Legislature of Kentucky.

Monday, December 16. — Mr. Hawkins read and laid on the table the following resolutions:

Whereas it is deemed by the legislature of this state, that they have, in the name, and on behalf of their constituents, at all times, a right to express, so far as their knowledge and information will enable them, the sense of the good people of this state, respecting the measures of the national government. And whereas, the address of the legislature of the state of New York, in the opinion of this legislature, calls for the expression of her public sentiment respecting the course to be adopted in order to resist the repeated, long continued and flagrant violations of our rights as a free and independent nation, by Great Britain and France, and by the former especially; those pretensions are an insult to our sovereignty, and which it yielded, must end in our entire submission to whatever they may think proper to impose.

The people of this state, though not immediately exposed to those practical deprivations, which vex and destroy the commerce of their eastern brethren on the ocean, cannot be less deeply interested in their effects. They look to the sufferings and wrongs of a single member as intimately affecting the whole body. But when an evil becomes so general and invertebrate in its delicious effects, as to threaten dissolution, unless a proper and forcible remedy is applied — the state of Kentucky, yielding to none in patriotism; in its deep rooted attachment to the sacred bond of the union; in its faithful remembrance of the price of our freedom, and in the heartfelt conviction that our posterity have a sacred claim upon us, to transmit to them unimpaired this God-like inheritance, cannot fail to be penetrated with any event which threatens even to impair it; much less then can she be insensible to those daring wrongs of a foreign power, which lead to its immediate destruction.

If the people of this state have looked up with confidence to the general government, whose functions are now vested in them, and whose duty is imperiously called for a remedy to the evils so intolerable in their progress, and in their consequences so menacing — (and redress for which has been so long delayed) it has not been without a firm and well defined purpose not always to bear the lash, but finally to become beasts of burden.

Forbearance beyond a certain point, ceases to be moderation and must end in entire subjection.

It is not the purpose of this legislature to recapitulate, nor enter into any argument, to prove the existence and extent of these injuries, sustained from both the great belligerents of Europe. Those who feel the weight of suffering, and those who cannot feel it wrongs so palpable, no reasoning will convince. We wish we could have it in our power to say, when Great Britain has ceased to harass and injure us — when she has shown towards us an amicable disposition in the true spirit of justice — when she has ceased her efforts to diminish that security and prosperity, which are the eternal barriers of separation from her power, and to impair that liberty and independence forced from her reluctant grasp.

We could willingly have hailed a friend in a former unnatural parent, and from the experience of her regard to principles of justice, and reciprocal good offices, had our common enemies continued in those wars on exterminations that alienated us forever from her family.

But when we have discovered a systematic course of injury from her towards our country, evidencing too strongly to be mistaken, an utter disregard of almost every principle of acknowledged rights between independent nations; in force and in arms impressing all she can lay her hands upon, to murder our fellow-citizens: committing some to death: slaughtering others, by attacking our ships of war; impressing all she can lay her hands upon, to man our vessels: bidding defiance to our sea-powers: insulting our national honor, by every means that treacherous force and brutality can devise: inciting the savages to murder the inhabitants of our frontiers: furnishing them with arms and ammunitions, lately, to attack our forces, to the loss of a number of brave men: and by every act of power, and intrigue, seeking to dispose of our whole strength and resources, as may suit her uncontrolled ambition and interest, when her very offers of redress go only to sanction her wrongs, and seek merely a removal of those obstacles interposed by our government, to the full enjoyment of her iniquitous benefits, we can be at no loss what course should be pursued.

Should we tamely submit, the world ought to despise us. We should despise ourselves. She, herself, would despise us.

When she shall learn to respect our rights, we shall hasten to forget her injuries. Wherefore:

1. Resolved, by the general assembly for the state of Kentucky, that this state feels deeply sensible of the continued warlike, and flagrant violations by Great Britain and France of the dearest rights of the people of the United States, as a free and independent nation; that those violations, if not discontinued, and ample compensation made for them, ought to be resisted with the whole power of our country.

2. Resolved, that as war seems probable, so far as we have any existing evidence of a sense of justice on the part of the government of Great Britain, that the state of Kentucky, to the last of her strength and resources, will contribute them to maintain the contest, and support the right of their
country against such lawless violations, and to the citizens of Kentucky are prepared to take the field when called on.

3. Resolved, that (while they have full and undiminished confidence in the administration and general government of the United States) in their opinion the crisis calls for energetic measures; and that a tempering policy, while it might seem to remove the evil to a greater distance, would serve only to secure its continuance.

4. Resolved, that we will most readily lend our support to, or any measures which may be adopted by the general government, to counteract the arbitrary restrictions, or unjust violations of our commerce, by France.

5. Resolved, that the resolutions of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to: one to the president of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress, and one to each of our senators and representatives in that body.

Legislature of North Carolina.
RALEIGH, December 25.

The following resolutions, expressing their approbation of the general government, were adopted by our legislature on Saturday last; the two first with very few dissenting voices, the last unanimously.

In General Assembly, Dec. 19, 1811.

Resolved, that the sentiments contained in the message of the president to the congress of the United States are such as must gratify the feelings, and advance the welfare of a nation sensible of its rights and determined to maintain and defend its sovereignty and independence.

Resolved, that the evils which we have been compelled to endure for years past, have arisen wholly from the unprincipled conduct of the belligerent powers of Europe.

Resolved unanimously, that we will cheerfully co-operate with the general government, in the prompt and effectual execution of such measures as may be deemed best calculated to promote the interest, and secure the Union, Liberty, and Independence of the United States.

JOS. RIDDICK, S. S.
JOHN STEELE, S. H. C.

Legislature of Georgia.
MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO. Dec. 11.—The following report was yesterday read before the Senate and ordered to be laid on the table. When it shall be taken up we hope and believe it will pass both branches of the legislature unanimously.

The committee on the state of the republie, to whom was referred the governor’s communication enclosng the president’s message, report:

That the information communicated to congress by the president’s message in relation to our foreign affairs, loudly admonishes the people of this state to suffer no circumstance to surprise their vigilance, or to find them unengaged in united preparations for any event; congress is required to feel the duty of putting the United States into an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis; a precaution applying so forcibly to our own condition and interests that it cannot fail to excite a corresponding feeling of the necessity of a reasonable readiness. On the verge of hostilities with nations long unfriendly of the obligation of national law, it would be needless to enumerate their repeated wrongs or our unsuccessful appeals to their justice or redress. Should the destinies which await the nation compel a vigorous resistance to the encroachments so long continued upon the entire prosperity of our country, we will approach the contest, with the firm conviction, that we shall be supported by every principle of just and honorable cause.

The conduct and character of our federal administration affords us the most sound and illuminating proofs of virtuous measures and manly reflections that must embolden every patriot and soldier in his progress through the trying perils of warfare should be reduced to that regretted alternative.

It is not now for us to repose on a boated display of our designs, not to rely on a pompous expression of our feelings; but should our services be required, it becomes us in the strength of calm and undaunted exertions invigorated by the constant sentiment of inflexible resolution to meet the deprecated struggle with stern and unwavering contempt of individual danger convinced, that truth, reason and justice will be arrayed against guilt, rapacity, and violence. The general government doubtless on this occasion, an anxious solicitude for a knowledge of the temper and sensibility of the nation; we will, therefore, with undismayed cheerfulness, hasten to declare our cordial approbation of its administration, and our confidence in its future determination.

And as a honest pledge of the sincerity of this declaration, we do unanimously resolve, that should the national legislature, in its wisdom, determine our interests, our rights, or our honor to have been outraged beyond the very remedy of negotiation, and that an appeal to arms must be substituted, we will, under the favor of Heaven, with our consent, and with proud alacrity, the to aid, maintain, and support the government of our choice, and to defend, protect and preserve our beloved country.

Fire at Richmond.

NARRATIVE.—We cannot paint the details of the scene of Thursday night—no description can do justice to its horrors—and there were so few persons so cool and self-collected as to accurately paint any part of the mass of woe which fell in a moment upon us. Some scenes are so fraught with horror that a delicate pencil would have to skip them.—Besides, time enough has not been had to bring together an accurate group of woes.

It is painful to touch upon the catastrophe of those who have gone forever. Their ashes are in the grave—but their memories are entombed in our hearts.

The generous and worthy Smith, who but a few days since was crowned with one of the highest honors which Virginia can bestow, is snatched from his country, his distracted family, his children and his friends!! It is not certainly known whether he had effected his escape from the building and rushed again into the flames to save his fellow!!—There is a confusion in the story, and perhaps his as well if it was cleared up!!

Abraham B. Venable, the president of the bank of Virginia; a man who has filled out public situations with very high reputation; who has been in the house of representatives and in the senate of the United States during the most interesting periods—he too is gone!! He has left no wife or children; but a long train of relatives and friends to weep his loss—He was in the box with ladies; he begged them not to be precipitate or impatient; but we
at length driven towards a window in the lobby with a crowd of others. The suffocating smoke came in, & Mr. V. and one who were with them were thrown down. Mr. Nolan fell towards the window and was saved; Mr. V. fell the other way and perished in the smoke.

Many doubts persisted in the same way. The volume of smoke, which could not at first escape through the roof, was bent downwards; black dens, almost saturated with oily vapors. Many were suffocated by it, who might have had strength enough to leap the windows. Several were saved by the hush at which they inhaled at the windows—or even at a crying.

Poor Boddie! a son of astonishing asiduity and attainments at the bar, has perished, with his wife and her niece—he fell perhaps a victim to his hope. He thought it more prudent to sit still with his wife while the crowd passed by; but her sister-in-law, Mrs. Page, yielding to the sympathetic impulse of the fear, rushed toward, and is saved. What a seal has death set upon his family! At one fell swoop five helpless children converted into orphans.

How heavily was the bread of death fallen upon the Harvis! Poor mourners, deeply have ye drank of the cup of affliction. Within five short years we have doubly mourned the death, the venerable John Harvis, the distinguished Lewis Harvis, the amiable Mrs. McCauley, and the interesting little boy of Doctor Brockenbrough. But by one blow the distressed mother, Mrs. Harvis, has lost her noble and high-souled daughter Juliana, her excellent son E. J. Harvis, and that sweet little girl, Mary Winstead, her beloved grand daughter! Reader, conceive if you can, what you never have felt.

Lieutenant James Gibbons, of the United States Navy, has gone with the rest! Young as he was, he had tasted of the cup of affliction. He was taken captive in the Philadelphia, and immured in the prisons of Tripoli. On this fatal night, he and Mr. John Lynch, were in the same box with Mrs. Gal- lago, Miss Conyers, Mrs. Venable and others—when the alarm was first given, they endeavored to quiet the apprehensions of the ladies, but when the front scene was in flames, they reached over for Miss Conyers who had sunk motionless below—they took her over; they held her between them in a state of insensibility, her head falling over Mr. Lynch’s left arm. In this manner they proceeded towards the head of the stairs, when Gibbons said—Lynch, leave Sally to me. I am strong enough to carry her; she is light and you can save somebody else." Mr. L. replied, "God bless you, Gibbons, there is the stair," and then turned round to seek some of the other ladies. Poor Gibbons, and his lovely and interesting companion sunk together.

We must drop this recital. We have already stated the deaths of Mrs. Gerrardin, and her sweet boy—of Mrs. Gibson, whose husband is perhaps his heart! of the venerable Mrs. Page; of Mrs. Leslie; of the lovely Nancy Green, the daughter of Mr. Green, the manager; of the amiable Mrs. Robert Greenhow. The particulars of most of their cases are wrapped in oblivion. Their ashes are in the grave.

These perished amid the flames—but Mrs. Paterson and Mr. Wm. Brown were overwhelmed by the crowd.

Let us change the scene. It is a far more grateful task to describe the fate of those who have, as it were, miraculously escaped. It is some relief to our feelings, to contemplate those who seem again to have revisited the realms of the unknown. Mr. J. is almost as if the grave had given them up as, from its jaws. We are sorry, indeed, that our limits do not permit us to give any but hasty

Mr. John G. Jackson was overcome by the suffocating smoke and fell senseless. He was tottering, that his feet were descending; but whether the floor or stairway were broken, one had reached the descent, he was not conscious; but insensibly he succumbed to the level of the pit, where a strong current of fresh air revived him, as he lay among a heap of prostrate persons. He struggled to rise and found himself on his feet with a lady clinging to him and beseeching him to save her. With difficulty he found the door, not being acquainted with the house, but at last he emerged with the lady, when the fire was pouring through the front windows, and ere they had advanced for the roof tumbling.

Mr. M. W. Hancock carried with him to the play, his niece, the two Misses Ones, and three boys. When the alarm was given he did all in his power to save his protégés—but was at last separate from them all. The flames were advanced with a degree of fury and rapidity that perhaps was not exceeded. Hitherto the scene had been all bustling, confusion and consternation; it now changed to one of awful horror and desperation that begins all description. He attempted to reach the central window in the lobby of the lower house. He at last succeeded in mounting on the heads of the crowd, both himself and window, and finally reached it, surrounded by the unceasing and afflicting cries of those suffocating around him—

He stepped within the window and with difficulty raised the lower sash; he thrust his feet out when the sash was suddenly pressed down and caught his feet between it and the sill. He extricated one foot, but could not the other, until those behind him who had sufficient strength left to mount over him and the lower sash which kept him down, did not find himself so far gone from suffocation that he gave himself up as lost; the flames, however, rushed over his head and the introduction of fresh air at the bottom of the window gave him new life. Those behind him being no longer able to keep him down, he with a last effort raised his weight, extricated his foot and jumped out. It gives us sincere pleasure to add to that of the three boys and girls whom he carried with him have all escaped with their lives.

Mr. John Lynch was the only person who passed the window after Mr. Hancock. After he had let poor Gibbons, his met a variety of horrid adventures. All was utter darkness in the lobby and suffocation threatened. It was an awful crisis—and but that one of the windows were burst open and let in fresh air, he thinks all in the lobby must have perished at least. He reached the window, where he found, a gentleman fixed fast, whom he since believes to have been Mr. Hancock. After an awful lapse the flames, were rushing on in all direction, his hair caught fire, hope deserted him; he was struck with horror at the idea of being burned alive. He rushed toward the window, waving his hands as quick as possible over his head and clothes. This was a dreadful moment: he saw many drop down on each side of him suffocated—the window was now free, and he was severely on the bottom of it when he heard an awful crash behind him. He threw himself out and providence preserved him.
Mr. Rice (the property-man of the theatre) says that he saw the scene was over in which the lamp was used; he saw the lamp after it was filled; he was aware of the danger of its remaining in that position and spoke to one of the carpenters, three times repeatedly, "Lower that lamp and blow it out." He did not see it put out, for he was driven by his business to another part of the stage.

Mr. West declares that he was passing by to purchase a commodity in the groceries next the pantomime, and saw the lamp up and heard Rice giving directions to the carpenter to extinguish it.

Mr. Cook (the regular carpenter of the Theatre) declares that he saw the carpenter, alluded to above, attempting to let down the lamp immediately after the order to let it down had been given; that he has no doubt this attempt was made in consequence of a order; and he saw the cords tangled and the lamp to oscillate several inches from its perpendicular position. The chandelier above was moved by two carpenters; it worked over two pulleys, instead in a collar beam of the roof, and the straight line from the beam to the lamp was, Mr. Cook thinks, about 14 or 15 feet. Thus some idea may be had of the degree of oscillation.

Mr. A. (one of the performers of the stage) says, that he had remarked even before the representation, how unskillfully the chandelier had played; and that an attempt to move it had caused it to rise circularly round.

Mr. Yorke, another of the workmen of the machine, most conclusively confirms this statement; he saw, that in the attempt to lower the lamp, as it was perched among the scenery, the carpenter had failed in his effort; that he then jerked it and jolted it, that it was thus pushed from its perpendicular altitude, and brought into contact with the lower part of the front scenes. The scene took fire; the flame rose, and tapering above it, to a point must have reached the roof, which was elevated 6 or 7 feet above the top of the scene.

We were assured that there was not one transparent scene hanging; that a scene coated with varnish and extremely combustible—that there was only one paper scene hanging, which Mr. Ut the prompter, declares was removed six or eight feet behind the lamp. Thirty five scenes were at the moment hanging exclusive of the flies or narrow borders which represent the skies, roofs, &c.—and of these thirty four were canvas paintings; which though not extremely combustible on the painted side are on the other so well covered with the fibres of the hemp as to catch the flame.

Efforts were made to extinguish the flame. Mr. Cook, the carpenter, ascended into the carpenter's gallery; but in vain. He did succeed in letting down some of the scenes upon the floor, under an idea that this was the surest means of extinguishing the flame, but he could not distinguish the cause of the scene that was then on fire. The roof soon caught, and the sense of danger compelled him to fly for his life.

The Committee must now be under the necessity of drawing the attention of our fellow citizens to the events which took place in front of the curtain.

Mr. West states that immediately on his entering the stage to go on with his part, he heard some bustle behind the scenes which he conceived to be a more from the actions of the stage than positions at the moment as well as other circumstances, forbade the idea that the order ever passed from their lips; yet the act was done. The lighted lamp was raised—the torch of destruction gleamed at the top of the stage.
confused, that he had not at that moment seen any signs of fire fall behind the scene; but, seeing them fall, he retired behind the scene and found the whole enveloped in flames; that he attempted to pull down some of the hanging pieces; when finding it unavailing, he attempted to make his own retreat.

Mr. Robinson, who was the only performer before the audience, assured the committee, that at the moment when he first discovered the fire, it was not longer than his hand-knot; and he repaired immediately to the stage door near the orchestra as he could, where he offered to the audience, not wishing to alarm them, by gestation to leave the house; that in the act of doing that, he discovered the flames moving very rapidly, and then he exclaimed, 'The house is on fire!' that he went directly to the stage box where some three or four ladies were sitting, entreated them to jump into his arms; that he could save them by conveying them through the private stage door; and he still entreated, until he found that the last of the $500 tickets and $1000 children's tickets were no persons who were in the galleries. Of these, 399 had to pass through one common avenue, and although all the spectators in the pit may have escaped, except a few who may have jumped into the boxes, the crowd in the lower and upper boxes had no other resource than to press through a narrow angular stair case or to leap the windows.

The committee cannot close their melancholy labors without expressing one hope, that irremovable as our own calamities have been we may not have suffered altogether in vain; that our own misfortunes may serve as beacons to the rest of our countrymen, and that no theatre should be permitted to be opened in the other cities of the United States until every facility has been procured for the escape of the audience.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the common council of the city of Richmond, the place of burying the remains of those who suffered by the fire was changed from the public ground to the area formerly enclosed within the walls of the theatre, which was ordered to be enclosed by a wall five feet high.

The interment took place on Sunday the 50th. A mournful procession was made to the "devoted spot." The mangled remains were chiefly enclosed in two large mahogany boxes; and were deposited in the centre of the place where the pit stood. The city was bathed in tears.

Register of the Dead.

In addition to the 50 persons (says the Enquirer) who were published in our last by the report of the committee, we are pleased to be compelled to subjoin the following melancholy list:

Perished in the Flames—Miss Elvira Coutts, Mrs. Pickle, not wife of Mr. C. P. Miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rox, Thomas Leacroix, Robert Ferrill, a mulatto boy.

Expired since—On Saturday night, Mrs. John Boshen, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, E. J. Harvie, esq. in consequence of an injury received in his efforts to save his unfortunate sister from the flames!!

To the citizens of Richmond.

In the sincerity of afflicted minds, and deeply wounded hearts, permit us to express the anguish which we feel for the late dreadful calamity, of which we cannot but consider ourselves the innocent cause—From a liberal and enlightened community we

* See page 330.
fear no reproaches, but we are too conscious that many have too much cause to wish they had never known us. To their mercy we appeal for forgiveness, not for a crime committed, for one of which we could not be prevented. Our own loss cannot be estimated but by ourselves—'tis true (with one exception) we have not to lament the loss of life—but we have lost our friends, our patrons, our property, and in part, our homes—Nor is this all our loss—in this miserable calamity we find a sentence of banishment from your hospitable city. No more do we expect to feel that glow of pleasure which pervades a grateful heart, while it receives favors liberally bestowed. Never again shall we behold that feminine humanity which so eagerly displayed itself to soothe the victim of disease, and view with exultation the benediction who bestowed the fatherless, and shed a ray of comfort on the departing soul of a dying mother. Here then we cease—the eloquence of grief, is silent.

James Roe, William Anderson, Hopkins Robertson, Thomas Burke, Charles Young, A. Peckoe, Charles Durang, J. W. Green, William Watts, Wm. Clark

From the Enquirer of January 2.

Conclusion.—There are some of the unfortunate victims of Thursday night, whose particular fates we have not attempted to penetrate. We have taken uncommon pains to collect an authentic narrative of the events of this disastrous night; we have requested the aid of every person whom we had heard was capable of furnishing any information, and to whom the subject was tender to be mentioned; yet it is with some pain we have failed in our efforts. We should be sorry even to wear the most distant appearance of neglecting the fate or the memory of any one who perished on that dark and dreary night—but this appearance is at least inexcusable. There were few persons so cool and collected as to be able to illustrate the horrors of that night; several, who were able to point out particular threads in the disastrous web or destiny are no doubt unknown to us. And some of those who have promised to rescue their narratives to paper, have been prevented from doing so by their engagements or their feelings. The following are the only statements which we have received. They are enough, however, to communicate a faint idea of the collective horrors of the scene; what a group would have breathed upon the canvas, if a few faint strokes of the pencil are so affecting! If such were the feelings of a few individuals, what must have been the situation of 500 people? How impatient is the pencil of Raphael in the Vatican, where he attempts to paint the confusion of Rome!

We should still proceed in our researches—but the reader has contemplated horrors enough. It is time to leave the path of death. We have dwelt long enough upon this melancholy theme; and we are anxious to relieve our columns from the sombre sable of woe. With this paper, therefore, let us cease the strains of grief; let us drop the subject. There is only another point of view in which we yet propose to consider it; but this is not directly calculated to harrow up the feelings of those who have lost their friends. Let us open the pages of history, and see whether this is the only city, which has been afflicted by so severe a visitation—whether this is the only people, whom "the paths of pitee have led to the grave." We have learnt nothing very particularly authentic of the fate of Mrs. Thomas Wilson—we have merely heard that with the cool and deliberate resolution of a strong mind, she remained for a time in her first position, bearing rather the consequences of precipitation and tumult, than the rapidity of the flames. They indeed baffled all the efforts of calculation, and too many have fallen victims to this fatal mistake! Mrs. Wilson perished—among the hundreds of wives, the best of mothers, the most exemplary mothers, that ever lived! Words cannot express the agony of her distressed family—the deep dejection of all her friends.

The fate of Mrs. Heron is also wrought in oblivion. She had been unaccountably enough to lose her husband by a disastrous accident—and her children have now lost their mother by one still more rapid and resistless. She was eminently true to all the domestic charities of life. But neither the hand of affection, of friendship, nor respect could snatch her from the tomb.

Mrs. Cook, the lamented wife of Mr. William Cook, and her daughter Rebecca, perished together. Long shall the disconsolate husband and father, weep over their ashes. Three motherless children are left behind her.

But we leave before the reader, all the history of the scene?—The young have sunk as well as the men. The interesting Margaret Copeland, the third daughter of Mr. Charles Copeland, Pety Griffin, the only child of her aged mother; Miss Nelson, Miss Page, Miss Craig, all of them dear to their families and friends; William Southgate, the only prop of the family of Wright Southgate, dec. Each has his merits; each has his publicist.

What a scene was exhibited for several hours after the tragic event. Many were ignorant of the fate of their friends. Almost every one had his fears and suspicions. During the next day two persons could scarcely meet without exchanging expressions full of solicitude:—"Have you lost any of your family?" "Is your family safe?" "I am glad of it."

Many escaped with extreme difficulty. Several have broken a limb. Mr. John Richards has broken his leg; Mr. Carter Page has broken his Miss Pendleton has also broken a limb, Mrs. Scott, of Fairview, most severely. Some were severely burned, whose clothes were whole.

We trust that the number of the dead is now exhausted. We have understood that some stranger had arrived at particular taverns whose names were unknown—and these were said to be missing. We have enquired, and are happy to find it a mistake. (For e follows several details."

Cannon, Small Arms, &c.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 16.—Mr. Seybert delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred "so much of the President's message as relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and the providing munitions of war," after hearing, according to order, considered the several subjects submitted, beg to move:

REPORT IN PART.

That, the time is at all times, expedient for a nation to be supplied with an ample stock of all such articles and materials as are requisite for defensive or offensive operations. Such provisions will make its citizens confident at home, whilst they, at the same time, give a respect on the part of foreign nations. No one, it is presumed, will deny that an extensive supply of implements of war is preferable to the
of a defect in the bore," though he examined it upwards of two thousand cannon of different calibres."

It is notorious that we may have lead, from the mines of our country, to any amount. Our resources for salt petre in the western states are said to be inexhaustible. Of sulphur we have a considerable stock in store. Each of the states can furnish an extensive catalogue of powder mills; their number in the United States amounts to two hundred and seven, and many of them are celebrated for the excellence of their powder. Notwithstanding these circumstances in the most unfavorable, untried, and critical period the committee has commanded the enormous price of one dollar and fifty cents per pound; where as its ordinary value is about 30 cents per pound in our markets.

It is also well known, that manufactured articles, which are made in haste, are generally very cheap, and that this should be particularly guarded against in the case of fire arms of every description. When it becomes absolutely necessary to provide such equipments, contractors always insist upon their own terms. Experience has proved that contracts under such circumstances on national account, we do not trust this assertion to our own, have been made to great disadvantage. Regular animal supplies, in time of peace, should always be preferred. It would be unwarrentable in the extreme to hazard a want of this kind until the last moment—until the enemy may be at our doors. It will be vain to look for additions from Europe at a period when the extensive naval force of an enemy, aided by many private armed ships, shall swarm on the ocean. Who could then be so hardy as to entertain the expectation of frequent arrivals in our ports? It is with peculiar satisfaction to your committee that, under the warranty of the proper department, to state that many of the most necessary articles of which the country is a considerable stock on hand, and that others of them are abundant in our territory. Or, in the words of the message, we may be permitted to repeat that "the manufacturers of cannon and small arms, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies."

The flourishing state of the foundries throughout the United States; they have been here and there successfully employed on government account, in Baltimore, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the district of Columbia, &c. The regular supplies of small arms, of every description, from the establishments which are now under the control of the government, and those seconded by the several contracts which have been already made with individuals in various parts of the Union, together with the ease with which they may be multiplied so as to meet the demands which circumstances may require, independent of the arrangements made on the part of the states individually, are some of the many proofs which demonstrate the great resources of this republic. What nation can boast of more or better iron than the United States? Our foundries have not only been in successful operation, they are far from being infantile, and have arrived at perfection. Upon the utmost authority we state the furnaces forge a thousand cannon in the United States to be five hundred and thirty. The art of boring cannon is, in many places in Europe, deemed a secret of great importance; they there keep their curtains concealed from strangers in leather bags. In the United States this process is so well understood, that an inspector of our artillery has declared to the world, "he never was compelled to reject a gun on account of a defect in the bore," though he examined it upwards of two thousand cannon of different calibres."

It is notorious that we may have lead, from the mines of our country, to any amount. Our resources for salt petre in the western states are said to be inexhaustible. Of sulphur we have a considerable stock in store. Each of the states can furnish an extensive catalogue of powder mills; their number in the United States amounts to two hundred and seven, and many of them are celebrated for the excellence of their powder. Notwithstanding these circumstances in the most unfavorable, untried, and critical period the present aspect of affairs, it is proper a further production of all the munitions of war be forthwith made. Expenditures to a considerable amount when applied to such purposes, will ultimately be found to be economy in the true sense and meaning of the term, by the saving of the difference between the present prices and such as will be demanded when we shall be at war. In conformity with these views, your committee beg leave to report a bill.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 9.—Mr. M'Kee stated to the house, that as chairman to the committee on Indian affairs, he had received a letter from the secretary of war on a subject which did not come properly before that committee, but belonged to the committee of commerce and manufactures. This letter complains of the want of good proper for the Indian department, and suggests the propriety of making an exception in the non-importation law in favor of these goods. Mr. M'Kee, in conformity with this letter, offered the following resolution, which, with the letter of the secretary of war, he wished might, for the present, lie upon the table, until members shall have had an opportunity of considering the subject.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising, by law, the introduction into the United States, such foreign goods as may be necessary for the usual supply of the Indian department.—Ordered to be on the table.

Mr. Bassett moved to make a motion on the subject of a claim which had been before congress for 25 years, and which, therefore, ought to be decided upon. Much difficulty, no doubt, had attended the investigation; but, nevertheless, if the claim be a just one, it ought to be allowed—or, if otherwise, rejected. In order to obtain this object, he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of referring the claim of Beaunearse to some court of the United States, in form of a case agreed between the attorney general and the agent of the said claim, or in such other form as may be agreed on by the attorney general and the said agent.

After some objections from Messrs. Fish, Pickman, Quincy and Alston, the resolution was negatived. It was stated as a new procedure; that if this claim were to take the proposed direction, there were hundreds of others might follow it. It was hoped that congress would never send any claim made upon the government to be tried in her courts. Thus, said Mr. Alston, "would be throwing the independence of the country at the feet of the judiciary." This claim, though it appeared in the name of an individual, it was stated, was more in the nature of a claim of the French government
upon the government of this country, than an individual claim. The committee of claims, at all events, ought to come to a decision upon this subject, without attempting to remove the settlement to any other tribunal.

The speaker announced a bill from the senate extending the time of certain patents granted to Robert Fulton, which was twice read and committed; though not without some objections.

Mr. Altman stated it to be a matter of extraordinary importance that an application should be made for an extension of a patent which had not been granted more than two years. After some remarks from Mr. Mitchell in favor of the extension, the bill was suffered to take the usual course.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—Mr. Wright called up for consideration, a resolution which he had laid upon the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of American seamen. It was accordingly taken up, agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

ADDITIONAL ARMY.—The house then took up the order of the day, which was the bill from the senate to raise an additional military force.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a new section providing "that the officers appointed by virtue of this act shall respectively receive their commissions during such term only as the President of the United States shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of the president to discharge such officers whenever their services are no longer wanted. And that no general, field, or staff officer who may be appointed under this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall remain there in."

This amendment was carried, there being 69 members in favor of it.

Several other unsuccessful attempts at amendment were made—on the final question "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the year and nays were as follows:


Friday, January 3.—Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill, to authorize the secretary of the treasury, under the signature of the president, to purchase from Whipple Lewis, his patent right to a new method of lighting light-houses, and for other purposes. [Mr. N. stated, that by this new method, a light-house which now consumes 1400 gallons of oil in a certain period, would be supplied by 600 only.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blount said, that the persons entitled to pensions had found great difficulty in complying with the requisitions of the law as it now stood. He wished to simplify the business, and for that purpose offered to the house a resolution, which after some observations from different members, and receiving an amendment from Mr. Gholson, the chairman of the committee of claims, was agreed to, and referred to that committee.

Mr. Porter, the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, said that it being discovered that there were some parts of the bill for raising a volunteer corps, which required correction, and which could be better done by the committee who reported it, than in committee of the whole, he would move to disburse the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, in order to recommit it.

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution, upon the president of the United States for information respecting the appointment of certain Indian agents, &c. in the Indiana and Illinois territories; but some objection being made to it, on the ground of a similar resolution having been already entered into, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for raising an additional force was taken up and read the third time, and the question being put "shall the bill be passed and read the third time?"

Mr. Sheffey rose, and spoke for about three hours against the passage of the bill and in favor of maintaining the country in a state of peace.

After which, Mr. Rhea said he wished to deliver his sentiments on the passage of the bill, but as it was late, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Saturday, January 4.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, containing an account of the applications and expenditures of monies in that department for the past year.

Also, from the same department, an account of the expenditures from the contingent fund.

And a communication from the treasury department, in conformity to the act of 1810, with an account of the expenses attending our intercourse with the Barbary powers.

These several documents were referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate, for establishing a quarter master's department, was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Blount, referred to the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message relating to military affairs.

Mr. Morrow proposed the following resolutions, which was agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed:

Resolved, That a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of confining the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, as designated by the constitution of that state, and as provided by law for the actual surveying of the north and west boundary lines of the said state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The order of the day, which was the bill for raising an additional military force, was then taken up, Messrs. Rhea, Pickens, Lowndes, Harper,
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Wigery and Mr. Kimk spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Macon against the arrangement of the force it aimed to be raised; but in favor of the general principles of the bill.

The house rose at 5 o'clock, without taking the question on the passage of the bill.

Monday, January 6.—Mr. Bacon, from the com-
mittee of ways and means, to whom was referred the petitions of the collectors of several ports, made a supplementary report, which recommended that the prayer of the several petitions of the collectors of the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Plymouth, Massachusetts, and of the naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, ought not to be granted. Committed.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of foreign re-
lations, reported the bill authorizing the president to accept of volunteer corps with sundry amend-
ments, which was committed.

Mr. D. R. Williams, said by an act of 1808, a regiment of light artillery was directed to be raised. This was considered by the secretary of war as horse artillery; but the bill did not provide for mounting them. He therefore introduced a bill supplementary to an act for raising, for a limited time, an additional military force, which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 26th ult., requesting a statement of the vessels which had been repaired since the year 1801, and the cost thereof, which was or-
dered to be printed.

The house then took up the bill for raising an additional military force; which after speeches from Messrs. Stanford, Boyd, and Stow against it, and by Mr. D. R. Williams in favor of it, finally passed, 94 to 34. The yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Arvy, Bacon, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Black-
ledge, Bleecker, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Cloton, Con
dic, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Deha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gittin, Goshen, Green, H. B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hayes, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lackock, Leferer, Little, Livingston, Louwends, Lyle, Max-
well, More, Mc'Co, M'Kee, M'Kim, McTalfe, Minor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New,
Ohio, Pacing, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Singold, Runk, Ross, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sullivan, Talman, Tallafaro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van, Cortlandt, Williams, Wiegery, Winn, Wright—94.

madge Wheaton, White, Winton—34.

Tuesday January 7.—Mr. Bacon reported a bill for defraying the expenses of six companies of rangers for the year 1812, which was twice read.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of those numerous petitioners who have purchased goods previous to the proclamation, and which now remain in Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. N. observed that the committee had passed on these petitions, till they saw that Congress had taken a position from which they would not go back—a manly attitude. Made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Suibert reported a bill for authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores. Mr. S. observed that as we had the men we should provide the arms necessary to put into their hands. We had great resources, 354 forges, 275 powder mills, and in abundance could be procured—sulphur was the only article of difficulty. [The bill appropriates $1,505,000; and has passed its second reading in the house.]

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge in the chair, on the bill for the relief of disabled and superannuated officers and seamen.

Several amendments to the bill having been agreed to, the committee rose, and the house laid it on the table.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, transmitting a report from the directors of the mint relative to the operations of the mint during the last year. Read and ordered to be printed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution against the repeal of certain provisions in the statutes of limitation. Mr. Nelson in the chair.

Mr. Clay spoke against the resolution. It was disapproved to, and a resolution in favor of the repeal of those statutes so far as regards certain descriptions of claims embraced in a resolution sub-
mitted by Mr. Bacon, and reported several times verbatim, was adopted—yeas 49; nays 36.

The committee then took up the resolution to in-
struct the committee of claim, to report accord-
ing to the merits of all revolutionary claims, al-
though they may be barred by the statutes of limitation.

Mr. Ghoson spoke in its favor; Mr. Bacon against it.

Before a decision obtained the committee rose.

And the house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 8.—The speaker laid before the house a petition of the Ursuline Nuns at New-
Orleans, praying that the hospital which adjoins their convent and is in a decayed state, may be re-
moved, and that they may be permitted to build a new house thereon for the education of females.—Refer-
ed.

The speaker laid before the house an address and resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, approbatory of the measures of the general government, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker also presented a statement from the secretary of the navy, in conformity to the act re-
quiring the same; respecting the compensation of clerks.

And another of the contracts made by the secre-
yary of the navy during the past year; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Kee, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the re-ent of the United States, transmitting two letters of Gen. H Dort, on reporting the affair on the Wabash, made a re-
port recommending sundry resolutions making pro-
visions for the sufferers in that engagement; as well as for the widows and orphans of those who have perished. The report was committed.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz., an act to enable the secretary of the treasury to decide upon the case of the Eliza Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hichbeil; and an act authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores for the fleet, camp equipage and other quarters-master's stores and small arms.
Mr. Sheffey’s Speech.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE BILL FROM THE SENATE TO RAISE AN ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE—JAN. 3, 1812.

Mr. Sheffey professed to have no intention to embarrass the progress of the bill. The deep interest which every man felt, or ought to feel, in the prosperity of the country, compelled him to give his reasons for voting against the bill. He differed essentially from its friends; but he would be unable to meanly impeach the purity of their motives; and he would expect the same liberality to be extended to him by his creditors. He conceived the bill to be pregnant with ruin to the interests and liberties of the country. If the majority of this house had determined to change the attitude of the nation, they ought directly to have presented the question. In every possible shape it must be the case that the house would say that war must be declared, no man would go further than he would in voting to prevent that measure with vigor and success. But a full development of the causes and the objects of the war had not been made in a satisfactory manner.

There was a great difference between the causes and those objects. The causes of a war might be ample, without its presenting a substantial object. The object, arising from the causes, might be sufficient; and yet the means of conducting the war might be inadequate.

He had looked for a development of the objects of that measure which the house was called upon to adopt against Great Britain, and from which, when once taken, they could not recede. He had been only by colored statements of the wrong which she had inflicted upon us. In the presence of this august assembly and of the nation, he would not hesitate to say that we had ample causes of war not only against Great Britain, but the other belligerent too. Our not going to war when these causes first arose, was a proof that the objects of war were not substantial. The orders in council were justifiable cause of war. One belligerent had no right to wound its enemy through the medium of neutrals. Indeed, those orders were hostile to the policy it was the interest of England to pursue. Either the Berlin decree was a mere dead letter, or it was not. If that decree were nugatory, then surely it could not justify the British. If it were not nugatory, if it prevented British manufacturers from going to the continent, the British orders could not subserve the policy of England against her enemy. They interfered America vessels going to France, when the Berlin decree had prohibited them from going there with British manufactures. And as to the remainder of American trade with France, it was in articles which were not necessary to her people, and which she could raise at home. The trade in colonial produce, carried on in American vessels, was prohibited by the Berlin decree. The British orders therefore injured neutrals, without injuring the enemy. This furnished one cause of war to us; but was it prudent to go to war for this cause? He admitted that in the impressment of seamen, Great Britain had injured us, but not to the extent generally supposed. He protested against waging a war for the protection of any other than native born American seamen, or those who were citizens when the independence of the country was achieved. It was enough to protect them while they remain within our territories. Within these we had a right to make regulations. But we had no right to make regulations on the ocean, which would conflict with the pretensions of all civilized nations, who claimed the allegiance of their native born subjects, either by the divine right of kings, or by implied compact. He should not require whether these claims were compatible with the rights of man. It was sufficient that they grew out of the establishments and principles of civilized kingdoms, which we had no right to contri-
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vent out of our own limits. He would therefore not protect any other than our natural American citizens on the ocean. We did not deny the right of England to search for property; she went farther, and claimed the privilege of searching for her sea marks. The similarity of our manners and language occasioned her to abuse the privilege in some cases by the impressment of our seamen. This was not abuse of principle, but of honor. And before we go farther with her for impressment, he would make her offer; — he would agree not to let any man enter our merchant vessels but a natural citizen of these United States. Impressment, he allowed was another cause of war.

But should a nation go to war for an indignity without a sufficient object to be attained by it,— What was the great object of the proposed war? It was the right to trade with the continent. We had an unquestionable right to this trade; but what is it practically worth? Would it repay us for the treasure which would be expend, and the blood which would be spilled, in a contest in which it was asserted that the trade with the continent, were the orders in council revoked, would be worth very little, and that it would daily diminish from the anti-communality of the French cabinet? We had boasted of the justice which France had done us by the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. To what did this plenteous of imperial justice amount? In 1817, our exports to France—he did not include Italy and Holland—were equal to $7,700,000 dollars; the whole of our export commerce was $48,500,000 dollars. What is your commerce now, to the dominions of France? Where is the trade with those dominions which your merchants then carried on in colombers, received in exchange for their horses and their lumber in the West Indies, and sold on the continent for bills on London, for French wines, and German linens? This friendly commerce with his imperial majesty was now cut off. Where is your trade in tobacco? In 1807, you shipped 68,000 hogheads of tobacco; at this time only 4,000 hogheads are consumed in France.

And as to cotton, the other great staple of the southern states, she imposes a duty on it equivalent to a prohibition of its exportation. The policy of France was to encourage the culture of cotton in Italy and her southern provinces, and to diminish at the extinction of all foreign commerce to her dominions. From this view, he was satisfied that the object of the war which we are about to engage in, to obtain a repeal of the orders in council, would not be worth two millions per annum. If the orders were repealed to-morrow, our trade to the continent under the imperial regulations and duties, would not amount to two millions per year. What American merchant, but an adventurer, who disregarded every principle of prudence, would engage in so shackled a commerce? Even when he should go to France, and dispose of his export cargo; when the greater part of it should have been cleared from him by his imperial majesty and his repugnant acts, in the shape of duties and charges, he would be forced to take out the silks in return. In 1807, he proceeded to show, the exports of our own products to Great Britain amounted to 38 millions; and the exports to the French West Indies, to the Isle of France and the Isle of Bourbon in India, and to the Cape of Good Hope, all of which had been since consumed by Great Britain, amounted to four to five millions per annum. Our exports then to France would, by the repeal of the orders in council, amount to two millions; our exports to Great Britain amounted to thirty-two millions. And would the house go to war and sacrifice this export trade of thirty-two millions for two millions? They could not expect to have a great increase of commerce during war; Spain, Portugal and the Brazils might come under French dominion; the trade to which only amounted in 1807, to three millions.

But they had been told that they must fight for honor. Could they change the aspect of the civilized world? He considered the great defect in the policy of this government for several years past to have procured aid from a supposition that they could effect by their measures a change in the policy of Europe. They thought in all their hands the destinies of the world; that by crowning on the belligerents, they would yield to our demand. — We were mistaken; and we must wait until the present state of Europe should be changed, before we could be reinstated in our rights. There were times when nations, as well as individuals, must suppress their feelings. This was the period when neutrals possessed no means to support their rights. The claims of belligerents always conflicted with the rights of neutrals. Herefore, during war, there generally existed two or three neutrals. A belligerent had therefore not dared to attack the rights of neutrals, lest they should combine against him. But now we were the only neutral power. Public law was now consigned to the grave; neutral rights buried under French dominion. It was visionary to think of protecting them. The house must tell their citizens that they were incompetent to protect their trade; that if they went to the ocean, they must go at their own peril. They had made a fine kind of selecting their enemy. They had thrown themselves into the arms of him who would give them two millions of trade for the loss of thirty-two millions! At this honor; it ought always to be guided by prudence. We ought not to engage in a war for this chivalric, fanciful, Quixotic notion of honor, without looking at the consequences. How should we feel at the end of a seven years war, after sacrificing thousands of valuable lives, and so much blood and treasure, should we be compelled to sit down quietly under the British orders in council? He considered the notion of honor practically fallacious. We paid a tribute to the dey of Algiers, to buy him off from depredating on our commerce, and paid a tribute to the French emperor, not in dollars and cents, but in something as valuable, for the privilege of going to the British dominions, where we had an indisputable right to go by the law of nations. Why had we not gone to war to prevent this dishonor? Because prudence forbade it. Gentlemen must bend to circumstances; circumstances would not bend to them.

But gentlemen contend that war will invigorate the nation, and give us a military character; that peace will render us effeminate, and expose us to fall a prey to an invader. Sir, how many nations have been enslaved by peace — how many by war? We have been referred to the seven United Provinces, and told that they were enervated by peace and commerce. He denied the fact, and said that Holland had been embroiled in most of the continental wars. He adverted to Switzerland, which he said had possessed so much practical civil liberty, to prove that for centuries of peace, a nation might preserve its military character. But, on the other hand, that peace that would enfeeble us, shall we, he asked, make ourselves miserable now, in order that we may not be miserable hereafter? Should we lay an excise, internal taxes; create armies, and navies,
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preserve a military character? he disclaimed such an idea!

If there be a substantial object of war at the present time, he contended that we had not the means of carrying it on: we had not the means of compelling Great Britain to relinquish her orders in council. We could not raise men to take Canada. The patriotism of those who might be enlisted under this bill was chimerical. All patriotism was a phantom.

The bill was framed on the principle of interest.

The troops were to be paid and boarded. Gen. Liv- thurnen had said that the members of this house come here to paralyze the arms of the people. Let them not be misled. Let them recollect the fate of Mr. Adams. Look at the addresses to him; the fulsome collection of fulsome matter which some hoard had printed and bound up in a volume, pledging the lives and sacred honor of so many meetings of the people to support him in a war against France.

Yes, sir, you can get pledges, pledges and pledges on higher ground. The manner then was so foolish as to think that these pledges, which were the mere buzzings of insects, were given in earnest by the people. Mr. Adams even went so far as to assert that "the finger of Heaven pointed to war." If you rely on public opinion and patriotism to carry you on through a war of foreign conquest, you will soon find yourselves on dry land; you will soon find yourselves ebbing. I am glad of this. It is a valuable principle in the people. They are at home. They will not forget you in the invasion of a foreign country. When the soil and the liberties of their country shall be assailed, then, and not till then, will their spirit be found equal to a contest with an enemy. You have been told that you could raise volunteers to achieve the possession of Canada. Where are those volunteers? I have seen none of those patriotic men who were willing to go to Canada in the private rank: all of them want offices. You may raise a few miserable wretches for your army, who would disgrace the service, and only serve as unprincipled minions to their officers. Will your farmers and sons enlist in your army? They will not, sir. Look at the army of '88. It had twelve or fifteen regiments nominally. It was recruited in eighteen months when half the men had not been raised. Why, sir, you had more patriotism on paper then, than you have now; and yet you could not raise half the forces for your army. If you pass the bill, you will not raise 25,000 men in three years. The effect of the war may be that time vanish. The nation will be saddled with all the vast expenses of these troops for nothing. No nation can safely engage in a foreign war without being prepared for it when they take the resolution. Are you prepared? Your secretary of war has told gentlemen that even hunters could not be procured; and you saw a letter from him yesterday, which informed you that the small supplies for the Indians could not be had with out a relaxation of your commercial restrictions.

Will you send your soldiers to Canada without hunters? Or, do you contemplate to take it by the end of the summer, and return home to a more genial climate by the next winter? This would be well enough; but I think it will require several campaigns to conquer Canada.

You will not absurdly if you expect the people of that country to join you. Upper Canada is inhabited by immigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason desert the government, to whom they have gone for protection. No, sir, you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people.

But suppose you raise the men, what will Great Britain do in the meantime? Will she hearken? You march to Canada; where will be your security if you go there? You will be desolated; you will be destroyed; the country will be burned, and sacked, for the sterile deserts of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and all the frozen regions of the north! Sir, go to Canada, and you will soon have to recede to your southern soil; to rescue your people from rapine and destruction. You will have to employ your energies in protecting the South from British invasion. Sir, will the little force you leave at home, be able to oppose the power of Britain? Look at Copenhagen. It is true, sir, as honorable gentlemen say, that I am secure behind the Allegheny, after the eastern States shall have fallen. Liberty is there secure! But as a member of this confederation, I cannot cease to exasperate my present situation for such a state of things.

In relation to our pecuniary inability to raise an army, Mr. Sheffer entered into a detailed calculation to show, that the 30,000 troops proposed by the bill which was passed this session, and the present bill could not be set in motion with a less sum than 45,000,000 of dollars. His statement he made from actual expenditures on the army in 1809, which consisted of 6,300 men, and cost in that year upwards of three millions; or about 490 dollars each man. It was true that the house had an estimate on their table which allowed to each man 170 dollars per annum; but they knew that estimates always fell short of the actual expenses by 100 per cent. It was the case in 1809. He said that this nation paid for every thing one hundred per cent, more than any other nation. He did not know what became of the money. Perhaps it was eaten up. That was the consideration of our republican administration amount to a third more than those of the prosperous John Adams. Supposing the war then to last three years, it would cost at least 130 millions, which would be equal to one-fifth of the annual proceeds of the whole national industry and soil of the whole people of the United States. The income of the British government was only one tenth, until it was doubled by those friends of the people, Mr. Fox and others! He asked for the objects of taxation, by which that vast sum could be raised. Were there ties? They could not be found in the country. Including the duties on imports from England, the revenue derived from imports and tonnage during the last year was only 7,500,000 dollars. But in war, where should we have a commerce whence to derive revenue? Would we go to the West Indies, which were in the possession of the British? We could not then trade to the north of Europe, because we had to go by the British channel. We should find much commerce in Spain and Portugal; nor in the Mediterranean; for the British were masters of the Mediterranean. Would we go to British India? No. And our trade to China would not be worth a cent. He asserted that during this proposed war, our revenue from commerce would not amount to two millions per annum. Where then, he repeated, were we when we find 130 millions to carry on this extravagant, Quixotick war? We could not borrow. There was not capital in the country; and when we could if borrow it was, to paying the interest annually, and giving some substantial security for the ultimate redemption of the principal. The reason that Great Britain, the wisdom of whose
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The system he elucidated, had been enabled to sustain her paper credit so long, was the one per cent, which had been thrown into the sinking fund, and was always applicable only to the redemption of the principal of her debt. This gave her creditors confidence. He ridiculed the folly of engaging in the fruitless project of invading Canada, to compel Great Britain to relinquish the orders in council, the relinquishment of which would not, he said, produce a single salutary effect. He said our notion of honor was too fanciful.

If this army were raised, and put into the hands of the executive, there might be danger. He knew this notion was out of fashion. But he adverted to the situation of our army at the close of the revolution, and intimated that it had not been for Washington we should now be groaning under a military despotism. The cloud which hovered over the country, had been dissipated by the genius of that man, whose equal was not to be found, and who, under Divine Providence, had brought us safely through the revolution. War would damp the spirit of liberty. We were in former times afraid of armies; but it seemed they excited no alarm now. What had produced the change? Alas, Alas, we were then out, and now in power. He feared they were running the same race with that nation, from whom we derived our civil and political institutions. We had seen the history of her Walpole, her Pittney, her Fox's and Grenvilles. He knew gentlemen would stare at him, when he contended that they were going to war against Great Britain, while she was struggling for the liberties of the world. But this had great weight on his mind. She was the only power that stemmed the torrent of universal despotism. He had little experience in the human heart, who believed that there would remain any security for us after the maritime dominion, as well as the dominion of the land, should be consecrated in the hands of the great Napoleon. These conquerors had always been the same. When they had subdued the world, they sat down and shed tears because they could find no other paper for that victory. Our victory over Great Britain would be our defeat.

Gentlemen, to his surprise, had asked, what would be gained by peace? He would answer, happiness, prosperity, liberty and tranquility. Though deprived of foreign luxuries, we were at the time the happiest and most prosperous nation upon whom the sun had ever shone. To complain was ingratitude to that Being who had given us liberty and security at home. Give me these, and take your orders in council; take your commerce to France—to the whole world.

Could he believe that war would compel the English cabinet to do us justice, he would unite heart and hand with gentlemen to deplore it. But we should be misled in supposing it. We had laid an embargo and a non intercourse, which, with some reason, we thought would bring Great Britain, to a sense of justice. We had been deceived. We could not scare nations out. The existence of the world did not depend upon our fret. He was unworthy of the name of a statesman, who would engage in a war without looking to the consequences. It becomes us, Mr. Speeker, to remain in our present situation; to let the present state of the world pass away. Until the great waters subside, until the ancient landmarks of the world are restored, the fate of the nations shall have gone. Desert not, I pray you, this your ark of safety. Embrace not, sir, on the tempestuous ocean, whilst its billows are running mountain high. If you do, I fear you will sink to the bottom.

Mr. D. R. Williams in reply.

Mr. Williams expatiated at length on all the topics involved in the bill before the house. He observed that it was natural; not only natural, but justifiable, for gentlemen to be anxious to express their sentiments on measures of importance, more especially of such vital importance as that now under consideration. The question was not merely on the passage of this bill; but the question was, shall we have war? He too felt objections to the details of the bill. Its provisions were new. It organized an army on a new plan. It was not the plan of martial Ney, as had been said. But he should vote for it, because he approved the principles upon which it had been brought forward. Its adoption would produce war with Great Britain; and he was decided in favor of that measure. The only question was, whether they repeal the non-importation and go to war with France? or would they insist the orders in council? For however unpleasant the fact might be to gentlemen, it was nevertheless true; that our faith was pledged to France; that to repeal the non-importation, would violate that faith which was yet pure and uncontaminated. He himself had no hand in producing this state of things; this was not however, any reason why he should not help to take us out of it. But he was for revising the orders in council in preference to repealing the non-importation. He should not enter into petty details of what was, or what was not done in '98. Shall Great Britain exercise an unqualified supremacy over us? shall we submit to her taxation; to that despotism which she has set up over us? Honored with a seat in this assembly

*The American, from which we have copied Mr. Williams's speech, as well as Mr. Shelley's, has the following remarks, (we presume) written by the reporter of that paper—who also acknowledges his disability to do justice to the speaker.

"I cannot convey to you a just idea of the speech of Mr. Williams, from South Carolina, in support of this war measure. No man whose mind was not fastened with the poetical delight which it afforded, can conceive its irresistible weight of argument, its glowing pathos, its fire, its splendid display, the impressive manner with which it was delivered, nor the Roman energy and overwhelming vehemence of the speaker's eloquence. This gentleman is an ornament to the councils of his country. His speech alternatedly excited indignant rage against the invertebrate foe of the nation; contempt of those who had depreciated their resources, and excited the power of the enemy; drew forth tears for the slaughtered East Indians, as a Christian, and filled the grateful soul of the patriot with unreasoning feelings, while the orator dwelt upon the noble virtue and brilliant achievements of our illustrious ancestors of the revolution. You have seen and heard Cooper. The voice of Mr. Williams is more vigorous, more powerful, more commanding than that of this celebrated tragedian. I could perceive a striking resemblance between his manner, when he gave utterance to the bolder feeling of scorn and indignation, and the manner of Cooper. A more glorious exhibition of that species of eloquence has not been witnessed this session within the walls of the American capitol."
Theou not touched, sir? yes, sir, the soilis touched. Every farmer in the nation feels it; he feels that his plantation has been invaded, his produce destroyed.

The export trade between Charleston and Bordeaux as well as with the New-Englanders has been interfered with. Let your hay and your river craft; your Potomac, your Chesapeake, Long Island Sound, sir, be infested by pirates; suppose them British pirates too—mind, sir, your soil would not be touched! Further—let your harbors be blocked up, the castle of Boston leveled with the dust—still, sir, the soil would not be touched! Suppose invasion—you drive the invader into Canada; but you dare not go over; it would be foreign entrade as much, the more so. Really, Mr. Speaker, can gentlemen be serious in such arguments?

If the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanford) will have a comparison between 1798 and 1819; if you put your exports and imports of govern- us, let us see how it stands. For stipulations com- mitted by France at that time upon our merchants, their claims, provided for by the treaty with her, amounted to 3,000,000 dollars. Since the condem- nation of the Fox by Sir William Scott, others have been condemned, which valued at fifty thousand each, will amount to upwards of four millions of dollars, plundered from us in that short space of time by British cruisers. The captures are daily increasing. In 1798 too, sir, we had a peaceable chance of maintaining our neutrality; not so now. The treasures of the golden harvests of neutral trade were borne into our country from every part of the world. Where are they to be found now, sir? We are jealous of an army. He wishes not to excite unpleasant feelings; but the nation did.

The honorable gentleman then entered into cal- culations to prove the fallacy of those made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffy). He ex- hibited a period of the exports and imports of the United States during several years preceding 1805; at one time the balance of trade was 14 or 15 mil- lions in favor of Great Britain. He asked, whence did our merchants derive the means to pay the British this great balance? The answer was easy. They pushed their trade into all parts of the world, which had enabled them to make good their deficiencies in the British trade. The orders in council had deprived them of that resource; they had reduced their exports to the United States to two or three millions; and yet the gentleman from Virginia had made the effects of these orders to justify the orders themselves, and our submission to them, as the effects of these orders which had reduced our exports to the continent to a mere trifle. But, said the gentleman, would you sacrifice your exports to England, worth 32 mil- lions, for your two millions to France? Sir, your custom house books might shew an export of thirty or two millions to Great Britain. But what is the fact? Why, sir, your merchants cannot find sale in that country for more than a fifth of their produce, their tobacco and cotton. The balance which they might send you would be a deal loss. Ask your
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action planters, and tobacco raisers and merchants, what has become of your crops for 1810 and 1811? They are rotting on their hands. This is the effect of the orders in council. I, sir, know—

But will you try to war for honor—a mere bubble, a dream? Indeed, sir, I cannot believe that the gentleman from Virginia was serious in asking this question. Is that proud virtue which must be so dear to the gentleman himself as an individual, is it to be treated with disrespect, to be utterly discarded, when the concerns of the nation come to be considered? Of what is the nation composed? Of brutish, sir, or men—high minded men, honorable men, descendants of honorable ancestors? Is honor to be thus scooted out of this house? Sir, we are on the high road to ruin, when the interests of individual men are, by calculations, to be at variance with those of the nation, or its government. Such doctrine must destroy you. But, it seems, this honor is not worth, because we pay tribute to the Barbary grave. The gentleman will excuse me, sir, if I say that I did not suppose he could stoop to use such an argument. It is even destitute of originality. The gentleman says we have purchased from France the privilege of going to England; we have purchased if he goes right to England, sir. I had thought that gentleman knew better. He must be too honorable himself to suspect others of such dastardly conduct. Did we not offer the same terms to England which France accepted? And why, sir, can the gentleman say we have purchased from France a right to go to England? I cannot think that he could be guilty of believing such an insinuation himself. It was not a fact. We had ever so much, they in conceding to England, not to France. Our minister there had begged, and entreated the repeal of the orders in council, until the nation was supposed by many to have been disgraced by his supplications. I did not think he was wrong.

But we must not go to war with this England; the war fighting for her existence! If her existence depends on our destruction, then, I say, down let her go. She is contending for the liberties of the world too, it seems. I would as soon have expected to hear that the devil had espoused the cause of Christianity! (as universal burst of laughter.) Sir, we may trace her progress for years through blood! Did she raise the standard of liberty in India? Was it for liberty that she offered up to the sword so many human heartbeats on the plains of Waterloo? Was it to plant the standard of liberty in this country, that she immolated even infant innocence during the war of the revolution? Is it to extend or secure the blessings of freedom to us, that the sword and the cradle are exposed to savage incursions in the west at this time? He scouted the absurd idea.

When the war should be commenced, he said in 1810, it must be carried on be the expense what it might. We should probably always find revenue and taxes—he was for taxes, if they could not be done without—to pay at least the interest on the loans which it would be necessary to obtain. We need not appeal to the patriots, the spirits of the deal, to ascertain whether war could be prosecuted by this nation with success. The effects of the contemplated war, he said, on Great Britain, would be seen in the pressure on her manufactures and on the profitable cultivation of her West India islands, and in the conquest of her provinces. The fall of Naiarita could be resisted as much success as the American people when they should be called into action.

But armies are to subvert our liberties. The gentleman from Virginia might have spared the solicitude which he had uttered against the revolutions of the army. That army was true to the core. The letters of Newburgh had proved it. Those letters also proved that there were traits in every where. He felt the profoundest abhorrence, if adoration of men are justifiable, to that patriotic body of men, who had achieved the revolution; and Washington himself, justly as he had been described "the sanctuary of a nation's best love," could, at no time during the war, have become a successful usurper.

No, sir, impossible. But we must submit to every indignity, it seemed, every daring invasion of our rights? we must make war because, if we do, armies must be raised; the government would be subverted; the vail of the temple of the constitution might be rent in twain.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, January 11, 1812.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. of Orange county, speaker of the house of delegates, has been elected governor of Virginia, in the place of the lamented GEORGE W. SMITH.

The Bank of Virginia has declared a half-yearly dividend of six per cent.

John Wood, of Richmond, well known to the public for his talents, has been appointed professor of mathematics in the college of William and Mary.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at that hall in Philadelphia the 3d instant, the following officers were duly elected:

President—Thomas Jefferson.

Vice President—Casper Wistar, Benjamin S. Barton, Robert Patterson.


Councillors for three years—Rev. Nicholas Colvin, Benjamin Rush, Wm. Tlighton, Andrew Ellicott.

Carstors—John R. Smith, Zacheaus Collins, Robert Hare.

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

The officers of the navy and marine corps, are ordered by the head of that department to wear zrape on the arm and sword hilt for one month as a tribute of respect to the memory of Commodore Nicholas, senior officer in the navy of the United States, lately deceased at Boston.

The legislature of Georgia have appropriated 10,000 dollars towards erecting a penitentiary.

English bank-notes—"We are informed (says the Belfast News Letter) that Robert Bateson, esq. of Orange-field, has most generously allowed the tenantry of his extensive estates in the county of Down, and has contracted to receive payments in English bank-notes, without charging any discount. We also understand, that he has taken bank-notes for some time past at a low discount." General Moreau's splendid mansion at Morrisville, with the green house, &c. was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 26th ult. The fire was accidental and originated in the green house. A part of his furniture was saved, but many valuable papers lost.

On the 21st ult. the house of Mr. Fetterman, Middletown (Penn.) was consumed by fire—his daughter and a hired girl perished in the flames! The mother nearly lost her life in endeavoring to save them.
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Despatches from Mr. Burwell, our minister at France, have reached Washington. It is stated that the aspect of our concerns in that country are flattering, though nothing positive had been done, owing, perhaps, to the absence of the emperor.

The residents of several of the banks in this city have offered $1000 reward for the apprehension of a person who passes by the name of Sevetsa Page or Parker, who formerly kept a livery stable in Boston—"he is a tall, slender young man, of light or fair complexion, and stutters or stammers in his speech." His is supposed to be one of the gang of counterfeiters lately infecting this and the neighboring states, and doing business on a grand scale. We have no European intelligence since our last Register of the Dead.—We published in our last a list of 72 victims who have perished in the late calamitous conflagration. To these should have been added the name of James Edmonston, a free mulatto boy, who expired afterwards. We have now to subjoin the name of Mr. John Shub, who died yesterday morning, at the house of Charles Beck and co. of this city.

His funeral was conducted under the eye of the committee of arrangements, to the "devoted spot." Richmond Enquirer.

Among the acts passed at the late session of the legislature in South Carolina, we notice the following: An act to establish Free Schools throughout the state.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Orphan House of Charleston, to select the number of youths therein mentioned, from those educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, who shall be allowed to complete their education at the South Carolina College.

An act to prevent any citizen of this state, from being sent to jail until he be heard by himself or counsel.

An act to make appropriations for the support of a professor of chemistry in the South Carolina College.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 9.—A motion was made by Mr. Porter, that the house recede from their amendments to the bill of the senate raising 25,000 additional troops. Mr. Wright, Mr. Little, Mr. Grushy and others supported the motion Mr. Smilie, Mr. Johnson and others opposed it.

Mr. Randolph made a motion superceding that of Mr. Porter, namely, for an indefinite postponement of the bill. Mr. Randolph spoke about two hours against the bill and against war. Among other things, he declared the bill to be in opposition to the wishes of the administration.

The yeas and nays were taken on indefinite postponement, and were—aye 42—nays 39.

The question on receding from the first amendment to the proviso to the first section, then recurred, and was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative. Ayes 67, noes 60.

Question on receding from the second amendment, the three additional sections, 25, 26 and 27, added by the house to the bill. The question was divided and taken on the different sections separately. On the 25th section—aye 63, noes 61. 26th section—aye 49, noes 76. 27th section—aye 61, noes 40. So that the house have receded from all their amendments, except the 26th section. Adjourned half past 4 o'clock.

The Editor's Department.

War with Great Britain on a resumption of differences with her will shortly ensue, and the people ought to make their calculations upon it. In the vote to raise an additional army of 25,000 men, we consider the Reunion as secured, and that congress, without declaring war, will proceed to do all that in them lies to prepare the country for the crisis. It is supposed, that on the return of the House, which may be expected early in March, that war will be formally declared, if the propositions she carried out are not immediately agreed to, without further intrigue, equivocation or delay—and, in the mean time, that all the details necessary to offensive or defensive war will be forwarded with as much expedition as possible.

It is the opinion of some that the British will recede, while many believe that her pride will make her persist in injustice, and cause her to hazard the contest. Be this as it may, one fact is evident; if the United States shall "bury the tomahawk, which has been so long hid," that it will truly be a war of the people of America against the government of England—the fragment of population set in some of our seaports and opposed to a reclamation of our rights, is too contemptible to be considered as affecting this general proposition. From all quarters of the country—from the mountain tops of the interior, we have a common expression of the public will.

This almost universal disposition for war in such a peace-loving people as the Americans, augurs a favorable result. The men who deliberately enter upon a measure, assured of the necessity of accomplishing it, is not easily repulsed. The frigate Congress, says the National Inquirer, having undergone a thorough repair, but summer, has arrived at Norfolk, completely fitted for service. 37—Many people begin to think that the Congress convened at Washington has also been somewhat repaired since the last session—being at least one half of its members (or tasters) have been removed.

With an unceasing desire to cheepen the Register by rendering it more and more valuable, and a due regard for the liberality of the public, an improvement accompanies this number, which would have issued without particular solicitation, yet it was necessary to say—that, as for about four weeks we shall be fully engaged in reprinting certain numbers of the Register, now nearly exhausted, it will not be in our power to give another extra for that time—unless something important should occur. There are yet to be inserted a great deal of official matter, which, with the current affairs of the times, will fully occupy the paper and generally extenuate articles in manuscript prepared or preparing for the work. We expect shortly to receive our small lps, and have room to embrace every subject originally proposed.

The proceedings of Congress, with the speeches of Messrs. Sheffey and Williams, having made (to use a printer's term) a great deal more than was at first supposed, have showed several things in type which ought to have been inserted in this number. Some of our friends may we may induce them with congressional speeches and political matter. As to the first, there are not many more that we expect to publish at length; and we shall hold in the accumulated mass of the latter as briefly as possible in order to preserve those things which should be preserved, for reference.
Mr. Wright's Speech,

IF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELA-
TIONS.

Mr. Wright—Mr. Speaker, I must beg the indul-
gence of the house, while I deliver my opinion
on the subject now under consideration, the most
important that has been submitted to the congress
of the United States. I, sir, shall take the liberty
of varying the question from the honorable mem-
ber from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) who yesterday
considered it a question of peace or war—I shall
consider it as a question of war or submission, at
alternatives, of which, however, I trust, no honest
American can hesitate in choosing, when the ques-
tion is correctly stated and distinctly understood.

The gentleman from Virginia contends that it is a
dispute about the carrying trade, brought on us by
the cupidity of the American merchants, in which
the farmer and planter have little interest; that he
will not consent to tax his constituents to carry on
a war for; that the enemy is invincible on the
"mountain wave," the element of our wrongs, but
should they violate the "natura solutum," he would
point all the energies of the nation and avenge the
wrong. Was that gentleman strucken on the nose
by a man so tall that he could not reach his nose, I
strongly incline to think his manly pride would not
permit him to decline the conflict. Sir, the honor-
able member is incorrect in his premises, and of
course in his conclusions. I will endeavor to con-
vince him of this, and shall be greatly inclined to
list his talents on the side of a bleaching country.

Sir, the violations of the commercial rights of
which we complain, do not only embrace the car-
rying trade, properly so called, but also the carry-
ing of the products of our own soil, the fruits of our
own industry: these, although injurious only to
our property, are just causes of war. But, sir,
the impression of our native seamen, is a stroke
at the vitals of liberty itself, and although it does
not touch the "natura solutum," yet it enslaves the
"natius flum," the native sons of America, and
in the ratio that liberty is preferable to property,
eight to enlist the patriotic feelings of that honor-
able member, and make his bosom burn with that
holy fire that inspired the patriots of the revolu-
tion.

Sir, the carrying trade, by which I mean the
carrying articles the growth, produce or manufac-
ture of a foreign clime (except articles contraband
of war) is as much the right of the American peo-
ples as the carrying the products of their own soil,
and is not only secured by the laws of nations, but
by the positive provisions of the British treaty.—
To us, sir, it is an all important right. We import
from the West Indies, annually, property to the
amount of forty millions of dollars, for which we
pay in the products of our own soil; of this, ten
millions only are consumed in the United States,
and the surplus thirty millions are exported to for-
ign countries, on which the American merchant
pays three per cent on the duties to the United
States, obtains the profits on the freight of thirty
millions of dollars, and furnishes a market for
American productions to the same amount. The
honorable gentleman from Virginia said, that that
little spot in Maryland, Baltimore, which was well
fortified and secure from an attack, had unbounded
influence, "that the lords of Baltimore, have governed
the representatives of Maryland in their votes on
this subject. No, sir, every district of Maryland
solemnly protests against submission to any foreign
power, and I have no doubt, will approve the votes
of their members on this floor, to prepare for
war," or for war itself, rather than submission.

Baltimore, by the industry and commercial enter-
prise of her citizens, has grown out of the sea into
a great commercial city, has diffused the benefits
of commerce into every section of the state, by
making a great demand for the products of our
soil and industry, and a consequent increase of
price, whereby every foot of land in Maryland is
made more valuable, and whereby the interest of
every part of the state is identified with that for
this she is justly entitled to our respect. But, sir,
the she has no occasion to infuse her patriotic fire (so
pre-eminent in the case of the Chesapeake) into the
representatives of Maryland. They know the
wishes of their constituents, and will most certain-
ly obey them.

Mr. Speaker, I hope if the gentleman from Vir-
ginia will not defend the carrying of foreign articles,
he will defend the carrying the products of our
own soil, a right most disgracefully violated.—
When our own citizens have been carrying provi-
sions, the products of our own soil, in their own
ships, to feed the armies of England and her allies,
on the continent of Europe, they have been cap-
tured on their homeward bound passage, on their
own coast, and condemned in a British court of
admiralty. If it does not inspire him, yet I am
not without hopes that when he reflects on the im-
pressions of our native American seamen carrying
the products of our own industry to market, thou-
ousands of whom at this moment are languishing un-
der the ignominious scourge, on board the infernal
floating castles of Great Britain, he will feel like
an American, devoted to avenge their wrongs. He
has said that if Great Britain had an agency in ex-
citing the Indians to the massacre of the troops
under command of Harrison, he would avenge it. Sir,
can he then feel less bound to avenge the slavery
and death of American impressed seamen, committed
directly by Britons themselves, than the death of
citizens by the savages through the British agency
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent
ever profound, would I presume be indebted to that purpose. Sir, the impressment of American seamen is of ancient date; the outrage was renounced against by our Washington, and by every administration in the nation, excited to put a stop to this infamous practice, in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I ask honorable gentlemen if we are not bound by the most solemn ties to protect our seamen by all the legal means we possess? I have ever considered, that protection and allegiance were reciprocal obligations, the counterparts of each other; that the protection of the citizen in his liberty was secured to him by the constitution, and every member of the government bound by oath to support that constitution securing to him that right. I ask should an impressed American seaman (who has been for seven years under the lash, and whom we had during that time neglected) be indicted for high treason, when found with our enemies now against us? Could he plead specially that fact, would it avail him? and if it would not, how can we neglect to protect him in his liberty secured by the social compact, which we are bound by oath to execute. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that royalties have always been essential for this hardy and valuable class of our fellow citizens, who though poor, yet as "honest tars" proverbially, in a peculiar manner, are entitled to our protection.

Sir, we all recollect the capture of the Philadelphia by the Turks, and we can never forget how the news was so many of our fellow citizens being subjected to Turkish bondage in a moment electrized the sympathies of the American people; that a squadron was without delay dispatched to the Mediterranean, and a large sum of money voted for their ransom; but, sir, we have so long submitted to the British impressments of our seamen, that it has become an old story, and we seem to have set down easy under it instead of making them put for it with interest. But, sir, the loss of Pizarro in our own waters; the killing of our citizens in the Chesapeake; the hanging of Wilson in cold blood, taken out of that ship by violence; and the very recent case of the American citizen impregnated with the British flag in the Ohio, and compelled to fight against his own countrymen who was killed in that action, are fresh in our recollection, and if these outrages which cry aloud for vengeance, do not animate you, I fear the sacred fire that inspired your fathers is nearly extinguished, and the liberty of their degenerate sons in jeopardy.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia, has declared that if he could believe that the last massacre of the troops in the attack on governor Harrison by the Indians under the preposter, was the effect of British agency, he would unite with us heart and hand, and personally assist to avenge the bloody deed. I feel a confidence that if the gentleman would attend to the circumstances of this case, and take a retrospective view of the conduct of the British government he will feel no doubt of the fact. I will take the liberty of pointing the gentleman's attention to some of the prominent features of that government, which will go far in establishing the fact. When Dunmore, governor of Virginia, in 1775, found it necessary to quit the seat of government, and go on board the fleet, for safety, from the revolutionary vengeance of the patriots of Virginia, a period, too, when the Americans were suffering outrage by their humble wishes to the king and parliament, and when that Goliath, the gentleman from Virginia has so highly extolled, was the advocate of our violated rights, Dunmore issued a proclamation inviting the negroes to his standard, to cut the throats of their masters, and promised them pardon. This fact I know from those who were present that proclamation to a coutant; in Northumberland, in Virginia, to induce them to commute the punishment of death, (passed on some of the victims of his perfidy) were working in the mines: which they did. I will now remind the gentleman of the speech of Lord Dorchester to the Indians, after the peace, in which he advises them to use the tomahawk and scalping knife, whereby, numbers of the inhabitants on the frontiers, of all ages, sexes and conditions were sacrificed. This was the cause of the Indian war that shortly after took place. This fact was tested by the newspapers of the day, which had universal credit.

These cases go to prove that the principles that ought to govern civilized nations, have at all times been totally disregarded by the officers and agents of that government. After these cases we shall feel little hesitation in believing there was a British agency in the case of the massacre by the Prophet's troops on governor Harrison's detachment, when the circumstances relied on are duly considered. At the late great council with governor Harrison, the chiefs of many tribes were convened, all of whom except Tecumseh, the Prophet's brother, in these speeches avowed their friendly dispositions, and devotion to peace with the United States—Tecumseh who, with a number of his tribe, came from Fort Malden, in Canada, declared his hostile intentions against the United States, left the council with that avowed intention and returned again to Fort Malden. Shortly after which, the Shawnees assembled a large body in arms in the Indiana territory, under the Prophet, and committed the assault on the troops of governor Harrison, though they had bowed for their temerity. This trust, connected as it is with the immunity and extraordinary pretensions of that government at this crisis, will satisfy not only the gentlemen from Virginia, but this house, of a British agency in the case.

But to divert our attention from the wrongs of which we complain, the gentleman from Virginia tells us, that the system basing us— that our cotton is reduced to seven cents, and our tobacco to nothing. Sir, there are no restrictions to the exportation of these articles, and if that had been the cause, on its removal the effect would have been. No, sir, we are to look for the cause of the reduction of the prices of our cotton and tobacco in the political and commercial history of Europe. The price of our cotton depends on the demand for the manufactures of that article; the English made cottons depends on the continental markets, from which the British manufactures are excluded. The price of tobacco never was materially varied by the consumption in England, and yet depended on the foreign demand. The British, which, by their exclusion from the continent, is almost entirely arrested. Sir, I examine with candor the cause of the reduction of the prices of these articles, we shall find that the retaliatory system of the two great belligerent powers did not influence it. The British proclamation blacking the system of 1806, induced the continental blockade of 1807, and ultimately the interdiction of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain to the continent.

An American is faithful to himself, determined to preserve a state of neutrality, and not to commit
Mr. Wright's Speech.

The Weekly Register.

Our policy was peace, and in this we persevered with a degree of equanimity unexampled in the annals of the world; nor, sir, was the non-interference act, now so violently complained of by Great Britain, marked with the slightest shade of partiality. By that act, at the same time, and, as it were, "sadly fitted," we offered to both nations the same terms, and agreed not to import any articles the growth, manufacture, or production, of the other. It was, of course, the duty of the Congress, as a body, to receive their complaints, to interrogate their right to make the complaint, and to decide whether they were just or not.

The emperor of the French did revoke his decree, but the British did not revoke their orders in council within the three months; but congress, in her peaceful policy, by a law, invited her, and authorised her to do it at any time, so that in fact she may be considered as fixing the restrictions of which she complains, on herself, as she has it in her power to remove them at her will and pleasure.

Sir, the British requests to be treated as a nation, by her minister near the United States, were not less exceptional in manner, than in their matter. However, the American minister, in a still and manner that did honor to his head and his heart, detected and exposed the fallacies, and placed the United States on that high ground her just claims entitled her to hold, and gave a celebrity to that state paper, that it will be quoted with pride by the American statesmen, as the mirror of British insolence.

Mr. Speaker—I regret that the gentleman from Virginia, should have been so conveyed by the present impression on his mind to a belief that the minister of the United States to the Court of St. James's, has not from the beginning of his commission, in all that relates to our common interests, as guarantors of the nation's rights, agreeably to the advice of the administration put the United States into an armor and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and correspondent with the national spirit and expectations, they will prepare to chastise the wrongs of the British cabinet, which the president tells us, "have the character as well as the effect of a war, on our lawful commercial rights, which no independent nation can relinquish." They will decide with the present, the executive organ of the nation's will, "that these wrongs are no longer to be endured," They will decide with the committee of foreign relations—"that forbearance longer to repel these wrongs has ceased to be a virtue," and, I hope they will decide with me, that submission is a crime; and, sir, if they will examine a document on that table, it will display the return of the twelfth congress, and compare them with the eleventh—they will find nearly one half of the eleventh congress removed—this, sir, may correctly be considered as a sentence of the nation against the doctrine of submission.

The United States is a great body of states, each with an expression of the will of the nation's will, in a language not to be misunderstood, and too serious in its application not to be respected. We have also, sir, the expression of Maryland through her senate, which unanimously approved the spirited resolutions, introduced by the late governor, who did not suffer his exposed situation, 

alarming in the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, to duties in doing his duty. We have also, sir, the resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, an honest test of their non-submission principles.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot forbear the remark, that while the gentleman from Virginia ascribes to the west the north interested motives, he confesses, that the situation of the blacks in the state he represents, impressed as they are with the new French principles of liberty, and their desire for the fraternal hug, are seriously to be feared: that these new principles have been taught them by the peckers from the east, who while they sell their trinkets insculpt these doctrines, they suffer his heart, for the state he represents in the event of a war on account of the blacks to interest him; and had he not told us that if the "indulged nation" was touched, or that if there was a British agency in the late attack on governor Harrison, he would go to war—sir, I should have been ready to conclude, that state of the blacks would be a permanent objection, no cause could occur that would induce him to go to war.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia says, he cannot say in any language he has been known to use, that the British conducted the attack; but, he has said, in a general sense; however, he disavowed it, assured me I shall not be one of his accusers: I believe him governed by himself and influenced by none American motives; and that if he saw the subject as I do, his bosom would burn with the same sacred fire to avenge our wrongs; and was I to hear him charged in his absence with British influence, I should reject, notwithstanding he has told us in a prudent manner, that he has descended from British ancestors; that from a Shakespeare he had formed his taste, from a Locke his mind, from a Chatham his politics, and from a Sidney his patriotism, and from a Tolerant his religion. Mr. Speaker, I had been that honorable member, I should have boasted a nobler line of ancestry, I should have claimed my descent from the headless Powhatan and the immortal Pocahontas, and I should have taken as models from my own state, a Henry for my sequence, a Jefferson for my politics, a Washington for my patriotism, and a Madison, or rather the oracles of revelation, for my religion. But, sir, I am myself so much a Roman, that I can only say in the language of Seneca.

A genteel prosario, aut qua non fecimus ipsis, vix ex nostris vocis.

Honor and shame from an unaided rise. Act well your part, else all the hour lies.

Sir, the charge of foreign influence, and the re-erection of one political party by the other, are unpleasant things. I should rejoice to see the curtain of oblivion drawn over them, and all uniting under the noble distinction of American. I, sir, can, from the pleasing aspect this house presented when acting on the first resolution, feel a doubt that they will, on all proper occasions, zealously cooperate in protecting the solid interests of this country, to which their destinies are committed.

Sir, I sincerely regret that the gentleman from Virginia should treat with so much freedom, that class of society, which in case of a war must make the standing army. It was ill calculated to aid the recruiting service, to call them "the scourings of the seaports, to be collected by the engines of the army," "the engines of despotism," ever dangerous to liberty. This could have no good effect.
That there is a mixed society in the seaports I admit, adventurers from all nations, but the great mass of our people is truly respectable, and I trust the honesty of their principles is not to be measured by any standards of wealth. The usual bounty and pay with the 150 acres of land, and the love of their country, will induce respectable young men to enlist, they will never suffer those rights, their inheritance, purchased by the blood of their fathers of the revolution, to be lost by a degeneracy of their sons. I wish gentlemen, when they speak of the soldierly, would recollect how they came into this house, and by whose blood the independence of the United States was purchased. Sir, if they will examine their own history they will find that the tax in blood was paid by the poor in the ratio of sixty-four to four, the number of privates when compared with the officers, and indeed they will find that many of the best officers were poor. Sir, we know many of the privates of that army who are now among the most respectable of our citizens.

Sir, have we not the disinterested patriotism of Paulding, a Williams and a Vanvleck, who conducted in an intimate of their country? They were poor, but honest—gold could not corrupt them.

Mr. Speaker, the same patriotism that inspired their fathers yet inspires their sons. We have within our own state a Davis, a Sumner, a Woodward and an Israel, to liberate their brothers in arms from Turkish slavery, perform a predig of valor unexampled in the pages of history. It has been honorably recorded in the archives of congress, and their monument in the navy yard will ever be dear to American seamen, and an evidence of the magnanimity of the naval officers, who at their own expense, erected them, and who, in a war for their impressed brother tars, I have no doubt would distinguish themselves whenever an occasion presented itself.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia, could he be reconciled to a war and a regular army, would have, as he tells us, insuperable difficulties on account of a commander in chief; he says we have no Washington, and that our present chief is an acquitted felon. Sir, our Washington was in the beginning of the commencement of the revolution, nor after he was known could his distinguished character secure him against intrigues to remove him from the command of the army; however, they fell fortunately on a truce only, sir, that the delicacy of the situation of the gentleman from Virginia, and the more delicate situation of general Wilkinson, now under trial by a court-martial, had not prevented his vindication. In such a case the press is muzzled, nor ought such freedom of speech to be indulged in this house.

I hope I shall be excused from presenting the resolutions of that congress who were distinguished in history as a constellation of worthies, testing the early, the active and distinguished services of general Wilkinson, a native of Maryland, with whom I have long been acquainted.

Nov. 6, 1778, in Congress, Resolved, that col. James Wilkinson, adjutant general of the northern army, in consideration of his services in that department, and being strongly recommended by general Gates, as a gallant officer and promising military genius, and having brought the dispatches to congress giving an account of the surrender of lieutenant general Burgoyne and his army on the 17th of October last, be promoted in his present employment, with a brevet of brigadier general of the army of the United States.

French Marine.

HANCOCK, Sept. 27.—In the name of his majesty the emperor of the French, &c. &c. the commission of the government established by the decree of the 18th December, 1810, considering the decree of his majesty, dated 26th December, 1810, ordaining that a marine and naval administration should be established in the Hæmantic department, conformably to the law and regulations in force in
THE WEEKLY REGISTER—MISCELLANEOUS.

France upon the report of the counsellor of state, intendant of the interior and finance, decrees as follows:

1. There shall be taken throughout the Hanseatic department, a particular account of French citizens who are destined to navigation.
2. The offices for maritime inscription are provisionally established at Hamborough and Lunenburg; at Travemunde for the arondissement of Lutheck; at Stade, for the arondissement of Stade; at Bremerich, for the departments of the mouths of the Weser; and at Varel, for the department of the Upper Elbe.
3. These are comprehended in the maritime inscription.
4. Sailors of every description, whether navigating armed or merchant ships.
5. Those who navigate, or fishermen.
6. Those who sail in barges or boats upon the coasts or in the roads, rivers or canals, comprehended in the maritime districts.
7. There shall be included in the maritime inscription, every citizen aged 18, who has fulfilled one of the following conditions—
1. The having performed two long voyages, or to the grand fishery.
2. Having been at sea 18 months.
3. Having been employed in the coasting fishery two years.
4. Having served two years apprenticeship to the sea.
5. All foreign sailors residing in the territory of the empire, who have married French women, and sailed in French merchant ships, are subject to the maritime inscription.
6. The already mentioned sailors are bound to present themselves at the office of maritime inscription in the district where they reside, and have their names inscribed.
7. Carpenters, sailmakers, &c. &c. exercising their profession in maritime ports and places, shall be called to the military ports in the event of war, preparations for war, or of extraordinary or considerable works. There shall be kept an exact register in the offices of inscription, and they shall be exempt from all other requisitions than those relative to the maritime service.
8. Every French citizen comprehended in the maritime inscription, are exempted from all other services than those of the navy, marine arsenals, and the national guard, in the arondissement of their districts.
9. Every sailor who has sustained the full age of fifty years, is, by right, exempt from the requisitions for the ships or arsenals of the empire, without, however, losing the power of continuing the employment of fishing, or even of serving in the ships of the state.
10. Sailors shall be granted to enrolled sailors, pensions according to their rank, age, wounds or infirmities. These pensions will be paid according to their services on board the ships and arsenals of the empire, and the merchant vessels.
11. The length of service of the three departments, either in the merchant's service or on board of ships of war, shall be computed according to the article 205 of the imperial decree of the 4th of July 1811, as if it had taken place on board French ships, and give the same right to half-pay and pensions upon the invalid marine chaise.
12. The widows and children of sailors shall have the same claims to assistance and succours, as those of military men who died in the service.
13. The patents delivered to captains, &c. according to articles one and two of the first of March, are abolished.
14. All captains, &c. navigating the river, or on the coasts of the 3rd military division, will from hence to the first of November next, provide themselves with a role d'equipage, at the maritime office of inscription.
15. Every captain, &c. who, after the first of November, sails upon the rivers, coasts, &c. of the 3rd military division, and has not conformed to the dispositions of the present decree, shall be punished with eight days imprisonment, without prejudice to still greater penalties, should there be occasion to inflict them.

Given at the palace at Hamborough, September 27.

(Signed) The marquis prince of Eckmuhl.

Miscellaneous.

DENMARK.—Much has been done in Denmark of late years, for the education of the poor.
Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the masters were not sufficiently paid; and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The law passed in October 1806, directs that the country shall be divided into school districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, attend without inconvenience. A decent income, with a free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency, into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination for it, in the history and geography of their country. None here to be taken from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of Christianity. Those regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Holand, and Holstein; but after due time they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to the rest of Denmark.

From a statement laid before the king, by the supreme court of justice at Copenhagen, of all criminals in the Danish dominions—including Iceland and the India colonies—on whom sentence was passed in the year 1806, it appears that 205 criminals, of whom 18 were executed, were in that year sentenced to corporal punishment: 9 for murder, 3 for other capital crimes, 7 for forgery—the rest for inferior offences—and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population as one to 10,000.

Andrew Olsen Dov, an inhabitant of Overhalden, has attempted to make cloth with the hair of cattle. He has been completely successful by mixing the hair with wool before it is wrought.

A Remark.—General Wayne is remembered by the Indians under the name of Big Wind or Tornado. Was ever applause more appropriate?—These.

Birth.—The princess of Bavaria has been delivered of a son, which has been baptized Charles Anthony Maximilian Joseph Zephir Frederic Meinrad.
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<td>Free</td>
<td>Slave</td>
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<td>Henrico</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>4,708</td>
<td>3,889</td>
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<td>491</td>
<td>10,201</td>
<td>6,671</td>
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<td>2,057</td>
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<td>4,912</td>
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<td>2,701</td>
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<td>492</td>
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<td>TOTALS</td>
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<td>13,584</td>
<td>105,293</td>
<td>121,857</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Ohio:

| Jefferson | 8,731 | 17,136 |
| Adams    | 5,100 | 327   |
| Hamilton | 3,417 | 2,052 |
| Wayne    | 3,067 | 3,206 |
| Ross     | 8,415 | 15,144 |
| Butler   | 1,429 | 1,503 |
| Athens   | 6,816 | 6,977 |
| Belmont  | 2,787 | 2,791 |
| Butler   | 11,066 | 11,692 |
| Cuyahoga | 1,448 | 1,448 |
| Hamilton | 6,536 | 6,536 |
| Clermont | 9,922 | 9,922 |
| Clinton  | 2,665 | 2,665 |
| Columbiana | 10,779 | 10,779 |
| Delaware | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| Fairfield | 11,382 | 11,382 |
| Fayette  | 1,452 | 1,452 |
| Franklin | 3,443 | 3,443 |
| Gallia   | 4,106 | 4,106 |
| Geauga   | 2,914 | 2,914 |
| Guernsey | 3,044 | 3,044 |
| Greene   | 5,231 | 5,231 |
| Highland | 5,640 | 5,640 |
| Knox     | 2,137 | 2,137 |
| Licking  | 3,841 | 3,841 |
| Madison  | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Miami    | 3,330 | 3,330 |
| Montgomery | 7,609 | 7,609 |
| Muskingum | 9,951 | 9,951 |
| Pickaway | 7,455 | 7,455 |
| Portage  | 2,586 | 2,586 |
| Preble   | 3,237 | 3,237 |
| Scioto   | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| Stark    | 2,752 | 2,752 |
| Tuscarawas | 3,038 | 3,038 |
| Warren  | 9,836 | 9,836 |
| TOTALS  | 44,659 | 96,811 |

Totals: 130,383
Militia of Maryland.

OFFICIAL RETURN—1811.


Arms belonging to the state.—Rifles 550. Muskets 3889, chiefly with bayonets and cartridge boxes, complete, and some small stores, or appendages. There are 40 regiments or battalions of infantry—12 brigades, and including the officers, 39,559 men.


Of the R.femen no particular return is given—Total militia 41,610.

The return contains a minute detail of all the arms and ammunition belonging to the state lying in deposit. Among them we notice $4000 new muskets, a quantity of old ditto fit for service; 580 new cartridge boxes and 250 pair new hornam pistols.