

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

Two Dollars a Year.]

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market Street.

[PUBLISHED IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME XXV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

[No. 21.]

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 14, 1814, on a Bill making further provisions for filling the ranks of the Regular Army, encouraging Enlistments, and authorizing the Enlistments for longer periods of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

MR. SPEAKER,

It was not my intention to offer myself to your notice on this question. I have changed my purpose only in consequence of the course, which the debate took yesterday, on an amendment proposed by me, to one of the subordinate provisions of this bill. The observations to which that occasion gave rise have induced me, to prefer assigning my own reasons for my own vote, rather than to trust to the justice or charity of the times to assign reasons for me.

The design of this bill is to encourage, by means of a very extraordinary bounty, enlistments into the regular army. Laws already existing, and other bills now in progress before the house, provide for the organization of an army of sixty-three thousand men. For the purpose of filling the ranks of that army, the bill before us proposes to give to each recruit, a bounty of one hundred and twenty four dollars, and three hundred and twenty acres of land.—It offers also a premium of eight dollars to every person in or out of the army, citizen or soldier, who shall procure an able bodied man to be enlisted.

Before, sir, I can determine, for myself, whether so great a military force should be raised, and at so great an expense, I am bound to inquire into the object to which that force is to be applied. If the public exigency shall, in my judgment, demand it; if any object connected with the protection of the country, and the safety of its citizens shall require it; and if I shall see reasonable ground to believe, that the force, when raised, will be applied to meet that exigency, and yield that protection, I shall not be restrained, by any considerations of expense, from giving my support to the measure. I am aware that the country needs defence, and I am anxious that defence should be provided for it, to the fullest extent, and in the promptest manner. But what is the object of this bill? To what service is this army destined, when its ranks shall be filled? We are told, sir, that the frontier is invaded, and that troops are wanted to repel that invasion. It is too true that the frontier is invaded; that the war, with all its horrors, ordinary and extraordinary, is brought within our own territories; and that the inhabitants, near the country of the enemy, are compelled to fly, lighted by the fires of their own houses, or to stay and meet the foe, unprotected by any adequate aid of government. But shew me, that by any vote of mine, or any effort of mine, I can contribute to the relief of such distress. Shew me, that the purpose of government, in this measure, is to provide defence for the frontiers. I aver I see no evidence of any such intention. I have no assurance that this army will be applied to any such object. There are, as was said by my honorable friend from New-York, (Mr. Grosvenor), strong reasons to infer the contrary, from the fact, that the forces hitherto raised have not been so applied, in any suitable or sufficient proportion. The defence of our own territory seems hitherto to have been regarded as an object of secondary importance, a duty of a lower order than the invasion of the enemy. The army raised last year was competent to defend the frontier. To that purpose government did not see fit to apply it. It was not competent, as the event proved, to invade with success the provinces of the enemy. To that purpose, however, it was applied. The substantial benefit which might have been obtained, and ought to have been obtained, was sacrificed to a scheme of conquest, in my opinion a wild one, commenced without means, prosecuted without plan or concert, and ending in disgrace. Nor is it the inland frontier only that has been left defenceless. The sea coast has been, in many places, wholly exposed. Give me leave to state one instance. The mouth of one of the largest rivers in the eastern section of the union is defended by a fort mounting 14 guns. This fort, for a great part of the last season, was held by one man and one boy only. I state the fact on the authority of an honorable gentleman of this House. Other cases, almost equally flagrant, are known to have existed; in some of which, interests of a peculiar character and great magnitude, have been at stake. With this knowledge of the past, I must have evidence of some change in the purposes of administration, before I can vote for this bill, under an expectation that protection will thereby be afforded to either frontier of the union. Of such change, there is no intimation. On the contrary, gentlemen tell us, explicitly, that the acquisition of Canada is still deemed to be an essential object; and the vote of the House, within the last half hour, has put the matter beyond doubt. An honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) has proposed an amendment to this bill, limiting the service of the troops to be raised by its provisions, to objects of defence. To the bill thus amended he offered his support, and would have been cheerfully followed by his friends. The amendment was rejected. It is certain, therefore, that the real object of this proposition to increase the military force to an extraordinary degree, by extraordinary means, is to act over again the scenes of the two last campaigns. To that object I cannot lend my support. I am already satisfied with the exhibition.

Give me leave to say, sir, that the tone on the subject of the conquest of Canada seems to be not a little changed. Before the war, that conquest was represented to be quite an easy affair. The valiant spirits who meditated it, were only fearful, lest it should be too easy to be glorious. They had no apprehension, except that resistance would not be as powerful as to render the victory splendid.—These confident expectations were, however, accompanied with a commendable spirit of moderation, the true mark of great minds, and it was gravely said, that we ought not to make too large a grasp for dominion, but to stop in our march of conquest northward, somewhere about the line of perpetual congelation, and to leave to our enemies or others, the residue of the continent to the pole. How happens it, sir, that this equality, so easy of acquisition, and over which, according to the prophetic, we were to have been, by this time, legislating, dividing it into states and territories, is not yet ours?—Nay, sir, how happens it, that we are not even free of invasion ourselves; that gentlemen here call on us, by all the motives of patriotism, to assist in the defence of our own soil, and point us before us the state of the frontier, by frequent and animated allusion to all those topics, which the modes of Indian warfare usually suggest?

This, sir, is not what we were promised. This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. This is no fulfilment of those predictions, which it was deemed obstinacy itself not to believe.—This is not that harvest of greatness and glory, the seeds of which were supposed to be sown, with the declaration of war.

When we ask, sir, for the causes of these disappointments, we are told that they are owing to the opposition which the war encounters in this House, and among the people. All the evils which afflict this country are imputed to opposition. This is the fashionable doctrine, both here and elsewhere. It is said to be owing to opposition that the war became necessary, and owing to opposition also that it has been prosecuted with no better success.

This, sir, is no new strain. It has been sung a thousand times. It is the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration. What minister ever yet acknowledged, that the evils which fell on his country were the necessary consequences of his own incapacity, his own folly, or his own corruption? What, governor of political

power ever yet failed to charge the mischiefs resulting from his own measures, upon those who had uniformly opposed those measures? The people of the United States may well remember the administration of Lord North. He lost America to his country. Yet he could find pretences for throwing the odium upon his opponents. He could throw it upon those who, had forewarned him of consequences from the first, and who had opposed him at every stage of his disastrous policy, with all the force of truth, and reason and talent. It was not his own weakness, his own ambition, his own love of arbitrary power, which disaffected the colonies. It was not the Tea Act, the Stamp Act, or the Boston Port Bill, that severed the empire of Britain. Oh, no!—It was owing to no fault of administration. It was the work of opposition. It was the impertinent boldness of Couthart; the idle declamation of Fox; and the unseasonable sarcasm of Paine! These men, and men like them, would not join the minister in his American war.—They would not give the name and character of wisdom to that which they believed to be the extreme of folly. They would not pronounce those measures just and honorable, which their principles led them to detest. They declared the ministers' war to be wanton. They foresaw its end, and pointed out plainly both to the minister and to the country. He pronounced the opposition to be selfish and factious. He persisted in his course; and the result is in history.

This example of ministerial justice seems to have become a model for these times and this country. With slight shades of difference, owing to different degrees of talent and ability, the imitation is sufficiently exact. It requires a little examination to fancy ones self sometimes to be listening to a recitation of the captivating orations of the occupants of Lord North's Treasury Bench. We are told that our opposition has divided the government and divided the country. Remember, sir, the state of the government and of the country when the war was declared. Did not differences of opinion, then exist?—Do we not know that this House was divided? Do we not know that the other House was still more divided? Does not every man, to whom the public documents were accessible, know, that in that other House, one single vote, having been given otherwise than it was, would have rejected the act declaring war, and adopted a different course of measures? A parental, guardian government would have regarded that state of things. It would have weighed such considerations.—It would have inquired coolly and dispassionately into the state of public opinion, in the States of this confederacy.—It would have looked especially to those States, most concerned in the professed objects of the war, and whose interests were to be most deeply affected by it. Such a government, knowing that its strength consisted in the union of opinion among the people, would have taken no step, of such importance, without that union; nor would it have mistaken mere party feeling for national sentiment.

That occasion, sir, called for a large and liberal view of things.—Not only the degree of union in the sentiments of the people; but the nature and structure of the government; the general habits and pursuits of the community; the probable consequences of the war immediate and remote on our civil institutions; the effect of a vast military patronage; the variety of important local interests and objects; these were considerations essentially belonging to the subject. It was not enough that government could make out its case of war on the paper, and get the better of England in the argument. This was requisite; but not all that was requisite. The question of War or Peace, in a country like this, is not to be compressed into the compass that would benefit a small litigation. It is not to be made to turn upon a pin. Incapable in its nature of being decided upon technical rules, it is unfit to be discussed in the manner which usually appertains to the forensic habit. It should be regarded as a great question, not only of right, but also of prudence and expediency. Reasons of a general nature; reasons of a moral nature; considerations, which go back to the origin of our institutions, and other considerations which look forward to our hopeful progress in future times, all belong, in their just proportions and gradations, to a question, in the determination of which the happiness of the present and of future generations may be so much concerned.

I have heard no satisfactory vindication of the war on grounds like those. They appear not to have soiled the temper of that time. Utterly astonished at the declaration of war, I have been surprised at nothing since. Unless all history deceived me, I saw how it would be prosecuted; when I saw how it was begun. There is in the nature of things an unchangeable relation between rash counsels and feeble execution.

It was not, sir, the minority that brought on the war. Look to your records, from the date of the Embargo, in 1807, to June 1813. Every thing that men could do, they did, to stay your course. When at last they could effect no more, they urged you to delay your measures. They entreated you to give yet a little time for deliberation, and to wait for favorable events. As if inspired for the purpose of arresting your progress, they laid before you the consequences of your measures, just as we have seen them since take place. They predicted to you their effects on public opinion. They told you, that instead of healing, they would inflame political discussions. They pointed out to you also what would and what must happen on the frontier. That, which since hath happened there, is but their prediction, turned into history. Vain is the hope, then, of escaping just retribution, by imputing to the minority of the government at the time to the opposition among the people the disasters of these times. Vain is the attempt to impose this on the common sense of mankind. The world has had too much experience of ministerial shifts and evasions. It has learned to judge of men by their actions, and of measures by their consequences.

If the purpose be, by casting these imputations upon those who are opposed to the policy of the government, to check their freedom of inquiry, discussion and debate, such purpose is also manifestly of being executed. That opposition is constitutional and legal. It is also conscientious. It rests in settled and sober conviction, that such policy is destructive to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the being of the government. The experience of every day confirms these sentiments. Men who act from such motives are not to be discouraged by trifling obstacles, nor awed by any dangers. They know the limit of constitutional opposition—up to that limit, at their own discretion, they will walk, and walk bravely. If they should find, in the history of their country, a precedent for going over, I trust they will not follow it. They are not of a school in which insurrection is taught as a virtue. They will not seek promotion through paths of sedition, nor qualify themselves to serve their country in any of the high departments of its government, by making rebellion the first element in their political education.

Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion, in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately springing up, and now growing fashionable, make it necessary to be explicit on this point. The more I perceive a disposition to check the freedom of inquiry by extravagant and unconstitutional pretences, the firmer shall be the tone, in which I shall assert, and freer the manner in which I

shall exercise it. It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "homebred right," a fire-side privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty, which those whose REPRESENTATIVE I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself shall be questioned, I shall then carry it to its extent. I shall then place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm, that would move me from my ground. This high constitutional privilege, I shall defend and exercise within this House, and without this House, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living I shall assert it, dying I shall assert it, and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will still leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them.

Whoever, sir, would discover the causes, which have produced the present state of things, must look for them, not in the efforts of opposition, but in the nature of the war, in which we are engaged, and in the manner in which its professed objects have been attempted to be obtained. Quite too small a portion of public opinion was in favor of the war, to justify it, originally. A much smaller portion is in favor of the mode in which it has been conducted. This is the radical infirmity. Public opinion, strong and united, is not with you, in your Canada project. Whether it ought to be, we ought not to be, the fact that it is not, should, by this time, be evident to all; and it is the business of practical statesmen, to act upon the state of things as it is, and not to be always attempting to prove what it ought to be. The acquisition of that country, is not an object, generally desired by the people. Some gentlemen indeed, say it is not their ultimate object; and that they wish it only as a means of effecting other purposes. But, sir, a large portion of the people believe that a desire for the conquest and final retention of Canada is the mainspring of public measures. Nor is the opinion without ground. It has been distinctly avowed, by public men, in a public manner. And if this be not the object, it is not easy to see the connection between your means and ends. At least, that portion of the people that is not in the habit of relying far, cannot do so. You are, you say, at war for maritime rights, and free trade.—But they see you lock up your commerce and abandon the ocean. They see you invade an interior province of the enemy. They see you involve yourselves in a bloody war with the savage savages; and they ask you, if you have, in truth, a maritime commerce with the western Indians, and are really contending for Eastern Rights with the tribes of the Prophet? In my judgment, the popular sentiment, in this case, corresponds with the soundest political discretion. In my humble opinion, you are not only not able to travel to the road you have taken; but if you were, it would not do you to your object.

I am aware, sir, that both the professed objects of the war, and the manner of prosecuting it, may receive the nominal approbation of a great majority of those, who constitute the prevailing party in the country. But I know also how extremely fallacious any inference from that circumstance would be in favor of the real popularity of the measure. In times like these, a great measure of a prevalent party becomes incorporated with the party interest. To quarrel with the measure, would be to abandon the party. Party considerations, therefore, induce an acquiescence in that, on which the fate of party is supposed to depend. Gentlemen, sir, fall into strange inconsistencies on this subject. They tell us that the war is popular; that the invasion of Canada is popular, and that it would have succeeded, before this time, had it not been for the force of opposition. Sir, what gives force to opposition in this country?—Certainly nothing but the popularity of the cause of opposition, and the numbers who espouse it. Upon this argument, then, in what an unprecedented condition are the people of these States! We have on our hands, a most popular war; we have also a most popular opposition to that war. We cannot push the measure, the opposition is so popular. We cannot retract it, the measure itself is so popular.—We can neither go forward, nor backward! We are at the very centre of gravity;—the point of perpetual rest!

The truth is, sir, that party support is not the kind of support necessary to sustain the country through a long, expensive and bloody contest; and this should have been considered, before the war was declared. The cause, to be successful, must be upheld by other sentiments, and higher motives. It must draw to itself the sober approbation of the great mass of the people. It must enlist, not their temporary or party feelings, but their steady patriotism, and their constant zeal. Unlike the old nations of Europe, there are in this country no drops of population, fit only to supply the constant waste of war, and out of which an army can be raised, for hire, at any time and for any purpose. Armies of any magnitude can here be nothing but the people embodied; and if the object be one for which the people will not embody, there can be no armies. It is, I think, too plain to be doubted, that the conquest of Canada is such an object. They do not feel the impulse of adequate motive. Not diminished of military distinction, they are yet not sanguine of laurels in this contest. The harvest, thus far, they perceive has not been great. The prospect of the future is no greater. Nor are they altogether reconciled to the principle of this invasion. Canada, they know is not to be conquered, but by drenching its soil in the blood of its inhabitants. They have no thirst for that blood. The borderers, on the line, connected by blood and marriage, and all ties of social life, have no disposition to bear arms against one another. Merciless indeed has been the fate of some of these people. I understand it to be fact, that in some of the affairs, which we call battles, because we have had nothing else to give the name to, brother has been in arms against brother. The bosom of the parent has been exposed to the bayonet of his own son. Sir, I honor the people that shrink from a warfare like this. I applaud their sentiments and their feelings. They are such as religion and humanity dictate, and such as none but cannibals would wish to eradicate from the human heart.

You have not succeeded in dividing the people of the provinces from their government. Your commanders tell you that they are universally hostile to your cause. It is not, therefore, to make war on their government; it is to make war, fierce, cruel, bloody war, on the people themselves, that you call to your standard the yeomanry of the Northern States. The experience of two campaigns should have taught you, that they will not obey that call. Government has put itself in every posture. It has used supplication and entreaty; it has also menaced, and it still does so; compulsion. All is vain. It cannot longer conceal its weakness.

ness on this point. Look to the bill before you. Does not that speak a language exceeding every thing I have said? You last year gave a bounty of sixteen dollars. You now propose to give a bounty of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, and you say you have no hope of obtaining men at a lower rate. This is sufficient to convince me, it will be sufficient to convince the enemy, and the whole world, *yourself* only excepted, what progress your Canada war is making in the affections of the people.

It is to no want of natural resources, or natural strength, in the country, that your failures can be attributed. The Northern States alone are able to overrun Canada in thirty days, armed or unarmed, in any cause which should propel them by inducements sufficiently powerful. Recur, sir, to history. As early as 1745, the New-England colonies raised an army of five thousand men, and took Louisbourg from the troops of France. On what point of the enemy's territory, let me ask, have you brought an equal force to bear in the whole course of two campaigns? On another occasion, more than half a century ago, Massachusetts alone, although its population did not exceed one third of its present amount, had an army of twelve thousand men. Of these, seven thousand were at one time employed against Canada. A strong motive was then felt to exist. With equal exertion, that commonwealth could now furnish an army of forty thousand men.

You have prosecuted this invasion for two campaigns: They have cost you vastly more, upon the average, than the campaigns of the revolutionary war. The project has already cost the American people nearly half as much as the whole price paid for independence. The result is before us. Who does not see and feel that this result disgraces us? Who does not see in what estimation our martial prowess must be by this time held, by the enemy, and by the world? Administration has made its master effort to subdue a province, three thousand miles removed from the mother country; lying at our own doors; scarcely equal in natural strength, to the least of the States of this confederacy, and defended by external aid to a limited extent. It has persisted two campaigns—and it has failed. Let the responsibility rest where it ought. The world will not ascribe the issue to want of spirit or patriotism in the American people. The possession of those qualities, in high and honorable degrees, they have heretofore illustriously evinced, and spread out the proof on the record of their Revolution. They will be still true to their character, in any cause which they feel to be their own. In all causes, they will defend themselves. The enemy, as we have seen, can make no permanent stand, in any populous part of the country. Its citizens will drive back his forces to the line. But at that line, at the point where defence ceases, and invasion begins, they stop. They do not pass it, because they do not choose to pass it. Offering no serious obstacle to their actual power, it rises like a Chinese wall, against their sentiments and their feelings.

It is natural, sir, such being my opinions on the present state of things, that I should be asked what, in my judgment, ought to be done. In the first place, then, I answer, withdraw your invading armies, and follow counsel which the national sentiment will support. In the next place abandon the system of commercial restriction. That system is equally ruinous to the interests and obnoxious to the feelings of whole sections and whole States. They believe you have no constitutional right to establish such systems. They protest to you, that such is not, and never was, their understanding of your powers. They are sincere in this opinion, and it is of infinite moment, that you duly respect that opinion, although you may deem it to be erroneous. These people, sir, resisted Great-Britain, because her minister, under pretence of regulating trade, attempted to put his hand into their pockets, and take their money. There is that, sir, which they then valued, and which they still value, more than money. That pretence of regulating trade they believed to be a mere cover for tyranny and oppression. The present embargo, which does not *rest*, and *harass*, and *embarrass* their commerce, but *annihilates it*, is also laid by *color* of a power to regulate trade. For if it be not laid by virtue of this power, it is laid by virtue of no power. It is not wonderful, sir, if this should be viewed by them as a state of things, not contemplated when they came into the national compact.

Let me suppose, sir, that when the Convention of one of the commercial States, Massachusetts for example, was deliberating on the adoption of this Constitution, some person to whose opening vision the future had been disclosed, had appeared among them. He would have seen there the Patriots who rocked the cradle of liberty in America. He would have seen there statesmen and warriors, who had borne no dishonorable parts in the councils of their country, and on her fields of battle. He would have found there men recommending the adoption of this instrument to a people, full of the feeling of independence, and naturally jealous of all governments but their own. And he would have found, that the leading, the principal, and the finally prevalent argument, was the *protection and extension of commerce*.

Now suppose, sir, that this person, having the knowledge of future times, had told them—"This instrument, to which you now commit your fate, shall for a time not deceive your hopes. Administered and practised, as you now understand it, it shall enable you to carry your favorite pursuits to an unprecedented extent. The increase of your numbers, of your wealth, and of your general prosperity, shall exceed your expectations. But other times shall arrive. Other councils shall prevail. In the midst of this extension and growth of commerce and prosperity, an embargo, severe and universal, shall be laid upon you, for eighteen months. This shall be succeeded by non-importations, restriction, and embarrassments, of every description. War, with the most powerful maritime nation on earth, shall follow. This war shall be declared *profferally* for your *honor*, and the protection of your *interests*. It shall be declared nevertheless against your *urgent remonstrance*. Your voice shall be heard, but it shall be heard only to be disregarded. It shall be a ear for millions' rights, against the sentiments of those to whom right rents of the season of the country belong. It shall be a war for maritime rights, forced upon those who are alone interested in such concerns. It shall be brought upon you by those to whom reason and common sense shall be alike unknown; who shall never have heard the sages of the law; and into whose minds the idea of a ship shall never have entered, through the eye, till they shall come, from beyond the western hills, to take the protection of your maritime rights, and the guardianship of your commercial interests, into their skillful and experienced hands. Bringing the enemy to the blockade of your ports, they shall leave your coasts to be undefended, or defended by yourselves. Multitudes of what may yet remain of your commerce, they shall visit you with another embargo. They shall cut off your intercourse of every description with foreign nations. This not only; they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water, with your sister States. This not only; they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water, between the ports of your own States. They shall seize your accustomed commerce in every limb, nerve, and fibre, and hold it, as in the jaws of death."

I now put it to you, sir, whether if this practical administration of the constitution had been laid before them, they would have ratified it?—I ask you, if the head of Massachusetts himself would not sooner have committed it to the flames?—If then, sir, they did not believe, and from the terms of the instrument had no reason to believe, that it conferred such powers on the government, then, I say, the present course of its administration is not consistent with its spirit and meaning.

Let any man examine our history, and he will find that the constitution of the country owes its existence to the commerce of the country. Let him inquire of those who are old enough to remember, and they will tell it to him. The idea of such a compact, as is well known, was first unfolded in a meeting of Delegates from different States, held for the purpose of making some voluntary agreements respecting trade, and establishing a common tariff.

I see near me an honorable and venerable gentleman (Mr. Schureman, of New-Jersey) who bore a part in the deliberations of that assembly, and who put his hand to the first recommendation, ever addressed to the people of these States by any body of men, to form a national constitution. He will vouch for the truth of my remark. He will tell you the motives which actuated him, and his associates, as well as the whole country, at that time. The faith of this nation is pledged to its commerce, formally and solemnly. I call upon you to redeem that pledge; not by sacrificing, while you profess to regard it; but by unshackling it, and protecting it, and fostering it, according to your ability, and the reasonable expectations of those who have committed it to the care of government. In the commerce of the country, the constitution had its birth. In the extinction of that commerce, it will find its grave. I use not the tone of intimidation or menace, but I forewarn you of consequences. *Let it be remembered, that in my place, this day, and in the discharge of my public duty, I conjure you to alter your course. I urge to you the language of entreaty. I beseech you, by your best hopes of your country's prosperity;—by your regard for the preservation of her government, and her union;—by your own ambition, as honorable men, of leading hereafter in the councils of a great and growing empire;—I conjure you, by every motive which can be addressed to the mind of man, that you abandon your system of restrictions—that you abandon it at once—and abandon it forever.*

The humble aid, which it would be in my power to render to measures of government, shall be given cheerfully, if government will pursue measures which I can conscientiously support. Badly as I think of the original grounds of the war, as well as of the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted, if even now, falling in an honest and sincere attempt to procure just and honorable peace, it will return to measures of defence and protection, such as reason, and common sense, and the public opinion all call for, my vote shall not be withheld from the means. Give up your futile projects of invasion. Extinguish the fires that blaze on your inland frontiers. Establish perfect safety and defence there, by adequate force. Let every man that sleeps on your soil sleep in security. Stop the blood that flows from the veins of unarmed yeomanry, and women and children. Give to the living time to bury and lament their dead, in the quietness of private sorrow. Having performed this work of beneficence and mercy on your inland border, turn, and look with the eye of justice and compassion on your vast population along the coast. Unclench the iron grasp of your embargo. Take measures for that end, before another sun sets upon you. With all the war of the enemy on your commerce, if you would cease to war it on yourselves, you would still have some commerce. That commerce would give you some revenue. Apply that revenue to the augmentation of your navy. That navy, in turn, will protect your commerce. Let it no longer be said, that not one ship of force, built by your hands since the war, yet floats upon the ocean. Turn the current of your efforts into the channel which national sentiment has already worn broad and deep to receive it. A naval force, competent to defend your coast against considerable armaments, to convoy your trade, and perhaps raise the blockade of your rivers, is not a chimera. It may be realized. If, then, the war must continue, go to the ocean. If you are seriously contending for maritime rights, go to the theatre where alone those rights can be defended. Thither every indication of your fortresses points you. There the united wishes and exertions of the nation will go with you. Even our party divisions, acrimonious as they are, cease at the water's edge. They are lost in attachment to national character, on the element, where that character is made respectable. In protecting naval interests by naval means, you will arm yourselves with the whole power of national sentiment, and may command the whole abundance of the national resources. In time you may enable yourselves to redress injuries, in the place where they may be offered, and if need be, to accompany your own flag throughout the world, with the protection of your own cannon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RETALIATION.

As I seldom look into PARSON BENTLEY'S paper, called the Essex Register, printed at Salem, his abusive and contemptible incitement, headed *Retaliation* escaped my notice, till it was lately shewn me by a friend.

His Reverence denies the assertion, "that we began the work of destruction and desolation by burning part of Queestown." It is possible that he considers the burning of Prophet's town as the *beginning* of the work of destruction. I did not go so far back as that, knowing that this *good minister of the gospel* and his party consider the Indians as having no more souls than the negroes, and consequently, that the enslaving of the one, or the destruction of the other, can not be an object of retaliation.

But as to our *beginning* the work of destruction, which has led to this tremendous *retaliation*, under which the whole western frontier now smart so severely, let his Reverence read, and if he can, deny, the truth of the following quotations.

Montreal Paper, Oct. 31, 1812—"While they [the Americans] had possession of Queestown, they plundered the houses of every portable thing. During the battle, the American batteries attempted to fire into the town of Niagara by firing out hot shot, and actually burnt the court-house and a tannery. What ravages should we find in the American papers, were this brutality retaliated on their plundered towns."

Cutler, same date—"We burned by hot shot from [fort] Niagara the jail and court house at Newark, and some valuable mills in that neighborhood, valued at 70,000 dollars."

Weekly Messenger, Oct. 20, 1812—"During the battle of Queenstown the jail and brewery at Newark were fired by hot shot from fort Niagara and consumed."

Some paper, Dec. 6, 1812—"When our squadron made an attack on Kingston, (Upper Canada), seven or eight houses were demolished by our fire."

But as his Reverence may disavow these English and Tory prints, I will give him a choice morsel from his own dear Chronicle.

December 14—"The British had three houses burned and a block house in fort George consumed." Again, Dec. 17th, after having mentioned the burning of a two story house and a barn the Chronicle proceeds—"Between 9 and 10 o'clock three sailors embarked in a boat and set fire to the dwelling house of J. HARRISON, and to the house and store of Mr. DOWLING, after remaining on that (the Canadian) side for two hours they returned with a boat load of articles taken from the houses." [Part of Havre de Grace was burned by the British about the first of May, 1813.]

Now what will his Reverence say to these quotations? Will he have the effrontery to deny them? No! But observe the mean and pitiful prevarication, the "work of destruction" was begun not at but near Queenstown: "No British settlement has ever been destroyed by our forces except Newark." No, not a *whole* settlement but only a *part*! What a contemptible quibble!

While I am in the mood of quotations I will give his Reverence one more.

October 20—"Several families at Simcoe-point having been plundered by the crew of a British boat, all the plundered articles were sent back by the British commander at Erie with 200 dollars in gold to pay the damages."

You may be sure I did not find this quotation in the Chronicle, and I never heard of its being retaliated!

I have forbore to press on the notice of the public the destruction of whole towns and villages with their inhabitants of red brethren (as JEFFERSON calls them) because I know that many of the demo-

*This word either mean *Negrol*, or there is a place on the Canada side near Quebec of this name.

nists, styling themselves lovers of equality and the rights of man, consider the natives as not of the human species, and the right in them "glorious news" of their being "cut up in high style." But he it known to these white barbarians that *retaliation* is as dear to an Indian as it is to them—that the savages will equal them in cruelty, and that to this same barbarous principle of *retaliation* is to be attributed all the cold blooded murders, scalplings and burnings so hotly exhibited on our western frontier.

But how execrable the wretch; how contemptible the hypocrite, who, clad in the garb and professing to teach the gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus, can, for the sake of exciting party feeling, openly advocate principles at which vandals would shudder! Himself secure from harm under the sanctity of his office, he craves in the breasts of his parishioners those baneful and diabolical passions, which, if not soon checked, will fill this country with blood and lamentation. The gospel preaches *peace and good will to many of their enemy hunger feed him, if he thirst give him drink*. But PARSON BENTLEY though professing to be a christian teacher is of that sect who say, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" and "let us due evil that good may come, whose damnation is just."

Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1813.

PACIFICUS.

Taxes and Conscription.

Despotism among modern nations is exercised by Emperors, Kings and Princes, chiefly in the form of TAXES and CONSCRIPTIONS; for where WAR is produced by design, or misconduct in Rulers, never fail to furnish a plausible pretext and occasion.

The good of society requires that governments should have the power of levying taxes for its support, and of conscripting, or as we say, *levying* men, for the defence of the country when invaded suddenly, and before regular armies can be raised by enlistment. Tyranny in a free form of government, generally, indeed I may say always, consists in the abuse of the powers originally granted to rulers by the people, for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

It is this abuse, that the people should fear; no man becomes violent all at once, but by insensible degrees. So it is with governments in their progress towards Tyranny: they begin with small abuses of real power, each an abuse furnishing a pretext for other and greater abuses, (the people all the while viewing consequences instead of principles), until the ground work is laid for a despotism.

When the people begin to feel sensibly the evils which are the inevitable consequences of such conduct, they set to mending and limiting the abuses of government, instead of endeavoring to bring back their rulers to first principles; but they are soon quelled by plausible arguments in favor of passive obedience, and non-resistance; they are told that the rulers mean well, that they are wise men, selected by the voice of the whole people, and that they are placed so high, that they can take a view of the whole ground, and consequently must know better than the people what is for their permanent good, who comparatively know nothing, and abuse duty (therefore it is) to submit.

What GENT. PRUMER said in his last speech respecting a foreign power, I shall adopt upon this occasion:—"Submission to [arbitrary] power necessarily leads to all the misery and degradation of *serfdom*—a name disgusting to freemen. Submission never checked usurpation or satiated the lust of power, but has always augmented its demand. The wretchedness of a people who have yielded to [arbitrary] domination, has invariably been in just proportion to the degree of their submission."

Taxes and Conscriptions are not in themselves evils, which are at all times to be opposed by the people; they are only so when unnecessarily resorted to for a good purpose; or when they are at any time, and in any degree applied for the abuse of power.

Why did we resist the stamp tax, and the tea tax laid on us by Lord Nelson's Parliament? Surely it was not for their oppressive amount, because we have laid on ourselves infinitely more oppressive burthens.

It was because of the declaration of that Parliament that they had a right to tax us in all cases whatsoever, with or without representation.—We then clearly saw that if they could lay on us a tax of one million *without our consent*, that no man had a dollar he could not rail his own, because the habit of paying taxes was once well established, they could have gone on taxing us millions upon millions until nothing was left us, capable of taxation, but our ribs.

The error made of oppressing the people by conscription, found out and carried to perfection in our times, is of all modes the most complete for its purpose. The old saying, "with money I will get men, and when I have got men I will get money enough," has an extensive signification.

For what purpose was the first draft of one hundred thousand men, ordered by Mr. MADISON, immediately on declaring his war? Mr. PRUMER said in his speech before referred to, that it was because we were in *imminent danger of invasion*. Governor STANBRO said so far from there being imminent, there was no danger of invasion at that time; events proved Governor STANBRO correct; we were not invaded in any part until the February following, and have been invaded in this part of the country to this day. If Mr. MADISON feared an invasion the first month of the war, before the British could even know it, surely he must have more fear of it now, and yet we hear nothing from him on this subject although British fleets are on our coast. To me, it always appeared that it was an attempt to put down the freedom of speech and of the press, or in the words of the old saying, "to hush opposition," an opposition which they could not but expect would meet their final conduct.

Whether the motive might have been for calling out these detached or conscripted militia to garrison forts, that the regular troops therein might march to a war of conquest, and thereby leave these same forts more defenceless, it seems GENT. PRUMER entered heartily into the scheme, for he says, "believing that the President was in fact, commander in chief of the militia of the several States, and judge of the time when it was necessary to order them out, as soon as I received requisitions from Gen. Dearborn, *without consulting with flesh and blood*, I promptly issued orders for calling into the service such portions of the detached militia as were required."

Language would fail me if I endeavored to express all the ideas that this small paragraph of our ex-governor gives birth to; but I will attempt to analyze and display some of its odious features.

It makes us a nation of soldiers, of which the President is the commander in chief; and the brave men, appointed by ourselves, and paid by ourselves for our own particular benefit, is by this, without our consent and without any commission from the President, made one of his Lieutenants, and consequently obliged to obey his orders in all cases whatsoever.

That this looks like a consolidation of the States, I think will not be denied, and a military consolidation too.

Governor PRUMER says, he did not stop to "consult with flesh and blood," but promptly obeyed the orders of his superior officers; all this was right and consistent in a man who considered himself as the head of a party, and an officer, under the commander in chief; for what had such a man to do with flesh and blood or the feelings of flesh and blood? There is only one improvement to be made in this system of Governor PRUMER, and that is, he should be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, and receive his pay from the general government and not from the people of New-Hampshire.

In a war of defence, a war in support of our independence, or in other words, self government, this system of conscription, although an evil, may be borne for a time, until armies can be enlisted; but when we contemplate its odious nature, in a war of offence, of conquest, then indeed it becomes truly horrible.

It is true, we only at present, view this new evil as at a distance, as one openly and boldly avowed by certain leaders of the war party, to be put in execution if the people will not resist for the invasion of Canada, under the temptation, that 124 dollars bounty holds out to them in these times of poverty and want of employment.

Perhaps many may think this great bounty will bring men enough to the drum of the recruiting sergeant to satisfy our administration and therefore there will be no need of a conscription. I do not. I fear many will wait for higher offers, if they hold back; and that others will remember how our government has bid up at the auction for soldiers at 8 dollars the month, at 10 dollars the month, and now have offered 124 dollars bounty for six months, (as that seems to be the time allotted for making a treaty of peace); I say, I fear that many will answer, as the money lender did to a needy borrower, who came to him to obtain the loan of 1000 dollars, and offered 8 per cent. interest, and receiving no encouragement offered 10 per cent. then 15 per cent. and at last offered 25 per cent. per annum, if he would let him have the money.—"Sir (says old Gripsus) when you offered 8, and even 10 per cent. I thought you honest; when you offered 15 per cent. I began to doubt you; but now you have offered 25 per cent. I am sure you are going to cheat me; therefore I will put lent you a dollar on any condition whatever."

A FACT.

The supporters of WILLIAM PRUMER for Governor, among other equally powerful arguments in his favor, urge his willingness to serve the people, for half the stated salary, which has been for years given to the Governor, as, if the people would estimate his qualifications, by his price. Whoever knows this modest, money loving candidate for the people's suffrages, will know how much of truth is identified in his declarations on this subject. It is the general opinion, that Mr. PRUMER is the author of most of the Electioneering paragraphs which have appeared in the New Hampshire Patriot. In one of them, written it is believed by Mr. PRUMER himself, the increase of the Governor's salary by a former Legislature is attributed to Gov. GILMAN. Now the fact is this. A Bill for that purpose was introduced in the house and met with violent opposition. Mr. PRUMER was then seated in the Speaker's chair. Though contrary to the rules of the house for the Speaker to engage in debate without going into a committee of the whole, the Speaker at that time did actually trespass on the orders of the assembly and exert all his

WILLIAM GARLAND
For Sale, No. 10, Merchants Row,
48 chests & boxes Souchong TEA;
Bohea do.;
10 pipes best GIN;
8 bags Upland COTTON;
4 hogsheads COFFEE;
10 hogsheads N.E. RUM;
3 do. MOLASSES;
BRANDY per pipe;
100 bbls. MACKEREL. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL LARKIN,
MARKET-STREET,
TEN hhds. Muscovado Sugar;
80 bags Coffee;
3 hhds. Jamaica Rum;
10 boxes 7 by 9 Window Glass;
16 cases White Lead;
20 barrels Hops; 15 tons Chalk;
30 Kegs Gunpowder;
4 pipes GIN;
6 hhds. W. I. and N. E. Rum;
20 chests Souchong & Congo Tea;
1 case mens and youths Hats.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of
Teas, Wines and Groceries.
January 29.

NATHAN B. FOLSOM
OFFERS FOR SALE,
100 quintals Pollock FISH;
7 hogsheads RUM;
20 chests Souchong & Hyson TEA;
26 bags COFFEE;
56 cases CUT NAILS;
YARN, with his usual assortment of
Teas, Wines, Groceries, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, &c.
as usual, wholesale and retail, very low.
February 5.

FIVE hhds. 2d and 3d proof
W. I. RUM, warranted pure as im-
ported and of good quality;
5 hhds. best Providence particular,
very excellent quality and proof;
10 hhds. first quality N. E.
15 bbls. GIN, good quality;
2 bbls. Spake Root Cordial;
2 bbls. Annis Cordial;
2 bbls. high 4th proof real Cognac
BRANDY;
1 bbl. best Cyder BRANDY;
15 bbls. WHISKEY, good quality.
Any of the above will be sold in a
quantity small as 20 gallons, at reduced
prices for cash or approved credit, and
each warranted of as good quality and
as low as can be purchased in town—
For sale at the Store of J. MELCHER
in Congress-street. Feb. 5.

Thomas P. Drown
HAS the satisfaction of informing
the public that he is selling
W. INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES,
in a temporary building on his former stand, in
Duck-street, of which he should be happy in
supplying his customers, and informs them that
he shall endeavor to procure such articles as
they formerly bought of him, which were de-
stroyed by the late fire, and would also inform
that he carries on his

Gold & Silver Smiths Business,
as usual, under the same roof, where he has those
Goods and Ornaments, generally for sale in a
Jeweller's shop. February 5.

American, English & French Goods.

William Jones, jun.
HAS this day opening a great variety of
SILK
COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS,
which are offered at a small advance for cash.
Constantly kept on hand,
Cotton warp yarn, sewing & knitting cotton,
large cotton counterpanes, cotton shirtings of
the first bleach, made of yarn from No. 10 to 40.
Oct. 9.

WILLIAM JONES, JUN.
HAS received the following Articles, which
are offered at a small advance for cash,
60 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 white cotton cambric; from
36 to 12s.
Black, slate, brown & purple do.
Fine linen tapes; do. & common bobbin;
Buckle & pound fine;
Fine & common white flannels;
Black & white French crapes;
Best black cotton do.
Black Florence lustrs, farncets, lustrings;
Mules & Persians, black sewing silk;
Men's & women's blk. silk hose & gloves;
Ribbons & callings;
Black flannel & Canton cambrics.
Constantly kept on hand every article for
merchandising. Aug. 24.

Spanish Cigars, Flour, & Bacon.

S. LARKIN,
MARKET-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE—just received,
20 boxes Havana CIGARS, of a superior
quality;
20 bbls. Fresh Superfine FLOUR;
And a few Hams of very excellent BACON.
January 29.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER
HAS just received and offers for sale a variety
of **Seasonable Goods,**
Among which are superfine French blue broad-
cloth, at 16 1/2 dols.
Do. black at 15 dols.
Do. blue and drab cassimere;
Dark corsewa, and olive broadcloths;
An elegant variety of levantine, and double
Florence lustrings;
Black, white, and blue Italian crapes;
Unbleached London prints;
Money ribbons;
Black, drab and light drab better bounties;
Dress trimmings;
Beaver and mink sable muffs and tippets;
A great variety of hair tippets, from 25 to
50 dols.
A very large supply of money gingham,
shirtings, shrimps, checks, stripes, bed-tick,
and cotton coverings;
Buckle and pound fine, &c. &c. &c.
December 3.

Bricks for Sale.
300,000 of good BRICKS for Sale.
Apply to **EDWARD CUTTS.**
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

For Sale,
125,000 of BRICKS near New-
Market-lamling, by
JOSEPH FURNALD,
HALL J. JENNESS.
New-Market, Feb. 5.

Pressed Bricks.
80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed
BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at
Shepherd J. Frost's House, for sale by
SHEPHERD J. FROST,
WILLIAM PALMER.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

Fall & Winter Goods.
EDWARD PARKY offers for sale a general
assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Among which are superfine and low priced
broadcloths;
Devonshire Kersey and coatings;
Queenscloths and pelisse flannels;
A large assortment of the very best rose
blankets;
Fine flannels, bombazets, wildbores, cam-
brictees, shaltons and calimancoes;
Chintzes, gingham, plain & figured muslins.
All of which will be sold cheap at his store,
sign of the lamb & flag, No. 10 market-street.
Oct. 16.

American Manufacture.
LEMUEL DRAPER has just received
and now opening very fine and low priced
shirting cottons, 7-8 and 6-4 gingham, 4-4 &
5-4 sheetings, checks, stripes and chintzes;
fine & common bed-tick; very fine & common
sewing Cottons.
Likewise just received,
A VARIETY
English, French & India Goods,
which with his stock on hand, makes an as-
sortment very good. Feb. 5.

More New Goods.
LEMUEL DRAPER
HAS just received and this day opening a
great variety of
Fancy and Staple GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Navy blue broadcloths from 10 to 20 dols. pryd.
Black do. 9 to 20;
Superfine double mill blue cassimere,
Do. black and drab do.
Blue, drab, and mixt Beilin cords;
Low priced blue broadcloths and cassimere;
A great variety of unglaz'd London prints,
Colored and black Canton crapes, best quality;
Black and colored Indian crapes;
Linen diapers and table cloths;
Elegant fancy ribbons;
Shinell and fancy silk cord;
India black fringed silk handkerchiefs;
Patch furniture, dress plumage,
Green lustrings, dainties,
Very nice cambric muslin,
Flag and bannanah handkerchiefs,
Red flannels. A large supply of
Very fine factory shirtings;
Dress blankets,
Drab kerseys and farnoughts,
Saddle, bear, and mink sable muffs & tippets,
Ladies and gentlemen's socks, &c. &c. &c.
January 8, 1814.

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,
OF a superior quality, plain gilt
and plated do.;
Superfine White Cassimere;
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinet;
Black and white Shetland, &c. &c. &c.
At No. 84 Market-street,
SILLOWAY & AVERELL,
Jan. 22. TAILORS from Boston.

Bibles.
THE subscribers have for Sale,
a quantity of BIBLES, of the late edi-
tion of W. B. ALLEN & Co. printed with new
and good type, which they will sell at 75 cents
by retail, 66 2-3 cents by the dozen, 62 1-2 by
the hundred. —Bible Societies will be furnished
for distribution at the reduced price of 60
cents. Booksellers and others can be supplied
at the above price for three months from this
date at the shortest notice.
PERLEY TENNEY,
JOHN PEARSON.
Newburyport, Jan. 22, 1814. 6w

FOR SALE,
A LARGE and very convenient
DWELLING-HOUSE, stable and Wood
House, with a good Garden, situated in Joshua
Street, now occupied by Mr. S. Lord.—For
particulars apply to Mrs. A. J. HAYEN.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5. N. A. & J. HAYEN.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby informs
the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has
Draft on Col. James Stevens, of the town of Snow-
Hill, in the county of Worcester, in the state of
Maryland, for the sum of 560 Dollars, to dispose
of. Payment of which will be postponed, until
the said Bill is duly honored.
JOSEPH SEAWARD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

Wanted,
BOARD and Lodging for a small
family in some respectable farmer's house,
within 8 or 10 miles of Portsmouth. A sitting
room and two bed-chambers will be required.
Inquire at the office of the Oracle. Feb. 5.

WANTED,
A BOY, as an apprentice to the
tailoring business.
Feb. 5. **CHARLES HARDY.**

Lost,
At the late Fire,
FIFTH vol. Mayor's Collection
of British Fouriers: Cay's Pocket Atlas;
Davy Bible, 12mo, in red morocco; Rush's In-
troductions; Swinburn in Venerable.
The loser requests the person who has them in
his possession to leave them at this office.
Feb. 5.

True Penknives.
A FEW dozens fine Penknives,
just received by
TIPPIN & FOSTER.
Feb. 5. N. S. Market Street.

To be Let,
THAT very convenient HOUSE
STABLE and FARM, now occupied by
Mr. Samuel Fox, as a Stage House, situated on
the main road from Portland to Dover and
Portsmouth, about one mile from Berwick-lam-
ling. The land is under good improvement, and
contains about ninety five acres, with a good
beating Orchard.
Possession may be had the first week in April.
For further particulars inquire of
RICHARD HART,
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

To be Let,
A TWO-story Dwelling-House,
with Barn and Wood House, situated
near the south meeting-house.
Inquire of the proprietor,
JOHN SHACKFORD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE person who received from
Mr. Lyle, or Mr. Sylvester Jackson, on the
evening of the late fire, a parcel of books, con-
taining HALL'S NOVELS, 3 vols. 8vo. (a very
scarce book), bearing the name and seal of arms
of a gentleman in England, known on the
Providence, printed at Berwick on Tweed, to-
gether with some other valuable books, is ear-
nestly requested to return the same to said
Lyle, or to the owner.
GEORGE FORRESTER.
G. F. offers a reward of 5 Dollars to any per-
son who shall give satisfactory information con-
cerning Hall's Notes.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the subscriber intends to present his insur-
ance policy of the estate of
RICHARD DOLLY,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rocking-
ham, deceased, at a Court of Probate, in Port-
smouth, on the third Wednesday of February
current.
JOHN OVENDEN.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
subscriber has been duly appoint-
ed administratrix of the estate of
ELLIS ASPINALL,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of
Rockingham, Husbandsman, deceased, and
has taken upon herself that trust by
giving bonds as the law directs: All
persons indebted to said estate, and all
persons who have claims against said
estate, are requested to exhibit them for
settlement on the 14th and 15th inst. at
his late dwelling house in Portsmouth,
to the subscriber who will attend on
each day from 1 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
ABRA ASPINALL,
Administratrix.
By her Attorney, JACOB WENWORTH.
February 5.

Toll Gatherer Wanted.
PROPOSALS in writing will
be received by the subscriber until the 1st
of March next, for Collecting the Toll of Piscata-
qua Bridge for one year to commence from
the 15th of March. The Toll-house, with a
garage, has room for a wagon and a cart, and
will conveniently accommodate a small family.
None need apply but such as can produce un-
questionable recommendation and securities.
PEYTON R. FREEMAN,
Treasurer of the Proprietors.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

HEAD-ACHE SUFF.
IF it is a serious and painful truth that some re-
markable instances of relief have occurred by
the use of this fragrant and grateful stimulant
in dizziness, headache, hypochondria, &c.; should
the incredulous decline in the consequence of
imagination be it so; it is needless in view
about the cause, when the desired effect is pro-
duced. The commodity by frequent disappoint-
ment and impositions are numerous in their
beliefs, but truth is omnipotent, and public con-
fidence, though slow, is sure.
Among the virtues of this stuff are its great
antiseptic qualities: any person in the least
acquainted with the Materia Medica would readily
acknowledge the fact; the use of it therefore
is indispensable for all those who wish to visit
the sick. As a proof of the merits of this
article the proprietor is a possessor of the
voluntary and unbiassed certificate of Doctor
Benjamin Waterhouse, the "Father of America,"
which accompanies each bottle.
Price 50 cents, or 1 dollar per dozen.
Litheral Terms to Wholesale Customers.
Particulars will be refunded the principal and
interest of any number they may have on hand
and set it to return in one year from the sale.
For Sale in Portsmouth, N. H. by
NATHANIEL S. PEIRCE.
Just received at the Drug and Medicine Store
Market-street, Portsmouth,
Where also may be obtained the celebrated
NEW-ENGLAND EYE-SALVE,
so remarkable for the cures it has effected.
—ALSO—
A general assortment
MEDICINE, fresh and good.
Portsmouth, Nov. 6. 3a

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHING
An assistant to the common method of hand washing.
THIS Machine, consisting of a fluted Roller,
is so constructed, that when placed ob-
liquely in the wash tub, and the clothes passed up
and down on the rollers, (either with one or both
hands) washing is performed with ease, quick-
ly and dispatch, and its apparatus by numerous cer-
tificates exhibited by the patient, with very little
trouble, saving of time, soap, firewood and in-
jury to the clothes. —Upwards of 300 citizens of
Philadelphia have testified that "the Columbian
Washer when put into our hands appeared tid-
ing and insignificant, but upon our domestic ac-
quiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any
thing of the kind which has ever come to our
knowledge."
The machine with patent right for one family
is only two dollars, together with the privilege
of using it and family as many machines upon
this principle as they may choose. —Any family
wishing to receive directions in its management, or
purchase the right and machine before its effectual
operation, will, as it is a matter of the following
place, viz.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Merchant, No. 8, Congress-street, Portsmouth.
JOHN WALKER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TODD'S GIBBLEY,
At the New-England, L.L.C.
July 20, 1815.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.
PURSUANT to a warrant from
the Honble JOHN SARGENT, Esquire,
Esquire, Judge of the District Court for said
District—
Notice is hereby given, that a Libel by Har-
ten J. BAKER, Esq. commander of the private
armed brig called the *Gladiolus*, of Salem, in
the District of Massachusetts, in behalf of himself
the officers, officers and crew of the said brig and
all others whom it may concern, hath been filed
before the said Judge by WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,
Esq. Proctor for the said Libellant, against the cer-
tain schooner called the *HEBECCA*, of the dis-
trict of about one hundred and twenty-five tons,
whereof Capt. Walker was late master, her masts,
apparel and furniture, and the cargo, stores,
goods, vessels and merchandise on board the same.
The said schooner *Hebecca*, her tackle, apparel
and furniture, and the cargo, stores, goods, vases
and merchandise on board, having been seized
by the said vessel, on the high seas, by virtue
of a commission or letter of marque and general
reprise from the President of the United States,
under the seal of the United States, against the
vessels, goods and effects of the government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
and of the subjects thereof, very assiduously by
the said Libellant, at the time of the aforesaid
capture, belonging to the government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
and as such or otherwise, liable to confiscation and
condemnation.
And trial will be had on said Libel at a special
District Court, to be holden at the Court House
in Portsmouth, in said district, on Tuesday the
twenty-second day of February next, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon—that any person claiming property may appear and show cause
why the same might not be condemned.
Given under my hand at said Portsmouth, this 31st
day of January, 1. 2. 1814.
ELIAS LIBBEY,
Deputy Marshal.

Marshall's Notice.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.
PURSUANT to a warrant from
the Honble JOHN SARGENT, Esq., Esq.,
Judge of the District Court for said District—
Notice is hereby given that an information hath
been filed before said Judge by Daniel Ham-
phreys, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for
the District of New-Hampshire, against a certain vessel
or schooner of the United States, of about 20 tons
burthen, called the *Wilmington*, whereof
Phyllis is the master, together with her tackle,
apparel and furniture, and also the cargo on
board said schooner, consisting of Goods and
Merchandise, marked and numbered as fol-
low—viz.
W. No. 3, 1 brass Cannon;
P. 1. No. 4, 1 do. pointed Cambric;
B. No. 2, 1 do. Calico;
W. No. 3, 1 do. do.
P. 1. No. 4, 1 do. pointed Cambric;
W. No. 2, 1 do. Calico;
W. No. 3, 1 brass Cannon;
P. 1. No. 4, 1 do. pointed Cambric;
B. No. 2, 1 do. do.
P. 2. No. 3, 1 do. do.
B. No. 14, 1 brass Cannon;
B. No. 15, 1 do. do.
P. 2. No. 3, 1 do. do.
B. No. 14, 1 brass Cannon;
P. 1. No. 4, 1 brass Cannon;
B. No. 2, 1 do. Calico;
B. No. 3, 1 do. do.
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