FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, January 18.

The nomination of Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russel, as Plenipotentiaries to Gottenburg, and of Mr. Russell as Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, was this day confirmed by the Senate.

The report from the Treasury department, presented to Congress on the 13th inst. digesting, in the form of tables, the information received from the several marshals in 1810, relative to the arts and manufactories of the United States, affords a most flattering view of the rapidly increasing resourses, and solid riches of our country. These must have received an immense addition since that year; and still go on extending themselves in spite of the war in which we are engaged—nay, *in consequence of the existence of that war.*

From these tabular statements it appears,

1—That the whole value of the manufactures of all the States, Territories, and Districts, excluding articles which it *was doubtful* whether they ought not to be considered as *agricultural*, was 127,694,602 dollars. The *official* statement relative to New-York, which is a very erroneous and imperfect one, makes her the *third* manufacturing state; Pennsylvania being the *first*, and Massachusetts the *second*. But the *unofficial* account relating to New-York, which, probably, approaches nearer to the truth, makes her the *first* manufacturing state in the union—the whole value of her manufactures being 33,367,566 dollars.

2d—That a consideration of all the reported details, and a valuation of the manufactures, which are entirely omitted, or imperfectly returned, increases the whole value to 172,752,676 dollars.

3—That the value of those goods made in this country, which are of a *doubtful* nature as to their character, as Manufactures of agricultural, amounts to 25,850,799 dollars.

4—So that the real total amount of our manufactures, *including* those said to be of a doubtful nature, but which I do not consider as such, is 198,613,471 dollars.

Thus, you have before you, Sir, an abstract of the results drawn from these important statements, from which you will be able to conclude, whether it is the true policy of the nation to sacrifice the interests of its manufactures, its internal trade, and its agriculture, to that *foreign commerce*, which is inferior in value to any one of these branches of industry, and draws after it a state of political dependence upon other nations, incompatible with its freedom and its honor.

The same results will also show you, that by a judicious improvement of our system of internal taxation, we may be completely independent of foreign commerce to defray our war expences.——That commerce will always yield revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the debt existing at the declaration of war; so that we shall only have to look to the direct tax and internal revenues, for the payment of the extraordinary war expenses. The receipts into the Treasury from these sources, will be much greater than was at first calculated; and will increase with the increasing population, and product of the land, and labour of the nation.

With this view of our resources before him, who can doubt, Sir, of our ability to continue the present contest, without shaking the public credit, or materially diminishing the national capital?

The papers relating to the Russian mediation, and to our affairs with France, were this day laid before Congress.——Their production confounded the opposition—whose groundless clamours will, perhaps, be for a moment silenced, by the evidence thus furnished of the upright conduct of the government. At any rate, the people will see in these documents, fresh reasons for the confidence they have reposed in their rulers.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington January 20.

You will perceive that the documents relative to the Russian mediation verify my prediction concerning them, and not only prove that the overture was originally made at St. Petersburg, but was proposed by the Russian Minister of foreign affairs, Count ROMANZOFF to Lord CATHCART, the British Minister, before it was communicated to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, and the rest of Lord CASTLEREAGH's "friends in Congress," may now rack their invention to fix some new calumny upon the government of their country. PICKERING declared, last summer, in the House of Representatives, after it was known that the President had accepted the Emperor ALEXANDER's overture, that he was convinced our government was *now* sincerely desirous of peace. When pressed (out of the House) to repeat what he had said, he desired to be understood emphatically, as meaning the time then present; for that he had been under a different impression at the opening of the session, which was removed by the prompt acceptance of the Mediation.—How consistent this declaration was with what he afterwards wrote and published in his *Letters to the People*, is too well known to you to render any exposition of it necessary.

The "Peace Party" in the Senate opposed the appointment of the Commissioners to negociate at Gottenburg. The same party also oppose the filling the ranks of the army. They will neither suffer the administration to *treat for peace*, nor grant the men and money *necessary to carry on the war!* Would you believe it possible, that Mr. RUFUS KING, one of your Senators, spoke against the sending of Commissioners until we had heard from our Legation at St. Petersburg—and intimated, that even after they were heard from, we ought not to negociate at any other place *than this?* Yet true it is, that such is the frivolous part playing by the *great man* who aspires to be President of the U. States!—*A propos*—his pretensions for this exaltation have been very much humbled since he has been here. His abilities, as a statesman, have been tested in a manner very mortifying to his partizans and parisites. He has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting—Instead of the talents of a NESTOR, & the eloquence of a ULYSESS, he displayed the garrulity of a superannuated old gentleman.——In short, he is no longer tho't of by his party as their candidate.

The appointment of Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL will unquestionably be highly satisfactory to the country. They are both men of nerve, intelligence, and probity; and though the former has no diplomatic experience, the latter will supply whatever knowledge of that sort may be necessary, whilst his commercial information will be eminently useful, & Mr. CLAY's perfect knowledge of the *territorial* interests and maritime rights of the nation, together with the talents and patriotism of Mr. BAYARD, will combine to give weight to the mission. It is understood to be doubtful whether Mr. ADAMS will be enabled, consistently with the duties of his station, to leave St. Petersburgh.

If the President has not already given to the country sufficient proofs of his pacific intentions, as well as of his fixed determination not to relinquish a single right which is essential to national independence, the result of this mission will put both these points beyond the reach of all question or doubt. Honorable and permanent peace is the object which he seeks thro' war. Until that purpose is obtained, he will listen to no propositions which may tend to unnerve the national arm, or to break down the spirit of the people. Those who are of a different opinion, both mistake his character, and his views of the important trust confided to him by the country.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON THE BURNING OF NEWARK, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I understood that it was stated in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, by a member from New York, 'that he had been informed by his correspondent, *that the first notice the inhabitants of Newark had of the burning of that town was the flames bursting in at their doors*;' and that he (the member) had no doubt of the correctness of the information. I do not mean to say, gentlemen, that the member did not receive such information; but I mean most distinctly and unequivocally to say, that his correspondent has stated a fact which is notoriously untrue, and, from its nature, I am inclined to think, with a view to answer the worst and most pernicious purposes. Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you so far from the town's being destroyed without regular notice having been first given to the inhabitants; that General M'Clure, the then commanding officer on that station, did not only give them 12 hours previous notice of his determination to burn the town, but also furnished as many of them as he possibly could with public teams to remove their effects to the most convenient place of safety. But so disgusted were many of the most respectable inhabitants with the former persecuting conduct of the British government, that, instead of retiring to the British settlements with their property, which they might have done were they so disposed, they bro't the whole of their moveable effects to this side the river, with a firm determination never to return, unless Canada should become a branch of the U. States.

I think it unnecessary to make any further remarks upon this subject. I shall therefore only observe, that wretched indeed must be the political state of any set of men, where they are reduced to the necessity of founding their arguments upon false and slanderous information of every despicable and disaffected scribbler in the nation.

AN OBSERVER.

Washington, Jan 27.

The emperor of Russia, if his minister, Mr. Daschkoff, may be believed, entertains a more correct opinion of the conduct of our government towards G. Britain that our federal neighbors are willing to admit. The representative of "his august imperial majesty," "the illustrious Alexander," "the pacificator of Europe" at the city of Washington, says to our executive, speaking of the war between this country and Great Britain:

"*His majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the United States of America, is convinced that* IT HAS DONE ALL THAT IT COULD DO TO PREVENT THIS RUPTURE," &c.

Those who have had such full and strong confidence in the discernment, magnanimity and honor of the emperor Alexander, (and we have never denied them in regard to the United States) are now reminded of their high encomiums on his exalted sentiments. Truly we may say, he is "a Daniel, a very Daniel, a second Daniel come to judgment!"—That the decided character given to our national dignity, in owing to the courtesy of chancellor Romanzoff or count Daschkoff, is hardly to be presumed.—It is too bold and positive a declaration to be hazarded by a minister at random, and we are bound to consider it the deliberate judgment of his Russian majesty. The fact is of no little note; and was possibly known to the British government, who on that very account may have rejected his mediation, as they might well refuse to submit the legality of "their rights to an umpire" who had so pointedly expressed himself previously against their claims. We shall be glad to see how the extract we have quoted is to be disposed of by those unfriendly to the mediation. *Columbian.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability in New Hampshire, to a member of Congress in Washington City, dated January 15, 1814.

"We have just received the information that our government have acceded to the proposition of the British cabinet to treat on the subject of peace at Gottenburg. It affords pleasure to all classes, excepting a few of the most embittered enemies of the administration, who see in it the accomplishment of their predictions, and ruin to their nefarious project of rising on the humiliation and misfortunes of their country; and of a few speculators in foreign merchandize, disappointed in their schemes of amassing fortunes at the expence of their fellow citizens.

"I am far from being so sanguine in my expectations, that peace will result from this negociation, as I find many of my friends are. I do not expect peace from it, unless in the mean time, the war should be vigorously prosecuted, the embargo vigorously enforced, and the importation of British woollens, cottons, spirits, &c. prohibited; our army on paper changed to an army in reality, and under the direction of a provident and vigorous commander; the means provided of rendering certain at the first opening of the ensuing spring the entire command of Lake Ontario, be the expence what it may. Vigorous measures only can give us any reasonable hopes of success, whether it respects war or negociation. Relaxation at this time is above all things to be dreaded; it must bring certain disappointment, mortification and disgrace.

"I most fervantly pray, that you may find a majority to go with you in those vigilant measures which alone can ensure success.

"Manufactories here are progressing with astonishing rapidity—particularly those of cotton and wool. Merino sheep (ewes) have been recently sold at $150 each—wool at 2 50 per lb.—native sheep 4 00 a piece, their wool at $1 per lb.—Produce is high—pork at 8 and 9 cents, and butter at 23 and 24 cents per lb. Corn at $1 17 *a* 1 25, and rye 1 75 to 2 00 per bushel.—In the interior of New England, the farming and manufacturing interests were never in a more flourishing state than at this moment.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

A LAUNCH.

On Saturday, about one o'clock, was launched from the Navy Yard at this city the beautiful sloop of war *Argus*, being the sixth vessel of her class that has been built since the law passed authorising their building, and launched within a few months—one or more of which are now ready for sea.

The concourse of spectators assembled to witness this interesting scene was immense, and the launch the most beautiful that ever we witnessed. The day being delightfully pleasant, the scene was graced by the presence of a dazzling assemblage of the fair sex. All the foreign ministers and strangers now visiting the city, a large majority of the members of Congress, and of the citizens of the city and neighborhood, attracted by the interest of the occasion, formed a group of unusual animation. The presence of Commodore PERRY, justly the favorite of the day, heightened the pleasure which appeared to fill every bosom at the prospect of an increase, small and tardy as it must naturally be, of that navy which is the boast and ornament of our country. The repeated cheers, when the vessel was launched into that element on which our flag has triumphantly floated, evinced the general satisfaction, which was not a little heightened by the state of forwardness of the large frigate building in the same Yard, which is soon destined to the honor of consorting with the Constitution, the United States and the other members of our gallant little Navy.

After the launch, a great number of the Ladies and Gentlemen assembled in one of the Sail-lofts, where a cold cut was provided, and abundance of refreshments. An hour or two was spent in social converse, and, invited by the enlivening music of the Marine Band, the younger people tripped a few measures into the mazy dance. The company separated at an early hour. The aged spectators never saw a brighter day—those of greener years, when age has withered their youthful limbs, will recall with sentiments of pleasure the remembrance of the scene.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, January 27.

GEN. HULL's TRIAL.

The Court Martial has been occupied in examining Gen. Cass to-day [Thursday.] I am told that his testimony is not as strong against General Hull as his former letters. He states the main facts with a considerable degree of qualification. *New York Columbian.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistments, for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorised by law, with the greatest dispatch possible, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man, who shall, after ter first day of February next, be enlisted into the army of the United States, to serve for the term of five years or during the war, at his election, in lieu of the bounty in money and of the three months' pay at the expiration of the service, now allowed by law, the sum of one hundred and twenty four dollars, fifty dollars of which to be paid at the time the recruit is enlisted, fifty dollars when he shall be mustered and have joined some military corps for service, and twenty four dollars when he shall be discharged from service; and the wife and children, and if he have no wife or children, the parents of such non-commissioned officer or soldier, enlisted as herein before directed, who may be killed in action, or die in service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the sum of twenty four dollars.—And after the said first day of February next, so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled "an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as allows to each able bodied man, enlisted into the service of the United States, in the manner therein stated, an advance of twenty four dollars on account of his pay, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight dollars shall be paid to any non-commissioned officer, soldier, or citizen, who shall, after the first day of February next, furnish and procure to be enlisted according to law an able bodied man to serve for the term of five years or during the war.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any non commissioned officer, musician, and private, who has been recruited in the regular army of the United States, under the authority of the act of the eighth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "an act in addition to the act, entitled an act to raise an additional military force," passed January eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, may be re-enlisted for the term of five years or during the war, and that every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, recruited under authority of the act of the twenty ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "an act in addition to the act entitled an act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," may be re-enlisted for five years or during the war.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, re-enlisted under the authority of the preceding section, shall be entitled to the bounty allowed by this act to recruits for five years or during the war.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 27, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned to be enlisted for five years, or during the war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war, the fourteen regiments of infantry which are now by law authorized to be enlisted for the term of one year, or such number of them, or of the troops composing the same, as in his opinion will best promote the public service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each man enlisted under the authority of this act, shall be allowed the same bounty in money and land as is now by law allowed to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence, and forage, be entitled to the same benefits, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 28, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,

Through the medium of your paper I beg leave to acknowledge, with grateful pleasure, the receipt of $51 55 cents, from the Baptist Society of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and $200 from James De Wolf, Esq. of R. I. as donations to those brave men who were wounded on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept. 1813.

Respectfully, &c. O. H. PERRY.

January 29, 1814.

FROM THE TIMES.

SYNOPSIS OF SPEECHES, IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

At this moment of excitement, we doubt not the public are anxious to have a synopsis of several of the speeches that have been delivered within a few days in the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts. It would disgust our readers were we to press upon them all the nauseous, vulgar and bobadil harangues that have been made in both Houses in debating on the answer to the Governer's speech. The same fury and folly, for which the State has been so justly stigmatise, was still more apparent and disgusting, by the wicked conduct of a desperate faction. The first, in order, and which will serve as a correct specimen, is the speech of one FESSENDEN, (an eastern lawyer,) he observed.—

"The distress of the District of Maine was intolerable—the children were naked and barefoot—their families were deprived of bread for six weeks together, and they were entirely dependent on other parts for that article, and obliged to pay 25 cents for a permit to carry bread to their families. He would take the sword in one hand and the State Constitution in the other, and demand his rights—that we never complained of the French decrees—that the war was wicked and unjust—that our goods were stopped on the road and searched—that we had petitioned Congress to consider it—that the State of Massachusetts had not courage to assert her rights, and that Congress thought so from the tameness of our conduct—that it was time to take our rights into our own hands. We ought to pass a law prohibiting any person stopping vessels going from one port to another—that we ought to establish a Custom House by law, and the sooner we came at issue with the general government the better. This was not rebellion; and to enforce these means we ought to call out 30,000 militia."

[Here the House was in great disorder—the Scotchmen, Englishmen, and smugglers, who had crowded the gallery, approbated this rebellious language so violently, that the hon. speaker, very much to his credit, indignantly reprimanded them, told them that this was a deliberative Assembly, & that such conduct would not be permitted.——After which, Mr. F. resumed, and in a furious manner warned the House of their danger, if they did not adopt the measures he advised.]—He said, that the general government were giving a bounty of 100 dollars for mercenaries, and they would fall by the guillotine, or the shots from the military. To adopt the measures he proposed, was the only course to pursue to prevent the effusion of blood.

Mr. *Otis* closed the debate, by a long harangue, going over the same ground of argument he did at the town meeting of Boston, when Mr. Dexter, by his eloquence and arguments, blew up the intended convention. It was lucky for Mr. O. that his friend and rival was not there. Among many other frivolous remarks, he observed—

That the State of Massachusetts would not be alone in their opposition to the general government—all the New England States would be with them—*New York* and *Pennsylvania* would be with them; and if any of the southern states were to join the British they would compel them to return to their duty.

On Saturday the debate on the answer to the Governer's speech was resumed in the Senate. Mr. Holmes occupied the floor all the forenoon, until the adjournment. We are promised a sketch of his excellent speech, & shall touch but lightly upon it, until the public are gratified with so luminous a production; which we do not hesitate to pronounce the best retaliation of federal doctrine, and the best defence of the war and the measures of the administration, we have ever heard delivered in any deliberative Assembly. We shall barely mention one or two paragraphs, which were very forcibly felt by the redoubtable Mr. Quincy. Mr. H. observed that—It appeared to him that the gentlemen were driving hard to establish a New England monarchy, before peace was concluded. If we are to have a monarchy, if we must have a King in New England, he had no objection to have JOSIAH *the first*—he had rather have him than GEORGE *the third, for he was not quite so crazy.*—He would rather have him than the *Prince Regent*, for he was not so corrupt and debauched.—He would rather have him than NAPOLEON, *as he was not so great a military character as he was, and not so capable of doing us harm.*

Mr. Quincy heard all this with perfect composure. He no doubt was content to find that even his opponent was willing to acknowledge he was not so crazy as old George, and so corrupt as his son. But when Mr. Holmes mentioned his military character in comparison with Napoleon's, his brow's drew together, he grated his teeth, and appeared to have a military spasm over his whole system; this by degrees subsided, and before Mr. H. sat down, he appeared to be tranquil and easy. Another paragraph of Mr. H's. speech, we particularly admired. He enquired,

"What has become of the cradle of your liberties, that rocked your *Hancock* and your *Adams?* You used it to celebrate Russian victories, the allies of your enemies, and to feast a British minister, who had insulted your government.——Where is your *Beacon Hill?* Where are the monuments of your revolutionary glory? You have prostrated them to the ground; you have razed the Hill on which were written your triumphs and