



[APPOINTED TO PUBLISH THE LAWS, &c. OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

BY AUTHORITY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

AN ACT in addition to, and declaratory of the true intent and meaning of an Act to repeal in part an Act entitled 'An Act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial records and files, and for other purposes.'

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial records and files, and for other purposes, some Clerks of the Courts have rendered to the Treasurer of their respective Counties their accounts of the sums by them received, and had paid over in their respective Counties Treasurers for the use of the County, one half of the residue, after deducting twelve hundred dollars, and whereas the General Court had directed the sums that were to be so paid by the Clerks, within the second and third Eastern Circuits to be paid over by the County Treasurers within the said Circuits, to the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas for their further compensation;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That nothing contained in an Act to repeal in part an Act entitled 'An Act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial records and files and for other purposes,' shall be so construed as to exempt the Clerks of the several Counties from rendering their accounts to the respective County Treasurers of moneys received by them until the twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, or from paying over one half of the residue of the sums received by them after deducting twelve hundred dollars annually until the said twenty-seventh day of January in the same manner they were required to do, by the second section of an Act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial records and files, and for other purposes.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and of all the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas within the Commonwealth.

Approved by the Governor, February 28th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An ACT to establish the place of keeping the Records of the Probate Court, in the County of Barnstable.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, the Records of the Court of Probate in the County of Barnstable, and all books and papers belonging to said Court, shall be deposited and kept in the first new building erected in the town of Barnstable, within the said County; and the Register of Probate for said County, shall at all times hereafter, there give his attendance, for a due and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Approved by the Governor, February 25th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An ACT respecting the Times and Places for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Hampshire.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be held in the town of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, two Courts of Probate in each year, at such places therein, and at such times in the year, as the Judge of Probate for the said County shall appoint.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Judge of Probate for said County of Hampshire, shall not be obliged to hold in the town of Amherst, in said County more than two Courts of Probate in each year, to be held therein at such times and places, as the said Judge of Probate shall appoint; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 24th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An ACT appointing the places of holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Hampden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Court of Probate for the County of Hampden shall be held in the following towns, to wit, in Springfield, six times in each year; in Westfield, three times in each year; in Mansfield, twice in each year, and in Mount Vernon, once in each year, at such times and places in said towns as the Judge of Probate for said County shall from time to time appoint, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 12, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An ACT to fix the times and places for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Oxford, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Courts of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, shall hereafter be held at the several places and times hereafter mentioned, to wit, at Fitchburg, on the last Wednesday of every month in the year; at Waterford and Paris in the months of February, June and November, annually; and at Bethel, Dixfield and Livermore, in the month of June annually, on such days, and such places in said towns as the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, shall from time to time appoint, by giving public notice thereof, and to adjourn said Court, from time to time, and to continue any process or proceeding therein to such time and place, as the said Judge may consider necessary or expedient.

Approved by the Governor, February 14th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An ACT in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act imposing a Tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth.'

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Corporation of every Bank within this Commonwealth, which now is incorporated, or which shall hereafter come into operation, shall within ten days after the first Mondays of October and April annually, pay to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, for the use of the same, a tax of one half of one per cent, on the amount of such part of their original Stock as shall have been actually paid in by the Stockholders in the respective Banks, according to the provisions contained in the first section of the Act entitled 'An Act imposing a Tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth.'

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Corporation of the several Banks aforesaid, on or before the first Monday of April next to furnish the Treasurer of the Commonwealth with an abstract of the amount of Stock actually paid by the Stockholders in the respective Corporations, into their respective Banks, together with the time when the several instalments were paid; and it shall be the duty of such Banks, Incorporations, which have not yet completed the payment of their several instalments, and of all such as shall hereafter be incorporated, to furnish a like abstract of the amount of Stock which shall be actually paid by the Stockholders thereof into their respective Banks within ten days after such instalment shall have been paid in.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the first section of the Act entitled 'An Act imposing a tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth,' be, and it hereby is repealed: Provided however, the same shall be and remain in force so far as to compel all such Corporations to fulfill and perform the duties therein required of them, and to pay the tax therein imposed on them, as shall have neglected to comply with the same.

Approved by the Governor, Feb 28, 1814.

Elegant Lace Goods, &c.

W. C. ROGERS, No. 73, Cornhill, has just rec'd, a stock of Lace Goods, and which were selected in London by a gentleman of Boston, consisting of black and white Lace Dresses, necks, collars, cuffs and gold shade do; 5-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 black, white and richly shaded Silks; elegant shade Mantillas; black, white and colored half Gauzes; half Hank's Yarns and Caps; black and white Lace Veils, from 1 50 to 5 00 each, some new and beautiful patterns; 5-4 and 6-4 figured Lace for Drawers and Slaves; black Lace Trimmings, from 2 cents to \$2 per yard; white Cotton Laces; plain and figured Footings, &c.

Also just received, 1 case colored Cambrics, viz., pink, buff, green, blue, white and black; 1 case light Cambric Prints; 1 case large Cambric Shirts; On hand, a great variety of Cambrics, elastic Muslins, fancy and plain Muslins, Ginghams, Dimities, black Silks, black Hosiery, &c. &c.—making the best assortment, (particularly for retailing) that can be found in Boston—all which will be sold at fair prices.

The Good Ship Massachusetts!



Fresh and STRONG the breeze is blowing, As our Ship at anchor rides; Factions' waves incessant flowing, Vainly dash against her sides. Firm on deck, with Freedom glowing, Her Patriot-People prove him true; Proudly high her Hammers flowing, Speak the FEELINGS of her Crew!

CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS!—LANDSMEN AND SEAMEN! ON the first Monday of April next you will have to exercise one of the most important rights which you, as FREEMEN, possess—the Right of Suffrage. The faithful and correct discharge of this right has at all times been an interesting duty;—but in the present awful crisis of public affairs, it is of highest importance.

You must all be impressed with the most solemn conviction, that as a People we are in the broad Road to RUIN; that our movement in it has of late been much accelerated; and is now in rapid progress.

What remains for you to do, that you may save yourselves from total ruin and disgrace? Can you for a moment doubt as to what may be your duty, and what may be a faithful and conscientious discharge of it in the exercise of the Right of Suffrage?—NO!—The PATH OF DUTY is plain—the Road to PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS is open before you. You must promptly assemble at the polls, and use every constitutional effort to keep such men in office at the head of our State Government, as you know by happy experience, will do all in their power to arrest the impetuous march of Destruction; defend yourselves and your children against any unconstitutional encroachments (should eventually restore the Blessings of Peace and Good-National Government! One and ALL of you will, therefore, again assemble, with renovated spirit; and taking once more "the long-pull, the strong-pull, and the pull-altogether," reflect, by an immensely increased majority, your old and well approved STATESMEN and PATRIOTS,

HIS EXCELLENCY CALEB STRONG, Esq. FOR GOVERNOR.

AND HIS HONOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

PREAMBLE OF MASSACHUSETTS! Swear "NEVER TO GIVE UP YOUR SHIP."

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

A TEMPERATE EXAMINATION

Of Mr. DEXTER'S CREED, as stated in an Address to the Electors of Massachusetts.

Upon the Question whether the Federalists are chargeable with a design to sever the Union, or whether this charge is justly laid against the Government and its friends; and, also, what is the true course to be taken, in case of the promulgation of unconstitutional acts.

THIS essay, it will be perceived, involves the most interesting questions which can possibly arise in a free State. It is almost impossible to render such questions entertaining though they are so important. My arguments will be addressed, principally, to the reflecting part of the Commonwealth, and, I trust, will be attended to with patience by those who only estimate the blessings of liberty.

There are two questions, which necessarily force themselves upon our notice, in reading this letter of Mr. DEXTER.

1st. Do the Federalists merit the charge advanced against them by Mr. DEXTER, of a design to sever the Union of these States? 2dly. Do the measures of the National Government tend most directly to this end? And what are the legal and Constitutional remedies in case of such a tendency in the acts of our rulers?

For ourselves, we have no hesitation to say that any man who charges the federal party with a design to sever the Union, either misapprehends their views, or else is guilty of a wanton and cruel calumny. But Mr. DEXTER advances opinions, which prove that our National rulers are doing every thing in their power to produce this dangerous, unless we admit that the People have no rights, and that no violation whatever of the Constitution can justify a resistance to their measures.

Does Mr. DEXTER charge the Federalists with a design of severing the States? This is the first question. Let us hear him on this subject.

"The warrant did not feel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition to paralyze the public energy and endanger the Union of the States."—Mr. DEXTER'S Address.

This necessarily implies that some former measure of course it was meant for the devoted Federalists;—Again: "Why make speeches and publications to prove that we are absolved from our allegiance, and hint that an attempt to dissolve the Empire might be justified?"

This also is a hint that either the Government's speeches, or the speeches of members of Congress, or of the State Legislatures tended to that object. We are not such fools or children as not to know that this was the necessary inference from this suggestion.—Again: "Intemperate hostility would be the effect of accomplishing such a severance."

These sentences all imply the existence of such a design, and they give us much countenance as he could give to the insinuations upon the Federal party, in all the Democratic papers for several years past. I repeat, that Mr. DEXTER must have intended this should be applied to the leading Federalists, because the other party, so long as they can rob the people, and oppress them, under color of the national authority, cannot be supposed to wish a destruction of that power under which they enjoy their dilapidated wealth and honors.

"This being, then, most clearly Mr. DEXTER'S meaning, I pronounce it, and mean to prove it to be an undesired calumny. Brought up in the principles of WASHINGTON, and having derived what little I may possess of political knowledge from WASHINGTON'S early and fast friends, among whom was our excellent Governor, I have been able to know the private opinions of these Washington Federalists, and I can pronounce that nothing can be more absurd to their feelings than a separation of the States, except Slavery.

But Messrs. Editors, what are the public facts on this subject? Who, when the Union was a mere rope of sand, when the fabric was crumbling to atoms, brought about this Constitution? Were they not such men as WASHINGTON, and STURGEON, and HAMILTON, and PARSONS, and ADELS, and KING?

Where was Mr. DEXTER, in that day? Where Mr. DEXTER? Men are not apt to regard with indignity their own offspring. Is it far those who hid by in such times of energy and exertion to come forward and reap where they have not sowed? In answer the Federalists of unity against the Union, is to accuse them of murdering the favorite child of their bosom.

But we shall not deny that these great and good men, with whom however, I have no other connection than that of a general acquaintance, have felt alarmed for the safety and preservation of this infant object of their cares and anxieties. They have seen it pass into the hands that kindle hot jealousy. They have seen its beautiful features mutilated.

And, now, at the close of the Northern States, since they have been under federal management, and compare again with the results of the present rulers of the National Government, when they were in the minority.

What illegal or unconstitutional measure have the Federalists adopted? Where have they exhibited themselves in hostility to the National Authority? Did they not submit to an 18 month embargo, which Mr. DEXTER has declared unconstitutional, with nothing but a deep and half suppressed murmur?

What did Mr. DEXTER when the National Government vindicated our honor, assailed and vanquished by France? He went into the Legislature of Virginia and declared the acts of the National Government void. The Virginians said that 100,000 free and independent Virginians stood ready with their arms in their hands, to vindicate the State rights against the National Authority?

The Pennsylvania rose in arms, threatened to murder the national officers and burn their houses. Still were their principles and their conduct; but they have met no followers in Massachusetts, against the most oppressive acts.

We would now inquire what Mr. DEXTER'S new friends, and this government to which he is so intimate, have done to destroy the Union? We presume that Mr. DEXTER will not dispute any of the following fundamental principles of civil society.

Government is instituted for the common benefit of all the people. They ought to be impartial and equal in all their laws. The right of the people to protection in their lawful callings, is as sacred as the duty of obedience to just laws.

If the government violate the constitution, oppress the people, refuse to them that protection for which government was instituted—they are usurpers, and are not entitled to obedience.

If they destroy rights, important rights which they are bound to protect, they are a government in fact, but not de jure; and the people are absolved from their allegiance.

If I were to say that our government had so done, Mr. DEXTER might advance it as another proof of a design to sever the Union. But I have too much preference to say this. I rather prefer to bring Mr. DEXTER as a witness before the Court against his new friends.

The Hon. Mr. DEXTER says, what I have not said, that the Embargo act "over-represents the bounds of constitutional power." "That it violates the sacred principle of justice." "That it is unjust and oppressive to the mercantile part of society, and destroys incalculable interests which the government is bound to respect."

"That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement." Now if only one half of Mr. DEXTER'S charges against this act be true, the people are absolved from their allegiance, unless Mr. DEXTER will contend, that the government may overleap the constitution, destroy inalienable rights which they are bound to protect, and aim a fatal blow at the prosperity of the people, and yet that the people are bound to submit; the constitution still remains entire and binding. Mark it!—It is an Mr. DEXTER'S assertions I ground my inference.

Such were not the principles of the revolution in 1688. Such were not the principles of our own revolution.

Britain did not aim so fatal a blow, as this act at our prosperity. She only attempted to tax us without our consent. Yet because this right by possibility lead to some of the consequences which Mr. DEXTER declares this actually does produce, to wit, destroying inalienable interests, we resisted, to boot, and we resisted successfully.

Sir Wm. Blackstone (certainly not the most ardent friend of civil liberty), in examining the right of resistance, even in the monarchy of Great-Britain, adds the power of the Crown and Parliament to make laws, limits that power in this manner: "Unless where the constitution hath expressly, or by evident consequence, had down some exception or hindrance." He then proceeds to say, it would be dangerous to permit the subject to "disobey in the ordinary course of law."

"I say," (said Blackstone) "in the ordinary course of law, for I do not speak of those extraordinary measures in first principles which are necessary when the constitution is in danger of dissolution, and the law gives too weak a defense against the violence of fraud and oppression." Such were loyal Englishmen's views of the right of resistance to unconstitutional acts. They may seem too fierce and too rash for a man, whose ancestors slumber in the cemeteries of France; but we must say, that our people have as yet shown none of the spirit of their ancestors, and have betrayed the disposition to apportion, that ought to alarm even so loyal a man, as Mr. DEXTER.

I ought, however, with fearfulness to state, that many men believe that there are evil worse than dissolution. I am one of those. I am not ashamed or afraid to avow my opinions. I think slavery worse. By slavery, I mean gross and intolerable oppression, inactivity in our rights, and unresisting searches and seizures. One act which I will mention as an example of approaching slavery: The seizure, on the public road, of 150,000 dollars, belonging to a bank created under the authority of this sovereign State, by a collector, who had the impudence to avow that he had no suspicions, and indeed he could have none, that it was destined to the enemy.

Another mark of approaching slavery, is, that when our Legislature unanimously (Federalists and Democrats) requested the President to restore the money so plundered, he humbly told them, in substance, the law was open to them, they might go and give bond for three times the value, and take their own property home.

Another symptom of approaching slavery, is the shooting and whipping and imprisoning our citizens by military officers without lawful warrant or trial.—Many such cases have occurred.

Another thing very much like slavery, is the forbidding our taking fish for our food, or procuring wood for our fuel.

Is union better with slavery, than a respectable State, (as I have seen the United States were in 1776, when they declared themselves independent) could be with the blessings of freedom? Am I not prepared to turn my children into the droves of Virginia Negroes, to be scourged by a black or white Negro driver.

Yet Mr. DEXTER proclaims slavery and union, if I understand him right. He says, an act is "unconstitutional, oppressive, unjust, and destroys inalienable interests, corrupts the morals of the people, and aims a fatal blow at our progress." I cannot conceive what slavery would do more.

If the interests destroyed are inalienable they must be at least as valuable as union, unless union is worth more than that which is inalienable.

Yet to this act Mr. DEXTER advances substance, he thinks it ought not to be opposed. He reserves us even for fighting against it; now we have these to oppose that talk. He must prefer, therefore, slavery and union to freedom and dissolution. So do the French. "Que le grand Empire soit indivisible et que l'Empereur tyrannique." Let the Emperor tyrannise, provided the great empire be unbroken.

Let us feed our vanity in its greatness, though we cannot feed our children on bread." Such are not American or British feelings. But what is Mr. DEXTER'S remedy for these evils which he describes with so much pathos? The "die modicatus" (or to translate it for his new friends,) the "leading force" of our system. That is, the system will cure itself. The medicines he recommends to aid this leading force, are "moderate moderation" and "calm discussion."

Of the former we have certainly taken enough, and the disease has not yet abated. Of the latter, Mr. DEXTER has been in the free use these five years, and yet he never could convince the Judges of the Federal Courts, or any one else, that ever I heard of.—So far from the symptoms of this "restrictive disease" yielding to Mr. DEXTER'S magnanimous moderation and candid discussion, it is said to rage still more fiercely in the South than ever. Kentucky has lately voted the Embargo the greatest prodigy of human wisdom. And two Members of Congress declared, that they would enforce it at the expense of the blood of all the minority; that is to say of three millions of people. I wish Mr. DEXTER would try a stout dose of his magnanimous moderation and candid discussion on these bloody minded men, and if that succeeds, we may listen to him: till which time, he will indulge us in preferring the temperate, consistent Gov. STURGEON, to a man who does not belong to one party, but who abuses another.

We have no wish or idea of a separation of the States. We have only a desire that we should be as united in action, as we are in suffering, so that we may speak a language which can be heard at Washington. It is because they think us divided, that they dare thus to oppress and threaten the Commonwealth.

We are the true friends of union, who would compel Congress by our spirited and united language and conduct, to adhere to the principles in which the Union was founded. That Union which we cherish is not an empty name, under whose sanction such deeds of tyranny are to be committed, but a solid and substantial blessing, for which we surrendered a portion of the sovereignty of this free and independent State.

These are our principles. Let not Mr. DEXTER or any other man again misunderstand or mistake them. They are as pure as his, and at least as reconcilable with themselves and with civil liberty. We shall name a summary conclusion of this Temperate Examination of federal principles, and of Mr. DEXTER'S creed, in our text.

CONCLUSION OF THE TEMPERATE EXAMINATION OF Mr. DEXTER'S CREED.

MR. DEXTER'S MOTIVES for writing such a CREED.—Summary view of this extraordinary letter.

No. VII.—[and last.] DURING the American War they, said Mr. Fox, (meaning himself and the illustrious Mr. Pitt) had together rejoiced at the successes of WASHINGTON, and had sympathized almost in tears for the fall of MURDOCK'S army.

Such were the opinions of two of the purest and most enlightened patriots that Great-Britain ever produced. They did not consider their patriotism as a narrow, vulgar attachment to the wicked or weak Administration of their Country.

Their ideas of morality were more sublime, more liberal, more enlarged. They thought, that if an Administration were pursuing a "punitious and hopeless war," especially an unjust one, true patriotism

Late French Advertis.

It will be seen in another part of our paper that French journals in the 20th January have been received in New-York...

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, FEB. 28. Mr. J. Reed, of Mass. presented a petition from Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard...

LOAN BILL.

Mr. PIERCE on this day resumed his speech against the bill, and the measures which gave rise to it...

LOAN BILL.

Mr. PIERCE explained some parts of his speech yesterday, which had been interrupted by Mr. Lowndes.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. Lowndes then resumed the floor, and concluded the speech which he began yesterday.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. PIERCE concluded the debate, opposed the bill, and enforced and explained his former speech on the subject.

LOAN BILL.

The committee then rose, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

LOAN BILL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. A petition was presented by sundry citizens of Columbia district, praying for the repeal or modification of the Embargo law...

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Appropriation bill, for 1814, was taken up, and the blanks thus filled:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'For pay of army and militia', 'Forage for officers', etc.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Appropriation bill was also taken up, and the blanks thus filled:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'For pay and subsistence of officers and crew', 'Provisions', etc.

NAVY BILL.

Three bills—one for authorizing the building of certain Floating Batteries; a second giving a bounty for prisoners captured by privateers...

NAVY BILL.

Mr. Reed said he could not see the propriety of passing a bill to build these smaller vessels...

NAVY BILL.

Mr. Lowndes remarked that he did not consider the unavoidable delay in completing the larger vessels authorized to be built...

FLOATING BATTERIES BILL.

On the question of passing this bill, Messrs. Post, Garrison and Kenyon objected to spending another half million on money on a mere experiment...

FLOATING BATTERIES BILL.

In support of the bill it was stated, that this mode of defense of our harbours had been examined and commended by several of the most respectable naval officers...

NAVY BILL.

The bill passed, For it 82—Against it 44.

NAVY BILL.

A bill for the payment of property of individuals captured or destroyed while in the public service, by the enemy, was discussed in committee...

NAVY BILL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5. A bill to appropriate 500,000 dollars for purchasing armed vessels under twenty guns, passed.

NAVY BILL.

The bill to allow a bounty of 100 dollars for each prisoner brought in by privateers, was read a third time, and its passage was opposed by Messrs. Wain, Post and Garrison...

NAVY BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was opposed by Mr. Wain, of Mass. in a speech of more than two hours.

ember they broke the neutrality of the Swiss cantons, and marched through them. A part of the army said to be destined for the invasion of Italy have entered Bern.

State of the French Armies. Marshal Marmont was reported to have marched for Holland with 40,000 men.

Marschal Soult has 65,000 men in Bayonne; General Drouot in Barcelona; the Army has 50,000 in Verona; there are 40,000 at Solan; and the King of Naples was said to be coming from Naples with 30,000.

Marschal St. Cyr had capitulated in Bresden, with 15,000 men. He was in Danzig with 15,000 (surrendered); and Marschal Davoust was in Hamburg, with 30,000 cut off by the Swedes.

The King of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports, and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

The War near Bayonne. On the 12th and 13th December the two armies before Bayonne were warmly engaged and incessantly. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000. The Spaniards were not engaged.

The allies have retreated to the north (i.e. towards the interior of France) and are on the borders of the Adour.

On the 1st inst. a battery on a small island in the Adour, and a bridge of boats of the enemy, were destroyed. We had more than 300 killed, and a great number wounded.

The Bertrons and the Basques hasten to arrange themselves under the colors of Gen. Hausser, who briskly arrayed the troops.

Switzerland. The news from Italy is, that the Army not only maintains its position on the Adige, but has gained advantages at several points.

The left wing of the Austrian army has been defeated between Legnago and Rovereto; and Sarmiento has been driven towards Rovereto.

Gen. Marmont occupied Bozigo, Adria and Loro for a moment, but was driven therefrom by an Italian division, and compelled to retreat the Adige precipitately.

Gen. St. Cyr and Napoleon are marching on the Lower Adige; but they are not sufficiently strong to act on the offensive.

On the 14th. The vanguard of a Neapolitan column has arrived here.

On the 14th. Reports from Italy state, that the Austrians having again attempted to dislodge the Prince Victor from his position on the Alps, have been repulsed with considerable loss.

The King of Spain (FERDINAND) was preparing to leave Paris to assume his authority in Spain. A Peace appeared very certain between France and Spain.

Ferdinand never has, as we have heard, been in Paris; and all know that Spain cannot make peace with France without the concurrence of her allies.

The expenditures of France in 1813 amounted to Three Hundred Millions of dollars; and the estimated expense of 1814 was 300,000,000 of dollars.

The levy of 300,000 men will shortly be completed. The conscripts depart armed with the highest spirit.

SWITZERLAND. Zurich, Dec. 14. Messrs. Rohrer and Escher, the Swiss deputies to the allied plenipotentiaries, had interviews with them on the 6th, 7th and 8th Dec.

They obtained evidence of their most unequivocal and friendly feelings; and they think the end of their mission has been perfectly fulfilled.

They believe that the allied plenipotentiaries even gave them the encouragement of their approbation; for they know that at the very time they were stated to be given, these plenipotentiaries were sitting out with their views for the French frontier by the way of Switzerland.

And if that were the best and shortest way to render their face, they would have been egregiously aided if they had allowed the declaration of neutrality imposed in Switzerland on the Canton, to have interrupted their progress; or have made any promise on the subject.

They only march through the country; not make war upon it, and they know that fifty regiments of Swiss have been to neutral rights when the march of his ambulances through their villages.

On the 19th. A minister from the allied powers, M. de St. Pierre, has arrived here with a message for the Council to announce, that the allied powers would pass by the 20th of this month.

An officer of the allied army has notified the Swiss General who commands the line of neutrality, that the "enemies" would pass that line at different points in the night, and that a part of their forces would pass through Switzerland.

The Emperor's views against this determination of the allies with regard to Switzerland, "Is it thus," says, "the limitators of Europe conform to the maxims of good faith and moderation, that they have incessantly proclaimed?"

A letter from France—dated November, 1813. The disengagement in all commercial pursuits is great and general.

Lord Wellington is before the walls of Bayona, Antwerp is menaced; and the enemy, in great force, entered Switzerland, under the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, the 20th inst. without resistance.

From these circumstances you may judge of our deplorable situation. A general Peace may result from it, however. This is our only consolation.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

31st CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE, FEB. 28, 1814.

MR. HOWARD, elected a Senator of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. LEWIS, took his seat.

YAZOO CLAIMS. The bill for the indemnification of the Yazoo Claimants, passed as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Bibb, Geo. H. Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Condit, Daggel, Dana, Froelich, Gorman, Giles, Gilman, Gore, Hays, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Vanuam, Wells—24.

Against it—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Chase, Gaillard, Laock, Roberts, Tall, Turner, Worthington—8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5. Among other bills acted upon this day, was a bill to establish another Military Academy; a bill more effectually to enforce the Non-Importation Laws; a bill giving pensions to orphans and widows of persons slain on board privateers; and a bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections, rebel invasions, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. An account of the expenses attending the intercourse with the Barbary powers, was communicated.

LAKE SERVICE. A memorial of Capt. Grant, and others, urging an increase of pay well engaged on the Lake service, was committed.

A bill for an augmentation of the Marine Corps to 695 privates, &c. was read twice.

valuable rights—they are a fatal blow at the prosperity of the people.

But if you hold sweet counsel together to restore the Constitution to its true principle...

First then to us—I will lead you into pleasant valleys. I will give you to eat, and to drink, and green pastures and babbling fountains...

By my unobtrusive moderation and candid discussion, I will heal all your wounds, and rectify all your distresses.

Such Mr. DEXTER's letter appears to me. I then assign the following reasons why I prefer STRONG to DEXTER:

1. Because STRONG never wrote an ambitious letter just before an election which nobody could understand thoroughly...

2. Because STRONG has not the arrogance to suppose that he knows more than all the persons elected by the people either on one side or the other.

3. Because STRONG never set up by the party to which he does not belong, of consent it is to be presumed that the voters do not like him while they are at that time in power.

4. Because STRONG did not order out the militia, and Mr. DEXTER on his own principles must and will.

5. Because STRONG thinks the War unjust, and therefore in his conscience opposes it—and DEXTER thinks it just, and therefore in his conscience must do so support it.

6. Because STRONG has rendered thirty years able and faithful services to the Public, and I do not recollect any of them which his rival has rendered.

I forbear to enter into the two or three personal attacks of Mr. DEXTER, because I would avoid all personalities, and I do not wish to harrow up the events of 1800 and 1804.

In fine, we have a Patriot at our head, who is as near to WASHINGTON in his character, in his piety, his morality, his prudence, his love of liberty, law and commerce, and as much attached to his country as any man. His hold upon this life is short. He knows he is soon to appear before an awful tribunal to answer for the use of the great talents and opportunities afforded him in this life, and is perfectly sensible to and acts under a sense of this great responsibility.

I am not disposed to change him for a man who may have some of these qualities, but about whom I know much less, and from his letter never wish to know more.

CONCLUDING NOTE TO READERS.

THE writer of the foregoing Temperate Examination has now redeemed the pledge he gave to the public. It will be observed that he has avoided all personalities.

It is only Mr. DEXTER, as he appears in his Address to the Electors, that has been the subject of his remarks. That address was the fair subject of criticism—it was public property, and it was both a challenge and defiance, in the presence of which a slave and a stone only have ventured to go out against the freedom of the Democratic Philistines.

Mr. DEXTER, personally, may be modest, consistent, a friend to civil liberty, open and frank. But his address, like some mirrors which distort, certainly would give a very different idea of his character.

Let me treat all the young, ardent and generous minds, who feel that Mr. DEXTER has made an unparalelled attack on his late political friends, to absolve him from all personal reflections. There can be the less excuse for them in this case, as Mr. DEXTER has done every thing for us we could wish. "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book," is the language of Holy Writ; and in each case it is more applicable than in the present. Such a letter as Mr. DEXTER's might have suited the taste of the House of Representatives, and could have made an excellent address from Congress to that body.

Professors at that day were in fashion; and in this country, we rather judge of men by their doings. We know in our age, that a man may not ask any thing of the government or people, and yet be willing to take any thing he can get; and he may be "no candidate for office," and yet make infinite exertion to get elected.

But infinite such a design is discovered it is very apt to be defeated. That all designs against the Public Good may be rendered abortive, and all men may stand before the Public in the light they deserve, is the sincere prayer of

THE AUTHOR. Boston, March 10, 1814.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 8, 1814. Arrival from France.

THE letter of marque by Criticism yesterday arrived here from La Teste; and has brought Bordeaux papers to the 20th January; from which we have translated (as we are) every article of importance.

Mr. St. Pierre, of the Navy, a passenger, is hearer of despatches from Mr. Chateaubriand, our Minister at Paris. Mr. C. expected to meet with some further delay, in his arrangements with the French Government, in consequence of a change of the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Bassano to Calmeil.

This pretence for further putting off our business, is equally as villainous as all the preceding excuses. Every one knows, that BASSANO, though he had resigned the portfolio of the foreign department, continued to be a member of the French cabinet.

From the papers and verbal reports. Negotiations for Peace.

PARIS. It is confidently reported, that the united Committees of the Legislative Corps and Council of State to whom were referred the original documents on the subject of the negotiations of Peace with the allied powers which the Emperor submitted to them on the 19th December, have firmly represented and insisted, that as the proposals made to the allied powers were not adequate to the actual state of affairs, new and more liberal ones ought to be made!

After a long discussion the opinion of the committee was adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification.

Two Commissioners have been sent from Paris to the Congress at Manheim. It is reported that they have never found that the allies ever agreed to meet in such Congress.

The Five Per Cent. Consols have fallen to 50!

PAINT, JAN. 15. After having fixed the bases of Peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

PACIFIC AFFAIRS. The combined forces of the North have crossed the Rhine (Upper) in three different places, with 200,000 men. On the 25th De-

would even rejoice in the defeat of such weak or weak projects and would not confound the Cause of their Country with the Cause of a Faction.

The success of WASHINGTON they would bring about a Peace, and drive a corrupt industry from power.—They therefore have a great blessing.

If Mr. DEXTER had possessed the extensive knowledge and enlightened patriotism of these great men, he would never have given currency to the calumnious and slavish doctrines which we are about to exhibit in a concise form, that every man who reads may understand them.

Before we give this summary view of his letter, we wish to say, one or two upon the motives or objects of the writer. We do not mean his secret motives; those are known only to himself and to God. We mean the apparent motives.

We have heard almost as many opinions about the objects which Mr. DEXTER intended to effect by this letter, as there were readers.

This is certainly a proof that it had a studied or unfortunate obscurity.

We shall endeavor to consider several of the assigned motives. Every man will admit, that it is a novelty in New-England for a private citizen, however illustrious, to give his whole political creed.

WASHINGTON, to be sure did it in his farewell address; but DEXTER is very far from being a WASHINGTON. If any other man had done it, it would have been called arrogant, in that day.

It is asked, First, did Mr. DEXTER write this letter to decline being a candidate? He says he wishes "to be understood in his own conduct."—What conduct does he refer to? To his declining?

We have perused it with the most critical attention—we have asked every Judge, Lawyer, billes letters scholar, divine, merchant, mechanic, and private citizen we have seen, whether Mr. DEXTER declines. Not a man of them can perceive that he does.

There are some strong sentences which imply that he does not. The democratic papers say, explicitly, that he does not decline.

If the letter then was written to decline, he has been very unskilful in being understood in his conduct, which he says was his object.

Secondly, Does he agree to accept if the party to which he does not belong should succeed in chasing him?

We cannot find, except by implication, that he will accept. It would seem that as he thinks every body else in the wrong, Federalist and Democrat, and as he is the only True Patriot, he would feel himself bound to accept.

His magnanimous moderation and candid discussion, he may think may raise the embargo, persuade Great-Britain to yield her maritime rights, and convert the white demi-savages of the west into a civilized and gentle race of men.

Thirdly, But perhaps his apology was written to excuse himself for declining, inasmuch as he says he is not a candidate for office. One would think there could hardly be a necessity for a proud and self-satisfied man to give any reasons why he would not be degraded by being placed "check by jowl" with DANA and HOLMES, and AUSTIN; why he would not quit his literary, judicial and domestic friends to be associated with those men who have incessantly, unjustly misrepresented him as a monster of political iniquity.

This, therefore, could not have been his motive; because there was no necessity for it. We should have been more surprised if he did accept.

But, Fourthly—Was it to explain why the Democrats set him up? We frankly confess that we think this was his object; and we believe every man who reads the letter again with a view to inquire into his motives will also admit that we are right.

It was to account, as he says, for "the singular fact of his being nominated by a party to which he does not belong."

In this view we think his letter perfectly satisfactory. It affords abundant reasons why the democrats of Massachusetts should select him.—He is more in unison with them than with the Federalists. He is in favor of the War.—This secures to them all their offices, their contracts, their jobs.—This secures to his brother-in-law Marshal Plumer his 20,000 dollars a year;—to Severn and all the Tax-Gatherers their commissions;—to the officers of the army their epauletts, their rations and their pay.

As to the Embargo, though he is opposed to it, yet as he would only apply the remedy of "magnanimous moderation and candid discussion" they can easily forgive him his theoretical difference of opinion. They knew VAN-SEVEN could not be carried; and they hoped, as he vainly did, that such a luminary would draw into his vortex all his satellites.

Unhappily for them and him they are but few, and those only satellites of the fifth magnitude. Massachusetts has no materials for a grand party. They are either WASHINGTONIANS or raw Democrats.

Let the people judge whether I have fairly solved Mr. DEXTER's motives for this enigmatical address.

What is Mr. DEXTER'S Creed as we have now shown it? Let us review it in brief, and its inconsistencies.

1st. The War is just—but then it is just only on the ground of the Orders in Council, and as they have long since ceased, of course, according to Mr. DEXTER, it is now unjust.

2d. The War is just, that is the sluggishness of true patriotism, is not competent to defend even Mr. DEXTER against the assaults of the ambitious men of the Federal party.

But the "moderation" of these same patriots is strong enough to raise the Embargo, restore the equilibrium of the State, force Britain to Peace and heal all our miseries.

3dly. You have a right to free discussion—but then it must be in whispers, lest you be overheard by the enemy. If you tell your wrongs to the world it is a rebellion.

4thly. When the War is once declared you must submit.—You must not degrade the resources or magnanimity of your Country. The Government are obliged to do the mode of inducing the War.

5thly. Mr. DEXTER, may declare, the world of carrying on the War hopeless. I may tell the world, and the enemy, that we have no money, in us, or credit, and that the people are deceived.

6thly. The Government have passed "unconstitutional laws,"—an oppressive, unjust destructive of in-

Table with 3 columns: Town, Gilman, Plumer. Lists election results for various towns like Abstead, Charlestown, Chelsea, etc.

The election in this State for Governor, &c. took place on Tuesday last. The following towns are all that we have heard from...

Table with 3 columns: Town, Gilman, Plumer. Lists election results for various towns like Abstead, Charlestown, Chelsea, etc.

The excellent Governor GILMAN is unquestionably re-elected by a handsome majority; as are a majority of the Senate. We have very few returns of Representatives elected.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. A meeting of the Federal Republicans, the Friends of Peace, will be held at BHELLOE'S Hotel in Concord, on Thursday the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of agreeing upon suitable candidates for Senators for the District of Middlesex, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Town of Shirley, intensely democratic, has this year elected Federal town-officers, throughout Fitchburg has elected a full board of Federal Selectmen, for the first time these many years. Lunenburg has chosen all Federal Selectmen, except one.

PARIS. In Rhode-Island and Massachusetts on the 7th April: In Connecticut on the 8th, and in New-England on the 11th April.

