence and affection as the sand of a free nation, and put it into their pockets to equip to their countrymen upon their return.

London news, 13th July.
regular soldiers, incorporated with the troops of the line, though not wearing the uniform. In explaining this, he said, his intention was not to release himself from the acknowledging the generous feelings of the Marshal towards him, but to prevent the possibility of their receiving, upon any occasion, a treatment which they did not deserve; and which, he was sure, from the sentiments which his excellence had manifested, could not but be painful to himself. Burke missed the character of the French generals—they affected humanity only when they feared reprisals; and his answer was not what it ought to have been; for he allowed a distinction between the citizen and the soldier, instead of proclaiming, that in the circumstances of Spain, every man became and was to be accounted a soldier, in virtue of the cause which called up on him to take arms.

In consequence of Blake's conduct at the battle of Rio Seco, he was appointed governor and captain-general of the kingdom of Galicia, and president of the royal audience.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**Patent Paper Carpet.**

The following has appeared in the Baltimore papers as an advertisement, but as it announces an invention deserving of attention, it is presented for the benefit of the Muslin manufacturers of this country,

**The new invented Patent Paper Carpet, at Mr. Robert Edson's Paper Hanging Warehouse.**

I understand that it has been visited by vast numbers of the respectable citizens; many of whom have ordered their floors to be immediately covered with paper carpets. But I am now busy in painting a number of pictures that must be finished with the utmost possible dispatch. And as the above carpet is principally intended for summer use, a short delay cannot be attended with any material inconvenience.

I am also informed that many doubt the durability of paper carpets: no wonder this; for who at first thought could suppose that a piece of tender, flimsy paper could ever be made to wear under foot like painted canvas? Yet knives, razor, spectacles, and mathematical instruments are cases with paper; snuff boxes and many other well known articles, are made of paper, and wear like wood—how strange this is—our manufactures have not been equal to the task of making a paper carpet that will wear like cloth; however let the doubters suspend their judgment upon the subject until the spring, when I will invite them to my studio, to advertisement, to see what injury the above carpet has sustained by the scraping feet of a thousand visitors, who generally try to prove its texture by needless and unreasonable friction such as carpets in common use are never subject to. The theory of paper carpets at first seems to give common sense a kind of electric shock, and therefore may suppose it to be a dream; a mere flimsy of fancy; the offspring of a wild imagination; a crude, indigestible, chilling, and left me bewildered in the uncertainty of a fait accompli; but I have been under the dominion of an agitation for nearly five years past; for in 1860, I sent into the patent office a specification of the above carpet to secure the patent, and have been engaged from that time to this, to prove its utility in every possible way, and now I know to a certainty that I can make carpets of common hanging paper that will wear as long as canvas floor cloths; much more beautiful, and more fifty per cent. cheaper.

**FRANCIS GUY.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Norway.**—In Norway horse flesh now forms a common article of food. Since the year 1869, there have been 4 horse meals in Christiansia, 400 horses for the consumption of that town.

A furrier at Copenhagen, named Gross, has invented a method of making black hats of seal-skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years.

**Domestic exports of the U. States.**

Comparing the agricultural and other production of 1870 with that of the last seven years, from official documents, valued in dollars of the United States.

**FARMERS BLODGETT IN ANTICIPATION.**

**PRODUCE OF THE SEA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bread &amp; fish</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Fish &amp; fish and home Stock</th>
<th>Smelt &amp; sprat</th>
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<td>222,000</td>
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**PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>G. &amp; s.</th>
<th>N. &amp; s.</th>
<th>H. &amp; L.</th>
<th>Total of all woods and musk</th>
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**PRODUCE OF MANUFACTURES.**

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<th>D Mat., &amp;c.,</th>
<th>G. Mat., &amp;c.,</th>
<th>Total of manufactories</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
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<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
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N. B. Several articles not here specified are included in the total sums.
Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 28, 1811.

Overwhelming Calamity.—In the whole course of our existence, we have never taken our pen under a deeper sense of solemnity than at the moment. It falls to our lot to record one of the most distressing scenes which can happen in the whole circle of human affairs.—The reader must excuse the incoherence of the narrative; there is scarcely a dry eye in this distracted city. Weep, my fellow citizens, for we have seen a night of woe; with scarce a eye that has been seen, or ear that has heard, and no tongue can adequately tell.

How can we describe the scene? No pen can paint it; no imagination can conceive it. A whole theatre wrapt in flames—a gay and animated assembly suddenly thrown on the very verge of the grave—many of them, oh! how many precipitated into eternity—youth, and beauty, and old age, and genius overwhelmed in one promiscuous ruin.—Shrieks, groans and human agony in every shape,—this is the heart-rending scene that we are called upon to describe. We sink under the effort. Reader! excuse our feelings, for they are the feelings of a whole city.

Let us collect our ideas as well as we can. On Thursday night a new play and a new piece were played for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the theatre—it was the fullest house this season—there were not less than six hundred present. The play went off—the pantomime began—the first act was over. The whole scene was before us—all around us was mirth and festivity.—Oh God! what a horrible event did one minute produce! The curtain rose on the second act of the pantomime; the orchestra was in full chorus; and Mr. West came on to open the scene, when sparks of fire began to fall on the back part of the stage, and Mr. Robertson cried out in unutterable distress, waved his hand to the ceiling, and uttered these appalling words—"The house is on fire." His voice was immediately stretched forth to the persons in the side box to help them on the stage—and aid their retreat in that dire direction. This was all that we caught of the stage; the cry of fire, fire, pursed with electric velocity through the house; every one flew from their seats to gain the lodgings and stairs.

The scene baffles all description. The most heart-piercing cries pervaded the house. "Save me, save me," were the words of the husbands, fathers, sons and children shrieking while the gathering element came rolling on its curling flames and columns of smoke, threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trod under foot; several were thrown back from the windows from which they were struggling to leap. The stair ways were instantly blocked up: the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest;—the smoke threatened an instant suffocation. We cannot dwell on this picture. We save—like others, we gave up ourselves for lost—we cannot depict it. Many leaped from the windows of the first story and were saved—children and females and men of all descriptions were seen to precipitate themselves on the ground below—most of these escaped; though several of them with broken legs, and thighs, and hideous contusions. Most, if not all who were in the pit escaped. Mr. Taylor, the last of the musicians who quitied the orchestra, finding his retreat by the back way cut off, leapt into the pit, waded through the semicircular avenue which leads to the door of the theatre, and found it nearly empty. He was the last that escaped from the pit how melancholy that many who were in the boxes did not also jump into the pit and run in the same direction. But those who were in the boxes, above and below, pushed for the lobbies—many, as has been said, escaped through the windows—but most of them had no other resource but to descend the steps, many escaped, many were cut down—but so great was the pressure that they retarded each other; until the devouing element approached to sweep them into eternity. Several who even emerged from the building were so muchaccothed that they have since perished—some even jumped from the second window—some others have been dreadfully burnt.

The fire flew with rapidity, almost beyond example. Within ten minutes after it caught, the whole house was wrapt in flames. The colored people in the gallery chiefly escaped through the stairs cut off from the rest of the house—some have no doubt fallen victims. The pit and boxes had but one common avenue—through which the whole crowd escaped, save those only who leaped through the windows.

But the scene which ensued—it is impossible to paint. Women with dishevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children, husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole area on the outside of the building. A few, who had escaped, plunged again into the flames to save some dear object of their regard—and they perished. The governor perhaps shared this melancholy fate. Others were frantic, and would have rushed to destruction, but for the hand of a friend. The bells tolled. Almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot.

The fire must have been caught from the scenery from some light behind.—Robertson saw it when it was no longer than his arm—Young saw it on the roof, when it first burst through. Every article of the theatre was consumed; as well as the dwelling house next to it. What is wealth in comparison of the valuable lives which have gone forever? The whole town is shrouded in woe.—Heads of families extinguished forever—many and many is the house, in which a chaise has been made which never can be filled up.—We cannot dwell on this picture—but look at the catalogue of the victims, and then conceive the calamity which has fallen upon us—we must drop the pen—when we have time to collect a more particular account we shall give it hereafter. Oil miserable night of unutterable woe!—[Etc.]

In consequence of this terrible event a meeting of the common council of Richmond, was held the next day, at which four gentlemen were appointed a committee to cause to be collected and distributed in turns, coffins, or other suitable enclosures, the remains of the persons who suffered, which might not be claimed by relatives, and the same to be interred with all proper respect and solemnity; giving notice to the citizens of Richmond and Manchester of the time at which it would take place; and to have further authority to erect over said remains such tomb or tombs, as they might see thought of, with such inscriptions as to them shall appear best calculated to record the melancholy and affecting catastrophe.

The council also recommended an entire suspension of all kinds of business for forty-eight hours, and ordained, that for four months thereafter no public show of any kind, or public dancing assembly, should be exhibited or held in the city, under the
penalty of six dollars and fifty-six cents for every hour the same shall be exhibited.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held at the capitol, the same day—the mayor in the chair—at which a committee was appointed to collect information of the names and number of persons who perished. They recommended the Wednesday following as a day of humiliation and prayer—that the citizens of Richmond should wear crape for one month, and named several gentlemen as a committee to receive private contributions in aid of the committee appointed by the common council to erect a monument.

The following are the names reported by the above appointed committee, and may be received as nearly accurate; the report says "dead and missing."—

**A LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.**

Jefferson Harris, George W. Smith, governor; Sophia Trouin, Sophia Trouin, daughter of Mr. Trouin, Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyprian Marks, wife of Mr. Daniel Marks, Charlotte Raphael, daughter of Solomon Raphael, Augusta Baum, daughter of Mrs. Baum, Ann Craig, daughter of Mr. Craig, Martha Nutall, a carpenter, Pleasant, a Missatton woman belonging to Mr. William Rose, Nancy Patterson, a woman of color, supposed to have perished.

**Hodges Harris.**—Commentator B Vaner, President of the bank, William Southgate, son of W. S. Benjamin Bots, and wife, Arianna Hunter, Mary Whedlock, Juliana Harvey, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Girardin and child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Miss, Barrack Judah’s child, Mrs. Leslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon, a youth, William Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welsh, a stranger, nephew to sir A. Piggot, late from England, Margaret Copeland, Margaret Anderson, Sibyl Gatefield, Mary Clay, Lucy Gwathney, Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazier, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, Mrs. William Cooke and daughter, Elizabeth Stephenson, Mrs. Adam Craig, and child, Patrice Griffin, Penny Gold, a woman of color, Homan Johnson, a woman of color, free, Philadelphia, do— Missing.

**Fourth Ward.**—Mrs. Taylor Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Jervis, James Wadlow, Miss Elliott from N. Kent, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Liest, James Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Maria Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Miss Laos, Mr. Almerine Marshall.

The following letter from a gentleman in Richmond to M. Clay, esq., a representative from Virginia, gives an impressive account of the dreadful catastrophe.

**RICHMOND, December 27.**

Sir—I have a tale of horror to tell—preparatory to hear of the most awful calamity that ever plunged a whole city into affliction. Yes, all Richmond is in tears; children have lost their parents, parents have lost their children. Yesterday a beloved daughter gilded my heart with her innocent smiles; to-day she is in Heaven! God gave her to me, and God—yes, it is a Almighty God to take her from me. O! sir, feel for me, and do not for me only; arm yourself with fortitude whilst I charge the moral duty of telling you that you have to feel also for yourself. Yes, for it must be told, you also were the father of an amiable daughter, now, like my beloved child, gone to join her mother in Heaven.

How can words represent what one night, one hour of untamable horror, has done to overaeh of hundreds of families with grief and despair. No, sir, impossible. My eyes beheld last night what no tongue, no pen can describe—horrors that language has no terms to represent.

Last night we were all at the theatre; every family in Richmond, or, at least, a very large proportion of them, were there—the house was uncommonly full—when, dreadful to relate, the scenery took fire, spread rapidly above, ascending in volumes of flame and smoke into the upper part of the building, whence a moment after it descended to force a passage through the pit and boxes. In two minutes the whole audience were enveloped in hot searching smoke and flame.

The lights were all extinguished by the black and smothering vapors; cries, shrieks, confusion and despair succeeded. A moment of inexpressible horror! Nothing, I can say, can paint the awful, shocking, maddening scene. The images of both my dear children were before me, but I was remonstrated by an impassible crowd from the dear sufferers. The youngest (with gratitude to heaven I write that) sprang towards the voice of her papa, reached my assisting hand, and was extricated from the over whelming mass that seemed to block the passage by the stairs: but no efforts could avail me to reach her, or even gain sight of the other; and my dear, dear, Margaret, and your sweet Mary, with her companions, Miss Gwathney and Miss Gatefield, passed together and at once into a happier world.

Judge my feelings by your own, when I found that neither they nor my beloved sister appeared upon the stairs. First one, and then another and another, I helped down; hoping every moment to seize the hand of my dear child—but no, I was not destined to have that happiness. O, to see so many amiable, helpless females struggling to stretch to me their imploring hands, crying, "save me, sir! oh, sir, save me! save me!" Oh God! eternity cannot banish that spectacle of horror from my recollection. Some friendly unknown had dragged me from the scene of flame and death—and on gaining the open air, to my infinite consternation, I found my sister had thrown herself from the upper window and was saved—yes, thanks to God! saved where fifty others in a similar attempt, broke their necks or were crushed to death by those who fell on them from the same height.

Oh, sir, you can have no idea of the general consternation—the universal grief that pervades this city—but why do I speak of that? I surely know what I write to you. Farewell. In haste and in deep affliction.

**Twelfth Congress.**

**IN SENATE.**

**Monday, December 30.**—The president communicated the resolution of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly, approving of the course pursued by the general government towards the higtening powers of Europe, and pledging themselves to support the administration in its efforts to obtain justice from the offending nation; which was read. Mr. Bradly submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the members of this house will wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national respect and sorrow for the unfortunate persons who perished in the city of Richmond in Virginia, on the night of the 20th of the present month.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 27.—Mr. Nelson presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Louisiana territory, praying that the second grade of territorial government, may be extended to the inhabitants of said territory.

Mr. Pendexter presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying that the said territory may be admitted into the Union as a State; which was ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole house, on the bill to enable the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on that part of the president's message which relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to an auxiliary force, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate authorizing the president of the United States to raise certain companies of cavalrymen for the protection of the frontier of the United States, reported the same without amendment; and it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Porter, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, "to raise an additional military force," reported the same with an amendment, which was read, and, together with the bill, was committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

The bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary power," was read the third time; and passed.

The bill directing the terms on which lands sold at private sale, and that reverting for failure in payment shall again be sold, was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to make additional allowance to the post-master-general. Considerable debate took place on this bill; but before it terminated, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The house adjourned to Monday, December 30.—Soon after the journal was read, Mr. Dawson rose and addressed the chair. The lowness of his voice, owing to recent indisposition, prevented our hearing him distinctly; but his observations were nearly as follows:—

Mr. Speaker—Virginia, my parent-state, has long to mourn the loss of some of her most valuable sons and estimable daughters, who on the night of the 8th of the present month, met their untimely ends.

Among those who perished in the flames, in the metropolis of that state, on that sad night, were the one magistrate of the state, and a gentleman well known to many of us, and who for years held an honorable station in this house. Some of the most valuable and prominent characters in their profession, and others who promised ere long to be ornaments to their country. With these, sir, was the rising offspring of one of our present most valuable members, and many other amiable and virtuous women who adorned and improved society.

These, sir, with many others have fallen victims to that unrelenting element, notwithstanding the bold and generous efforts which were made to save them.

Their ashes are now mingled with the dust—and their spirits have ascended to heaven.

*Mr. Venable. † Daughter to Mr. Clay.
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Muir reported that the committee had had the bill under consideration, and made some progress thereon, and directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

Add to Military Force.—The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill from the senate to "raise an additional military force" and the amendment reported thereto, by the committee on foreign relations; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Breckenridge reported, that the committee had had the bill and amendment under consideration, and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted by the house.

Tuesday, December 31.—After some petitions for grants had been presented, Mr. Poinsett called for the consideration of the resolution which had been laid upon the table some days ago, calling upon the president for a letter to the emperor of China and the king of Siam, submitting to the president the proposition of Mr. τοποτε, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to wait upon the president therewith.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to be pleased to lay before this house information, whether tobacco the growth of the United States is admitted into Holland, and if admitted, whether the manufacture or regio on that article as it exists in France, extends to Holland, and the Hanseatic towns, and whether the tariff in Holland is the same as that in France.

The house, agreeable to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Biddle chairing in the chair, on the bill from the senate to "raise an additional military force"; when Mr. D. R. Williams moved that the committee rise and have leave to sit again, in order to take up the bill from the senate, authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of regiments for the protection of the frontiers of the United States; as, from information received, it was probable that this force would be immediately wanted. Serious apprehensions being entertained of renewed hostilities from the Indian tribes on our frontier.

The committee rose accordingly; and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill Mr. S. G. d o d in the chair. The bill was gone through, reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The house then resumed the consideration in committees of the whole of the bill to raise an additional military force; when Mr. Clay (the speaker) moved to amend the bill by the following proviso: "Provided, however, that officers for eight regiments only shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates of such eight regiments shall be enlisted, when the officers for the remaining five regiments shall be appointed." Which was agreed to.

The chairman was about to put the question on the committee's rising; when [Mr. Clay's Speech.]

Mr. Clay observed, that when the subject of raising an additional military force had been discussed some days past, it was the pleasure of the house to deliberate upon it in committee of the whole. He should not complain of this course of proceeding, nor indeed of any other which they might think fit to take on any other occasion; but he had been to preclude him, who now had the honor to address the chair, from participating in debate, from taking upon him that share of responsibility for measures which it had become important to adopt at the present moment; a responsibility from which he should never shrink at any period, or on any subject. He owed it to himself, to his constituents, to his country, to express, on this occasion, his views of the great interests involved in the bill under consideration.

The first question which presented itself, in relation to this bill, was as to the quantum of force which it proposed to raise. Was it too large or too small; too strong or too weak? The contemplated army was, to his mind, too great for peace; and he was fearful, far as it was above the wishes of some of those with whom he generally had the honor to act, that it was too small for the purposes of war. The bill provided for the raising of twenty-five thousand troops; the bill recently passed, and intended to complete the enlistment for six thousand more. The whole would amount to thirty-one thousand. Deducting for sickness, to which raw troops were peculiarly exposed, and for other deficiencies, a reasonable number of these troops, had to give the most favorable result, we should not raise by both bills more than twenty or twenty-five thousand effective men. Could a country boundless in extent, with a numerous line of forts and garrisons, liable to invasions and predatory incursions at every point, be defended, and at the same time a war carried on, by a less number of regulars than twenty-five thousand? If the legislative councils did err in such a case, they ought to err on the side of safety. The question was—will you embark in a war which shall be feasible and practicable, to a great length of time, or will you make a vigorous stroke and put an end to this territorial war once? Canada is the avowed object. Suppose you conquer Quebec, what will you do? You must have men behind to hold it, when you march to Quebec. Your rear must be protected; it would be a new mode of warfare to leave it unprotected! Gentlemen would be deceived, if they calculated upon the treachery of the Canadian people. Well, sir, you lay siege to Quebec, and if you were informed, by seven or eight thousand British forces; you must have at least double that number to take possession of the place. Suppose Quebec reduced; high as was his sense of the value of his county, he did not believe that militia volunteers could be obtained to retain it for as long a period as would be necessary. But in respect to the question of economy, he conceived that it would be more expedient to raise a large army at once. With an army of twenty-five thousand men, the territorial war would probably terminate in one year; while it would last, waged with eight or ten thousand troops, three or four years. He said the territorial war; for he was aware, that for years after the enemy should be driven from the provinces, they would not be altogether extinguished, and might be prosecuted on the ocean. So much for the quantum of the proposed force. Were he to amplify, as well as he might, he would be to draw too extensively upon the patience of the committee, they might feel disposed to protest his draft.
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—CONGRESS.

He advanced to the consideration of the nature of the enemy. Our republican jealousies; our love of liberty; the danger of standing armies, were themes which had been successfully touched, in discussing the subject before the committee, at least so far as their feelings were concerned; however little weight they might have produced on their judgment. He did not stand on that floor as the advocate of standing armies in times of peace; but when war became essential, he was the advocate of raising able and vigorous armies to ensure its success. The danger of our situation, from the ideality and disproportion; their corrupted habits which moulded them to the will of ambitious chieftains. We had been the subject of abuse for years by tourists through this country, whether on horseback or on foot, in prose or in poetry; but although we might have exhibited as many great instances of disco
eries and improvements in science, as the long established nations of Europe, the mass of our people possessed more general political information than any people in Europe. The laws of the nation were universally diffused among us. This coincidence was one security against the ambition of military leaders. Another barrier was derived from the extent of the country, and the millions of people spread over its face. Paris is not the centre of all France; every town is subjugated. London might be subdued, and England would fall before the conqueror. But the population and strength of this country were concentrated in no one place. Philadelphia might be invaded; New York or Boston might fall; every other might be taken; but the country would remain free. The whole of our territory on this side of the Allegheny might be invaded; still liberty would not be subdued. We have or would soon have, eighteen state governments, capable and possessing the right to apply their immense pecuniary and physical military resources to oppose any daring usurper who might attempt to prostrate our liberties. The national government; one or more of the state sovereignties, might be annihilated; the country would yet be safe. We possessed another security against the dangers of armies in the great body of militia. He hoped to God that ere long he should see every man proudly shouldering a musket to defend his liberties. Massachusetts at this time presented the spectacle of fifty sixty thousand of her citizens with arms in their hands, ready to point their bayonets to the breast of any tyrant who might attempt to crush their freedom. And with all these securities, do gentlemen seriously apprehend danger from a pitiful army of 25 or 30,000 men? He trusted not.

The honorable gentleman proceeded to present his views on this bill, as it involved the important question of war. And here he must beg leave to differ with those gentlemen who had thought it improper to debate upon war in the face of day. It was impossible to conceal the measures of preparation for war. Had gentlemen ever known of a war between France and Russia, for example, without receiving accounts of its being meditated for weeks and months before it actually took place? You might pass your laws in secret; but you could not securely execute them. Men must be raised; could they be enlisted in the dark? He felt no difficulty on this point.

Gentlemen had inquired, what would be gained by the contemplated war? Sir, ask, in turn, what will you not lose by your mercenary state of peace with Great Britain? Do you expect to gain any thing in a pecuniary view? No, sir. Look at your treasury reports. You now receive only six millions of revenue annually; and this amount must be diminished in the same proportion as the rigorous execution of the orders in council shall increase. Before these orders existed, you received sixteen millions. You lose then to the amount of ten millions of revenue per annum by your present state of peace. A war would probably produce the repeal of the orders in council; and your revenue would be restored; your commerce would flourish; your wealth and prosperity would advance. But certain gentlemen tell us to repeal the non-importation, and then we shall have commerce and revenue. Admit that we could be guilty of so gross an act of perfidy, after we have voluntarily pledged our faith to that power which should revoke its hostile edicts, to enforce against its enemy this non-importation; admit this; repeal your law; and what will be the consequence? You will present the strange phenomenon of an import without an export trade. You will become bankrupt, if you should thus carry on a trade. Where should you produce and find your enterprisers? Under the British orders, you cannot send it to the markets of continental Europe. Will Great Britain take your exports? She has no market for them; her people can find use for only a small portion of them; and all France consumes, and then, we should lose our commerce, our character, and a nation's best attribute, our honor. A war would give us commerce and character; and we should enjoy the proud consciousness of having discharged our highest duty.

But England it seems is fighting the battles of mankind; and we are asked, shall we weaken our magnanimous efforts? For argument's sake, let us concede the fact, that the French emperor is aiming at universal empire; can Great Britain challenge our sympathies, when, instead of putting forth her arms to protect the world, she has converted the war into a mean of self-aggrandizement; when, under pretence of defending them, she has destroyed the commerce and trampled on the rights of every nation; when she has attempted to annihilate every vestige of the public order and code of which she professed to be the champion? Shall we bear the cuffs and scoffs of British arrogance, because we may entertain chimerical fears of French subjugation? Shall we swallow the potion of British poison, lest we be presented with the imperious dose? Are we called upon to bow to the mandates of royal insolence, as a preparation to contend against Gallic usurpation? Whoever learned in the school of base submission, the lessons of noble freedom, and courage, and independence? Look at Spain. Did she secure her independence by submitting, in the first instance, to the dictates of imperial usurpations? No, sir. If she had resisted the first intrusions into her councils, her monarch would not at this time be a miserable victim in the dangers of Marseilles. We cannot secure our independence on one power, by a dastardly submission to the will of another. But look at our own history. Our ancestors of the revolution resisted the first encroachments of British tyranny. They foresaw that by submitting to pay an illegal tax, contemnible as that tax was in itself, their liberties would ultimately be subverted. Consider the progress of the present disputes with England. For what were you contending the other day? For the indirect carrying trade. That has vanished. For what are you now disputing? For the direct export and import trade; the trade in your own cotton, and tobacco, and fish. Give this up, and mor-
row you must take up arms for your right to pass from New York to New Orleans, from the upper country on James River to Richmond. Sir, when did submission to one wrong induce an adversary to cease his encroachments on the party submitting? But you are told you ought only to go to war when your territory is invaded. How much better than invasion is the blocking of your very ports and harbors; insulting your towns; plundering your merchants, and scouring your coasts? If your fields are surrounded, are they in a better condition than invaded? When the murderer is at your door, will you meekly skulk to your cells? Or will you boldly oppose him at his entrance? He could with the past were buried in oblivion. But we could not shut our eyes. Other day, the pressure for the orders in council was retaliation for the French edicts. The existence of these edicts was the ground of sir William Scott, for the condemnation of the Fox and others. It would be neglected that sir William had delayed his sentence in the celebrated case, that proof of the repeal of the French decrees might be produced. It was produced. Nevertheless the condemnations took place. But the plea of retaliation had given way to other pretexts and other claims. To the astonishment of all mankind, the British envoy has demanded a preliminary to the revocation of the orders in council, that the United States shall cause the continental ports to be opened for the ad mission of British manufactures! You are required to compel France to repeal her municipal edicts itself! Sir, there are none of the moves of the British hostility towards your commerce. She sickens at your prosperity; the triumph of her deposed rivalship on the ocean. If you doubt this look at your trade in 1806. Your trade with England was twelve or thirteen millions in her favor. We bought fifty millions worth of her manufactures, and supplied her with the raw materials. We furnished her with the necessary of life, and in exchange, accepted her luxuries. How was our trade with Prussia and Holland? Our exports to both these countries amounted to a little over two millions and a half; our imports to twenty-three millions five hundred thousands.

Consider the superiority in trade with us, which Great Britain enjoyed over her rival would she have relinquished that superiority, would she have given up her profitable trade, for the single purpose of humbling her competitor? Would she have hazard ed the evils of war with this country for this object? No, sir, she saw in your numberless ships, whose sails spread wide on every sea; she perceived in your hundred and twenty thousand gallant men, the seeds of a new force, which in thirty years, would rival her on her own element. She therefore commenced the odious system of imprisonment, of which no language can paint my indignant execration; she dared to attempt the subversion of the personal freedom of your mariners. She aimed at depressing your commerce, which she foresaw would induce your seamen to enter her service, would impair the means of cherishing your navy, of protecting and dignifying your commerce, and would at the same time raise her own power.

Sir, we are told this government is not calculated to stand the shock of war; that gentlemen will lose their seats in this and the other house; that your benches will be filled by other men, who after you have carried on the war, will make for you an ignominious peace. He could not believe that to retain their seats was the extent of the amour proprie of gentlemen in this house. Could they let their brave countrymen, a Daviss and his associates in arms, perish in manfully fighting their battle, who could not persuade himself that the nation would be ungrateful. He was convinced that when they knew that their government had been strictly partial towards the belligerents—for surely no man less than that house could be so base as to sacrifice peradventure or other improper motives to their—when they perceived the sincerer and more ardent exertions of our government to preserve peace; they would continue to adhere to them; to assert the honor, the dignity and independence of the country. But his ideas of duty were such that when his rights were invaded, he must advance to their defence, let what might be the consequence; even if death itself were to be his certain late.

The honorable member concluded with an apology for having trespassed so long upon the patience of the committee. He trusted that he had fully established the three propositions: that the quantum of the force proposed by the bill was not too great; that its nature was such as the contemplated war called for; and that the object of the war was justified in a sufficient degree of justice, of interest of honor and love of country. Unless that object were attained by peaceful means, he hoped that war would be waged before the close of the session.

Mr. Clay was followed by Mr. Wiggery, who spoke in favor of the volunteer corps, as being preferable to regular troops, and Mr. Boyd against raising so large a number of men and so favor of maintaining the country in peace.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendment, but the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the house declined taking up the report.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, containing an estimate of the expenses for the year 1812, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, which was referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1812. Mr. Jennings, presented a petition from the legislative council and house of representatives of the Indiana territory, praying for an extension of the election franchise; also a petition from the same body, praying to be erected into an independent state. Both petitions were referred.

Mr. Maccon presented to the house, sundry resolutions adopted lately by the legislature of North Carolina, approbatory of the conduct of the general government, and pledging themselves to give their support in every measure which congress may deem necessary in maintenance of our country's rights. Ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution offered before the house, a communication from the secretary of the navy, containing an account of the application and expenditure of money in that department for the past year. Referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smiley observed, that it had been customary heretofore for the two houses to pay their respects to the president of the United States on the first day of the new year; and the hour for doing this having arrived, he moved that the house adjourn. The vials and nays were called on this motion, they were taken, and the question was lost 56 to 50.

The order of the day being called for, the house took up the amendments of the committee of the
whole to the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force.

Having come to the amendment, which proposed that the officers for eight regiments only should be appointed, until three fourths of the men were enlisted.

Mr. Burwell moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words, eight regiments, and inserting

Mr. Wright hoped this amendment would not prevail. He considered this as a war measure; and if we were to economize in this way at the commencement of the business, he should not calculate upon exciting with effect. Our country was too important, and our rights too sacred, to be frittering away measures for their defence in the manner proposed.

In proportion (said he) as the commissioners of officers are appointed, will the recruiting of the men proceed. These officers will inspire the people in the several parts of the country from which they may be taken, with a military spirit, which will induce them to enlist in the service. He liked the bill better before it had received its present limitation as to the appointment of the officers; but as the committee had agreed thus to amend the bill, he did not wish to stir the subject again. He hoped, however, the reduction would not be carried any further.

After some remarks by Mr. Burwell and a few in reply by Mr. Wright, the amendment was agreed to—aye 57.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and the ayes and nays were called upon it—Lost by a larger majority than before.

All the amendments having been considered, and others introduced, the question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; but several members expressing a desire to see the bill, as amended, printed, before they gave a vote upon it, a motion was carried for to lie on the table, in order to make way for another to have it printed, which was accordingly made and carried—Adopted.

Thursday, January 2.—After a good deal of minor business (which will be noticed in our next), and a variety of ineffectual attempts at further amendments, the question on engrossing the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force, was carried—ayes 90, noes 36.

The Chronicle.

Many vessels have been wrecked on the coast by the gales of last week.

The ship New-Gagen has arrived at Boston from England. 32—While the Gagen was lying at Spitsbergen, a seaman from the Constitution deserted to the British frigate Havana. He was demanded by captain Hall, who was referred to the port admiral at Portsmouth, and by him informed that the seaman should not be received until three members of the admiralty board had instructed him on the occasion. After a day or two, an American sailor swam from the Havana to the Constitution, and being demanded by the British commander, captain Hall refused to deliver him. Notwithstanding, he had received instructions from the U. States, taking for the basis of his refusal the precedents which the British officer had furnished him in the first instance. The affair stood thus when the Gagen sailed.

The President of the United States has signed the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration; it has thereby become a law, and the ratio, for the ensuing ten years, is fixed at 35,000.

FROM THE ORLEANS GAZETTE OF NOV. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mobile, dated November 18.—The court of Spain has given orders to the governor of Pensacola, to give up the Floridas as far as the river Perdido. This news I received today from my correspondent at Pensacola, dated the 14th instant. I have also seen several other letters mentioning the same.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the navy, dated Nov. 25, Wednesday 16th. A most hourly circumstance took place here last evening. Young Mercer, whom you often heard me mention, had received an insult from the mate of a merchantman—a challenge followed, and last evening about sun down they met. Within a mile of the town: their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch the body with each other's pistols; the word was given; both fired, and both fell dead! The whole town is in an uproar on the occasion. The seconds have taken safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near them; their bodies were brought to town last evening and will this day be interred.

New Orleans.—The convention of the territory of New Orleans met, agreeably to adjournment, on the 21st of November; the main question whether the said territory should become a state? was determined in the affirmative—ayes 35, noes 7.

The day after, Mr. Megruder moved two resolutions; 1st. to adopt the constitution of the United States, which was unanimously carried. 2d. to remonstrate all claims to the vacant lands, which was referred to a committee of three. A committee of seven were then balloted for to draft a constitution. Mr. Destrecheen moved the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to congress praying an extension of territory, so as to embrace W. Florida to the Perdido. This resolution, after some discussion, was carried by a large majority; and the address to congress referred to the committee who was to draft the constitution.

The Indians.—On Tuesday last, Mr. McKee stated in the house of representatives at Washington, on information received from several gentlemen of responsibility in the western country, that the prophet had gathered a force supposed to amount to 2,000 men. This report was completely at war with the official statements of governor Harrison and the belief of the legislature of Indiana, as appears by their reply to his speech—see page 241; we also think it is at war with probability, and chiefly for the reason that we believe it nearly impossible to collect so great an Indian force at any given point.

Several shocks by earthquakes have been felt in various parts of the southern and western states—which will be noticed in detail hereafter. It is probable that some dreadful calamity may have been experienced in a distant part of the world—probably South America; judging from the violence of the sensations felt in different parts of the union. In Georgia the effect was much greater than in Virginia—and at Lexington, in Kentucky, it is stated several chimneys were thrown down; that 'the agitation of standing water was remarkable, and the trembling of houses and furniture violent and alarming.' The lot on which the theatre stood at Richmond has been purchased by the city, and the remains of the unfortunate sufferers were interred in the cen-
tre where the pit was, over which it is intended to erect a suitable monument.

FREDERICK-TOWN, December 23.

General Wilkinson.—The general court martial assembled in this town for the trial of General Wilkinson, after a session of almost four months, closed their proceedings, and adjourned on Christmas day.

This tribunal has had before it a most intricate, laborious and interesting enquiry, wherein the life and character of a fellow citizen, whose best years have been devoted to his country, have been made subjects of investigation. The sentence has gone to the president for his consideration, and whatever may be the result, the standing of the gentlemen who composed the court, and their conduct throughout the trial, will, to every candid mind, present a guarantee for the independence, impartiality, and justice of their verdict.

It has furnished a contemplation to the inhabitants of this place to behold the order, decorum and dignity which has invariably marked the deportment of our citizen soldiers whom the occasion brought together; but one impression appears to have been left on the public mind: that is, of personal confidence and respect, and whatever may be the rantings and revilings of the censorious and insidious, the conviction results from our observations, that with such defenders, the constitution, the laws, the interests, and the honor of our country will be asserted with effect, and maintained in violate.

[An opinion prevails, this officer has been acquitted by the late court martial, from the circulation of his being very politely waited upon (in a body) by the officers composing it, as soon as the verdict was given. We may expect the result will soon be officially promulgated; until when no officer is at liberty to speak of it.]

Late Bank of the United States.

The trustees of the late Bank of the United States have made an application to the legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter, with a capital of 7,500,000 dollars—and Theobald Baily and others have given notice of their intention to apply to the legislature of New York for an act to incorporate a bank with a capital of six millions of dollars.

The title, in Pennsylvania, is proposed to be the American Bank—in New York, the Bank of America. Though it is not averred that the application to be made to the legislature of New York, is to be made on behalf of the late directors, or present trustees of the late Bank of the United States, there seems no reason to doubt, though two incorporations are desired, these banks will, in fact, be "one and indivisible."

The petition to the legislature of Pennsylvania was referred to a grand committee of 31 members, one from a county; who, without a dissenting voice, reported the bill, the leading features of which are noticed below. It is, however, considered as doubtful if the bill will pass, as we are informed by the committee, having declared they would not feel themselves bound to support it in the house.

The first six sections of the bill incorporate the company, as usual, with a capital of 97,500,000, under the title aforementioned, to continue until the first Monday in April, 1802.

By the seventh section it would appear $375,000 were to be paid as a bonus; which moves it is proposed, to appropriate as follows: 175,000 to making an artificial route from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, by the route agreed upon by the late commissioners for that purpose; $106,000 to make a like road from the town of Northumberland to the town of Utica on the Erie, $92,000 to erect a bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, and the like sum to erect another bridge over the same river at Harrisburg.

The succeeding sections are customary.

It is highly probable, from the low price of bills on England, being about twenty per cent below par, if the stock of the late Bank of the United States has been in the British market, that the greater part of it has changed owners, within the year past—offering, at a fair price, an eligible mode of making remembrances.

The Editor's Department.

The proceedings of congress are assuming the highest importance. We cannot now hesitate to believe that decisive measures will be adopted. The calculations of dollars and cents, and of the true and honor of our country. The bill from the senate for raising twenty five thousand additional troops may be considered as virtually adopted by the house of representatives; the amendments proposed by the latter do not affect its general principles. We are highly gratified with the common repugnance of the people to a standing army, and hope it will exist in this country—but there now is an object for using a provisory force—that object it openly declared to be Canada, and the people will cheerfully bear it.

If the days of submission have passed, and congress shall vigorously pursue the line marked out, they may expect the full support of the nation. The times require unanimity, and unanimity most happily subsists in the general sentiment pervading the public body of the people; if congress will not direct it to rescue our citizens from a worse than arbitrary bondage; to secure our frontiers from the tomahawk of the savage; to maintain our rights; carry their productions to their proper markets, and redress many other just causes for complaint, they assuredly will merit and receive the exoneration of all good men of every party, the truly British (if any there are) excepted.

To enable our readers more correctly to estimate the real state of things, we have, by great exertion, the pleasure of presenting them with Mr. Clay's (speaker) speech, delivered in a committee of the whole on Wednesday last. We are indebted for the sketch of it to the "Americans" of this city; subjoin upon it is useless; every word and line of a breathes the language of an independent patriot, who has caused the cost of the center and found nothing so inviolable as the voluntary abandonment of its hours and honor of his countrymen. Many articles in type are postponed.

The necessary absence of the editor, the greater part of the present week, may account for any omissions in his usual attendances to private communications or public duties.

If a subscriber has not yet received the first four numbers of the Register, he is requested to give immediate notice, lest we may be unable to supply him as speedily as we desire, from the continued increase of our patrons.