Phas'rt, I ober'd, and from the root Suck'ilboth the so et and smart The hone; on my leps I famil,— The sting ment three my teart.

General Miscellany.

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE,

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE,

In the Senate of New-York, March 12th,
1813, on the resolution to loan the federal government half a million of dollars.
Mr. Taxlor introduced a resolution for
loaning five hundred thousand dollars by
this state to the United States, to aid in
carving on the war.
Mr. PLYTT moved a postponement of the
resolution till tomorrow, which was nega-

tesolution till tomorrow, which was negatived.

Mr. Platt then opposed the loan on the ground that the war was unnecessary and inexpedient in its origin; that it was wantonly waged by our government at a time when they knew our country was defenceless; and that the administration had conducted the war in such a manner, as could only promise the most ruinous disasters in its future prosecution. He said the duty of providing for the common defence belonged to the general government; and the constitution had vested in our national rulers the correspondent power of declaring war, making peace, taising armics, providing an any, and levying taxes.

To their constitutional authority and requirements, we ought to yield a cheeful obedience; but he was unwilking to lavish the treasures of this state by volunteering such a loan.

the treasures of this state by volunteering such a loan.

He said the conduct of our rulers in regard to the present war, exhibit a compound of rashness and imbecility truly characteristic of its authors. The only foundation of public credit is revenue; and as the government of the U. States were plunging headlong into expenditures at the rate of FORTY MILLIONS of dollars a year, without revolving any revenue, he was un-

NORTY MILLIONS of dollars a year, without providing any revenue, he was unwilling to loan half a million, without better security than Mr. Gallatin now offered. He said he had no confidence in our national rulers; nor did he believe that such an unqualified loan would be applied towards the defence of New-York, which is now destitute of essential munitions of tear. This state has yielded her immense impost revenue to the national treastry; and she is now left to defend herself. He therefore considered it an indispensible duty to

post revenue to the national treastry; and she is now left to defend herself. He therefore considered it an indispensible duty to preserve our own state.

Mr. Taylor answered in a very inflammatory speech: in which he said, "the gentleman from the western district, and the party to which he belonged, felt a stronger attachment to Great Isritain, than to this country: and he alluded to the whig and tory distinctions of 1776.

Mr. Platt replied: "The gentleman from the eastern district has thrown a forebrowd amongst us; and in his usual manner has attempted to rouse the passions and prejudices of revolutionary times, in order to tan the flame of party spirit in this house.

The man is an enemy to his country, who after the lapse of thirty years, now endeavors to revive the bitter passions which raged during the storm of a civil war; or who seeks to visit upon honest men of the present day, the polytical sins of their fathers now sleeping in the dust.

But I ask, what foundation is there for this foul insunuation, of British influence and toryism?

There is not a federalist in this house who has one drop of tory blood in his veins. For myself, I will only say, that I was born a republican; and in whiggism did my mother conceive me. I was rocked in the cradle of the revolution; and thy mother's milk was not sweeter to my taste, than the principles of republicanism which I then imbibed. Republicanism! the sound still dwells with raptore on my ear; hut my understanding is aimost convinced it is vox et preteren nikil. When I see the fraud and peculation, the injustice and oppression, the iyrunny and persecution, daily practised under the natne of republicanism; my heart sickens with disgust.—There is a hollow hearted hypocricy, a kind of political sorcery, in such conduct;—which I thank God my soul abhors.

But, sir, such artifices and impostures are the mere excrescences of a fice government. I love my native country, and I glory in her republican institutions."

Mr. Li wis spoke in favor of the resolution; and said

tern district has derided the majesty of the people."

Mr. Platt replied; "I respect the majesty of the people, as much as any man. My maxim is, the people are sovereign in elections, and obedient to the laws. The people shund always act thro' the medium of election; and when their voice is thus expressed, I how with submissive revetence to their real majesty.

The gentleman from the middle district has mistepresented me. I deride and detest dee anck coajesty, and impudent astropation, of the ruling putrints, who crowd a tavenbar from and call themselves the people. But, sir, it any thing could lessen my respect for the real majesty of the people, in would be, the manner in which they some times abuse their elective franchise, [puinting at Mr. Root.]

Blessings of the War.

The following authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburgh, to his friend in this village, describes some of the blessings of a war for the conquest of Canada.—Lansingburgh Gazette.

add.—Lunsingburgh Garette.

Of Informed you in my last, that Col. Pike had marched for Sacket's Harbour, with about 500 men, and that the 6th regiment and a company of artillery were soon to follow them. They will probably start tomorrow. They have been detained for want of sleighs to carry them; as the men, according to the new mode of conducting matters, are to ride. Many of those who first started have perished—about twenty of them froze to death the second and third nights. They could not be persuaded to get out of the sleighs and walk, but preferd os its still and freeze.

Our roads are beset with press gangs, pressing all the horses and sleighs, for the transportation of the troops which are expected to go tomorrow. There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood, who has not had his sleigh and horses wrested from him by force; and many of the hosses thus taken have been standing in the camp, without a shelter, for these ten days past. Men riding on horseback have been made to dismount, their horses taken away from them, and themselves otherwise ill treated. Travellers on the road, a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their sleighs into the snow, and left to shift for themselves. This government banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed for the purpose of impressment. A gentleman, the other day, had a pistol put to his breast by a ruffian soldier, (an officer in company) and made to deliver up his sleigh and horses; and another of them, named James Dougherty, lately shot a lad of the name of Ethan Bradley, about 17 years of age, who bappend to drive past him in a sleigh, in open day. He presented his gun very deliberately, and loged a ball and two or three buck shot in the lad's body, which soon terminated his existence. Dougherty has been surrendered to the civil autleority, and is confined in goal in this town. Our friend —'s sleigh and horses have been carried off, and his wife and family abused; and for these

RUSSIAN DOCUMENT.

Order of the Duy, of the 12th (24th) Oct. 1812.

It is hereby commanded, to all the generals of corps, all the chiefs of Cossack regiments, and also, all the partisans, who act round the remains of the French grand army, under the orders of the Emperor Napoleon is person, to redouble their activity and attention in the execution of their duty, that nothing may escape of the ruins of that army. After the immense losses which it has sustained for more than six weeks, during which our light troops have taken from one to six thousand men a day; after having seen a great pact of their cavalry destreyed; and above all, after the glorious day of the 6th (18th) of this month, when Gen. Benningsen completely defeated the King of Naples, with the loss of part of his artillery, and such ruin to his cavalry that it has since never dared so shew itself before us; it would be a shame to our army and our light troops, if a single man of the enemy was ever to return to France, and not pay with his life, or his captivity, the guilty insolence of having dared to follow, into the heart of the Russian provinces, the black aggressor who makes a sport of the blood of his people.

The reinforcements of cavalry, that have lately come up, amount to 20,000 men, among whom are 26 regiments of Cossacks

The reinforcements of cavalry, that have lately come up, amount to 20,000 men, among whom are 26 regiments of Cossacks of the Don, who every day take a number of pieces of cannon from the rear of the enemy, which, weakened, harrassed and worn down, is now reduced to the most deplorable situation, and employs all its efforts to evade our vigilance, and escape our ntucks. With these decided advantages, we repeat that no Frenchman shall ever see his country again; but we lay it more than all upon the responsibility of the commandants of the Cossack regiments, and all our detached parties so to watch round the French army, that the Emperor Napoleon may not personally escape. For this purpose, we add his description to this order of the day. This description to this order of the day. This description is equally to be acted upon by all the chiefs of districts, all authorities, civil or military, all post-masters, &c. It this order is strictly executed, artillery, amminition, equipage, every thing must fall into our hands. We shall also recover, as we have already done in part, the consecrated spoits, which this sacriligious profaner, tenewing the vandalism of the revolution, has plundeted from our temples.

Description of the Emperor Napoleon.

has plundered from our temples.

Description of the Emperor Napaleon, The figure sbort and compact; the hair black, lat and short; the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear; the rye brows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose; the nose are quiline, with perpetual marks of smult; the romatemance gloomy and violeon; the elimentematy projecting; always in a little uniform without creament; generally wrapped in a little grey sonetont, to avoid being remarked; and continually attended by a Mancheke.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL, 16, 1813

Very late from Cadiz.

cessful.

By the above arrival, we received the captain's verbal report, and extracts of letters to sundry necedants, stating that the Euclidian consumers had passed an or-der in Council growting the relinquishment of all ves-sels declared at Giburtas, kee kee under the Licentees of Atharial Savger and others, and that in fittore they will be respected. Also, an order that they had an-nualled the order probabiling the transfer of Enemics vessels to Neutrals, except the Prench.

Accounts from France.

To the French articles, given in our last, we add the following extraordinary paper. It will immediately strike the reader, that a cause, more potent than that of religion, has produced, in the breast of Bonaparte, this emancipation of the another Church. It is not "the Divinity that stris within him," but the triumphant kattalions of Russia that six nhout him, and demand new auxiliacies to prop his tottering throne.

Paris, r.c., Isth.—His Sercoe Itighees the Prince Arch Chancellar of the Empire (Combaccies) this day took his seat as President of the Senate; and threeted one of the decretaries to a red the following Concordat, which was signed at Fantalollar the 25th January, hetween his Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holliness Plus, VII.

CONGRDAT:

His Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Halliness, distribute a risen in several affairs wife the Church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the hasis of a definitive arrangement.

Ann. I His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificulties which arisen in several affairs wife the Church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the hasis of a definitive arrangement.

Ann. I His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the squite manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

The Amhassadars, Winisters, Charge d'offairs of pursers agar the Holy Father, and the rounds adors, missisters or charge d'affairs of the Prope with Fatelia Power's shall enjoy the homonimics and privileges which have only be homonimics and privileges which have not been allemated, shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of franks recense.

4. Within six months, full-wing the montal necessary of the Concerdate, and is virtue of the present indult. Previous information of which this holy of the Runninger and of the kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall not have given the ordination, the Metringham of the nonlination by the Runpert of the history and they shall need to the six history

fol princetini to the numerius wants of Religion in the toms in which we live. NAPOLLOS. Fontunbleau, Jan. 25, 1813. PUUS VII.

The Chesapethe Frigate.

It is with pleasure we annotined the safe arrival in our harbor of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Evans, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she run down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verlis; theree down on the equatur, between Ion. 16 and 25, (where ske cruised 6 weeks); thence down the coast of S. America, passing within 15 levgues of Surrimam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacebet the day after ske left) shown by Barbadaes, Amigus and most of the Winitward West India Islands, thence on the Coast of the U. States, between thermoda and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New York within 20 leagues, thence through the Rast Channel to this port.

The Chesapeake has taken skring the cruise, the American brig Julia, tron Lisbon for Buston, with an Raghist licence [arrived at Buston and condenued.] British ship Vulnateer, from Liverpool in Brazils, cargo dry gnods, hard ware and jew elry, cargo taken mit, and vessel burnt; and brig Earl Percy, from Uspecile Verds, with sah, for Buszuls, salster at Lung Island. She has on board 53 BH, prisoner, Jun 1, off the Western Islands, discovered 2 large suit to windward, apparently men of war, bearing flown, by two fortiem, and when near enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a finguar, mine all sail and examped. About 10 days since all the Capes of Verday, gave chase in a slump if war, and chimund classing far two daws, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

April 7, on the N. E. part of George's Bank, fell itt with schomer Valerras, of Hollowell, cargo of lumber, in possession of 5 men, who said they hard cut the rout of Tarpatilia Cove, by a smack, fitted by the privateer brig John C Sherhrok. Sie bad on papers on board, and in releven the first that and a shop of war in e. jun at the

(which was broke in 4 pieces and fished each sinle) just above the cap 1 and her five top-sail yard. A number of men were aloft when the tap-mast went neer and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but emjectured to be the "time" at which have been taken up batly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a huat was astern which must have seen them.—The officers and crew on buard the Chesapeake, are generally very healthy. On passing Long-wharf she was welcomed by a numerous crowd of chizens, assembled there, with three cheers, and niso by the crew of the Chesapeake.

**Lin now assertained that there were 8 men also.*

**It is now assertained that there were 8 men also.*

**It is now assertained that there were 8.

of the Ches_peake. [L. C. H. Rosky,

*It is now ascertained that there were 8 men aloft when the mointopusatul the Chrsapeake went or redeaught by the rigging, and were very little injured

-4 went merboard, 2 of which were taken up by
shring boats, much injured, and the other box, to
Swede, and an American, numed Foster) were drawning quite fresh, made it impossible for her to heave
too; and she came very near going on shore in tuffing
for that purpose.

Important.

Important,

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

Hithington, Ahrch 8, 1813.
The following important intelligence was received this moraing by express from Dover,

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following are copies of two
despatches received, the one at 3 o'rlovk and
the other at 9 o'check this moraing, by the Govertor, from Col Davis, commanding at Lewis
Town. You will no doubt give them immediate
publicity.

8 H. Bl.ACK.

Town. You will no doubt give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

S. — This evening the Beleidera and 2 small vessels came this into the town, which thave been picked up; after which toffag was sent, in which the following reply was returned.

stringed.

Sin—In reply to the renewal by your demand, with the addition for a "supply of water," I have to infinite you, that neither can be compiled with. This, sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must inside the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both exanton and eruel.

I have the known to be, your obedient servant, S. B. DAVIS, Cal. Condt.

Bead Quarters, in Lewis, 6th April, 1815.

Sir—Since the reply to Cum Beresford's letter which I communicated to you by express, I received the folluming almust 5 who cases.

Belvidera, of the willings of Lewis, &c.

Sir—No distinuor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir Julin Beresford, to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.

I must therefore consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighbourhoud affords, must cruel upon your part, to its inhabitants. I grieve for the chatress the women and children are radiced to, by your conduct, and cannestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honur &c. to be,

Sir, your most obelient servant,

R. BYRON, Capt.

N. B. The cattle will be honorably paid for.

S. B. DAVIS, Esq. Col. Commandant.

To which I kave returned the following reply verbally—I That Colonel Davis is a gillnet man and has already taken care of the following reply verbally—I That Colonel Davis is a gillnet man and has already taken care of the fallowing reply verbally—I that Colonel Davis is a gillnet man and has already taken care of the fallowing reply verbally—I that Colonel Davis is a gillnet man and has already taken care of the fallowing reply verbally—I that Colonel Davis is a gillnet man and has already taken care of the hadnes.

The attack immediately commenced and continued till near 10 n'clock. The fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I treptesty the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fir which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fire which I directed the fire from our 18 painteer, fire which the fire from our 18 painteer for the fallowing fire for the fire from our 18 painteer for the fallowing fire for fire from

The Blockude of the Chesspeake and Delaware has had the effect to drive into this portunat of the neutral, as well as American, vessels hound to southern ports. This apparently has given in little life to business for a lew days past; but we are mortified to see neutrals running away with our carrying trade, which, if it had not been for the bad management of the present party in power, we night have enjoyed ourselves. Our own shipping are notting at our whatves, while neutrals have full and profitable employment.

[16]

white neutrals have full and profitable employment.

[b.]

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.—Our Philadelphia correspondent informs us, that the ship Neptune, of that port, is purchased by government to carry out Mr. GALLATIN. It is said that she will sail in a forunght. The ship Persevance is also purchased, and is to proceed as a cartel to Jamaica, to bring home the American prisoners he ship the says—"A letter from Wilmington, states, that James A. Bayard, of the state of Delaware, and Wm. H. Crawford, of the state of Georgia, are th jain Albert Gallatin, by his mission to Russia."

Col Lear, late American Consul at Tunis, with

sia."

Col Lear, late American Consul at Tanis, with
his family, arrived here yesterday in the ship
Halcyon, Capt. Reed, from Cadia.

Haleyon, Capt. Reed, from caus.

A British 74, and a Irigate were visible in the offing yesterday. Alarm gims were fixed, although they made no attempt to came inside the Bar.

We are glind to see the effect produced by an alarm. Every man is immediately at his foot, and prepared to act. With such promptness we cannot be taken by suprize. We shall always be prepared for the worst.

A dinner is to be given at the Union (avern, Georgetowic, in consequence of the late Russian successes.

COMMUNICATION

To the Inhabitants of Roxbury.

It is a first more binnovable to jour contor, your good sense, and your patriousns, than one which has pecurical in our country, that you have awakened to a just cause of the thougers and columities which there is a just cause of the thought your law first and which therefore may have the formal force of the force

the state, unit of the nation, to put to you'd few questions:—
Use we not too much included a spirit of party? Are there not on both sides, many good men what we love, and respect and esteem, who are good neighbours, good fremly, good citizens?
Have we not permitted some men of strong passions to take the lead in our affairs? Have we not sometimes listened to their calmanies, and similers, and repreaches against men ultom we know to be honest and via moos?

Have not smike of these serive and riolent men appeared to be actuated or influenced by personal ambition?

Have not some of these active and riolent men appeared to be actuated or infilienced by personal ambition?

Have they not thrust themselves into all offices of teinst, and confidence and penfit?

Are we sorre, that they have had always at heart, the public gnot, to the exclusion of their own!

Have we not seen some extraordinary changes in our town, and have we not perceived that, some men and some families whom we furnerly respected and valued, are now treated with improper and unbecoming slight?

Why should Gen. Heath and the family be proveribed? I vit because he was one of the earliest and most distinguished particles of the errolling) or because he is, I before, he only Major General of the revolutionity surray whom it has pleased Gold to spare!

Or is it, brilled it og grattade! Forthal it republicanism! Forbital the assert principles of liberty! he-cause, with utrolly rejultational headoun, he has doeed to execute this own judgment, and to unifier from us in some of our opinions?

Having put these queries, I will now relate to you something to which I was an ear runness, and to the truth of which many of you can attest. I cite it is a ground of an anti-republican spirit—a spirit which would suppress free inquiry—a spirit hostile, infinitial to our liberture.

At our late to you meeting, I was attracted to a col-

suppress free inquiry—a spirit hostile, infiniteal to our fiberties.

At our late 100 to meeting, I was attracted to a collection of people in the town tall, where I heard a very leading man, of high rank, of college education, enlarging with a very audible roice, on the justice and necessary of the present war. He appealed to all the passions of the people. He was very bold in his assertions and arguments, and no man dared to interrupt him. He spoke as if he had been no oracle. Solinon himself could not hate been mane wise than the seemed to be, at least not more confident. When he had finished, another of our citizens with some heastation, and after asking whether he had a right to speak which he seemed to doubt because the other had assumed so high and bold a long, rentured to make some reply.

It is sead to it—he was constantly interrupted by the other great man, and in place of an argument the great man talked of torics and enemies of the country—I though to my self t should rather have heart how argue.

This other Ckizen would not be pit though—he did.

strain of plain good sense, with as the farmers computational they came to a contest on two points. The one was releter there were 5000 seamen now inspressed by Grent Britain. The great man who is almost a king among as said there were. The common dixen will that the Rev. Mr. Taggart had proved there were not above 513. The great man said Mr. Taggart had the last feld him so.

This excited or, curiosty—I went home and took my Mr. Taggart's book, and I found, that he had not asserted a single thing but what he collected from the figures and returns of the great man relief.

I then like all other plain farmers made such reflections on this dispute as I am aft to do in like cases in the common affairs wifile.

Thinks I is my self, what authority better than the government itself 3 Figures cannot he. I found Mr. Taggart found a mistake in the addition of 100—I found that he discovered the same men numerorer and over again, 3, 4 and 5 mess. Thinks I to my self, stand or more large, then the medicine of the property of the prope

Taggart found a mistake in the addition of 100—1 found that he discovered the same intensition of 100—1 found that he discovered the same intensition myself, it is much lairer for our great leader to prove Mr. Taggart's figures wrong than to rall him a liar, and certainly it is more civil and neighbourly. I thought then that on hisymont one plan private citizen had the advantage of the great toan. This plain neighbour of ours secondly remarked, that as its opponent had eited Mr. Monroe as very high methodicy, he could not be better than to say, that he could not conceive a war just or expedient which was carried on tora principle which Mr. Monroe, the very high untharity eited, and our becretary of State hant bechard would have been settled on terms homewhile make and industriageous for us.

Here I paused and held my breath to see what our leading man would say to this.

If State haddeclured would have been settled on terois overvalder and indvartageous for its. Here I paused and held my breath to see what one calling man would say to this. He hast answered, that Mr. Monroe wrote that when it was majery with the government and out of employ-ing the most of the most of the properties of the Timks I to myself—I do not think this any compli-ment to Mr. Monroe's hinesty—It he will advance as-ertions which are not ruse, merely to graitly his spleen, would not give much for him. Finally, our leading man said he had six copies of fongue's book at home, and he had said no such large.

I wish only for union in the control of the perity to our country.

A ROXBURY FARMER.

VIRGINE BLECTION.

A letter from Virginia snys, "Tall alerro's election is gone—he is outvoted in his son conniguities entirely has elected a federalist, which it has not done for many years. General Huagerford is certainly sleeted. From Northampton we are informed that Eyre will have a large majority over Bassett. Eyre is a federalist."

	.41t/.	1.N.10	'.K'.	
tsis.	Rises.	Q Seis.	thigh Winter	FE N
16 Proday, 17 Saturday, 18 Sunday, 19 Munday, 20 Passilay, 21 Wedocsday, 22 Phursday,	5 21 5 21 5 20 5 18 5 17 5 tr	6 40 5 42 1 43	0 27 1 11 1 57 2 44 3 31 4 2.	1 3 44 cv 1 3 44 cv 1 3 5 6 cv 1 4 23 3 41 cv

WEEKLY MESSENGER, FOR THE COUNTRY, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY JAMES CUTTER, 1813.