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FREEDOM, HOME AND BEAUTY
A new Patriotic Song,
As sung at the Theatre by Mr. Hardinge, with great applause.

High o'er PATAPSCO's tide
Swell'd Albion's naval pride,
Advancing on the gale:
As fierce th' embodied train
Form'd on the embattl'd plain—
Yet not a cheek was pale—
Our Yeomen mark'd their strong array,
Saw proud the Lion's streamers play,
And thought of *Home and Beauty;*
While many maidens' anxious sighs,
And many mothers' prayers arise
That each might do his duty.

And now the marshal'd train
Rush o'er th' embattl'd plain,
Amid the cannon's roar;
The hostile fronts rebound,
And many strew'd the ground
Ere battle's rage was o'er.
Ah! many a gallant soul expir'd!
Too well with patriot feeling fir'd
For *Freedom, Home and Beauty;*
Yet who for country fighting, dies,
Ever with the blest must rise,
For he hath done his duty.

Peace to the patriot dead,
Entomb'd in honor's bed,
In glorious contest slain;
The land that gave such birth
Well mourns their parted worth,
And mourns them not in vain:
For ne'er shall Freedom's hallow'd name
Die, while there lives but yet the name
Of *Country, Home and Beauty;*
And who for these are fighting slain,
In the next world shall meet again,
For they have done their duty.

Nor yet the struggle's o'er
That fiercer than before
The midnight's gloom assail;
Such desolating shocks,
As when the mountain's rocks
Are tumbling to the vale
The shores re-echo'd with the blast,
Firm stood each freeman to the last
For *Freedom, Home and Beauty;*
'Till dimmer flash and fainter roar,
Mark'd th' invader 'd quit that shore
Where each had done his duty.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

Have lately presented a scene so whimsical and shifting, and the public attention in this country has been so exclusively devoted to our own affairs, that we have not thought it often necessary to draw the minds of our readers to a consideration of the transactions of the old world. But the approach of that period, when the results of the Congress at Vienna will be known here, render those transactions more interesting to the people of the United States.

It will be recollected that we have always expressed an opinion, that no peace would be durable, that did not give France her natural boundaries, and, of course, include Belgium in her territory. If this be true, how much less probability is there of the continuance of a peace, which not only severs Belgium from France, but annexes it to Great Britain! For such will be the result, whether the country be actually British, or nominally annexed to Holland. The ancient subserviency of the Orange family to the British court is now strengthened and confirmed. British bayonets have extinguished the liberties of Holland, and restored the Prince of Orange, not as Stadtholder of the Republic, but as Sovereign of the Netherlands. A large British army is stationed in Belgium, the head quarters of which are at Brussels, and which (in case of war) is to be commanded by WELLINGTON, new minister at Paris. At the time when the preliminary treaty of peace was signed, Marshal NEY told Louis XVIII. that though it might be prudent to abandon Belgium for the moment, yet France would never consent to lose it, and it could be retaken within six months. In fact, who is so credulous as to believe that such statesmen as Talleyrand, Segur, Carnot, Malonet, and Barbe Marbois, who now have the ascendancy in the French cabinet, will ever, contentedly, see France degraded to the rank of a second rate power, whilst Britain is aggrandized with the richest colonies in the world—Russia with Poland, and Austria with Italy? Who is so credulous as to believe that such military men as Soult, Berthier, Ney, Massena, Davoust, Augereau, and Suchet, will suffer all their conquests to be wrested from them by armies which they have uniformly vanquished in equal combat? It is this discontented state of the political and military mind of France which causes a fermentation throughout Europe. All the powers are arming to support their respective pretensions.

But a question arises, whether France, after recruiting her armies with the soldiers returned from the countries where they have been prisoners of war, will be strong enough to resist Great Britain and the powers pensioned by her? or, if not, whether she will find among them any friends to support her cause?

It is well known that we have been among those who have indulged the least in our hopes of any good from Russia. It is not that the personal character of her sovereign is not virtuous. But *he* is not the government; and that government is imbued with a hereditary lust of dominion, which it has ever gratified at the expence of principle and consistency. Austria now stands in nearly the same relation to Russia that Russia did to France in 1811; and, therefore, an alliance with the cabinet of Vienna seems to be the most natural connection which the cabinet of Paris can form. But this natural order of things may be reversed by intrigue and corruption. It is, therefore, difficult to decide how the parties in a new war in Europe, should it take place, will be arranged.

It is more easy to determine that such a war would make a diversion highly important to the success of the contest in which the United States are engaged with Great Britain. If it be the intention of our enemy to carry the war to the south—to begin the campaign in Louisiana at the same moment it is ended in Canada, such a diversion can have no influence upon that campaign. It will, however, be felt in the operations of the next year; and, possibly, to so great a degree as to induce G. Britain to make peace with us.

The nation ought not, however, to be influenced by this consideration to relax in the smallest degree the preparations necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the contest. In the words of the unanimous resolution of the two houses of the legislature of this State, we would say "that however ardently we may desire the restoration of peace to our country, we can never consent to purchase it with the sacrifice of national honor and dignity. Tho' the enemy's demands are now limited to the cession of 165,000,000 of acres of land, and 128,000 people—yet, in the event of the failure of the present winter, or of the next summer campaign, they may be extended to the cession of Louisiana, and we know not what other States and people. To do him justice, he has been very plain in his overtures, and has declared that he will not abide by those he now makes, unless the fortune of war should render it expedient. In other words, he will rise in his demands in proportion to his success—and we presume, by the same rule, will *fall* in proportion to his defeat—Let the American people bear this in mind, and act accordingly.—*Nat. Advocate.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

NEGOCIATIONS AT GHENT.

On Friday last, Mr. M'Rea laid the following resolution before the H. of D.

Resolved unanimously, by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, as the basis of a negociation between their government and that of the U. States, are such as cannot fail to excite in the bosom of every patriot the strongest sentiment of indignation *and contempt. That they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the U. States to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy*—and that the State of Virginia will now, and always, with alacrity and promptitude, give its utmost support to the general government in the prosecution of the present war, until a peace, honorable as well as just, shall be obtained.

After some debate this Resolution was referred to the Committee of the whole House.

On Tuesday last it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when on motion of Mr. Mercer, the words in Italic, "*That they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the U. States to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy,*" were stricken out. On a subsequent motion of the same gentleman, the other words in Italic, "*and contempt*" were also stricken out.

Mr. Stanard then moved the following as a substitute for the Resolution thus amended:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia regard the terms proposed by the Commissioners of Great Britain at the late negociation at Ghent, as the basis of that negociation, with the liveliest emotions of indignation as *arrogant on the part of Great Britain, and insulting to the U. States*, meriting instantaneous rejection, and demanding the united exertions of every citizen of these States in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war, until it shall be terminated by a just and honorable peace.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the words in Italics, as being *indecorous* and unsuitable to the dignity of State Papers—After considerable debate, the motion was lost, the Resolution was adopted as a substitute for the other, the Committee rose and the House laid the subject upon the table.

Yesterday, it was again taken up—when Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the word "arrogant" and insert "extravagant.—intimating that he should also propose to strike out "insulting" and put in "degrading." Mr. M'Rhea attempted to show, by various quotations from the state papers of '75 and '76, particularly the Declaration of Independence, that our fathers were in the habit of speaking even more strongly and plainly of the conduct of the enemy. Some of the gentlemen, who were in favor of Mr. Mercer's motion, attempted to show that the cases were not parallel. After a wide field of debate, in which the terms of the enemy were characterized by one sentiment of indignation from all parts of the House, and a call was made for an *unanimous* expression of the sentiments of the House—the one side still declaring that the term "arrogant" was indecorous, and the other still repeating that the word was neither too strong nor indecorous, but was exactly suited to the fact. Mr. Mercer's motion was lost. Ayes 68, noes 83.

We must repeat, that several members voted in the affirmative, from a desire of throwing the resolution into that shape which might produce an *unanimous vote.*

Mr. Mercer then submitted the following preamble and resolution, by way of substitute to the resolution before the House.

The General Assembly of Virginia regard, with equal surprise and indignation, the extravagant and degrading terms of pacification recently proffered by Great Britain to the Commissioners of the United States in the negociation depending at Ghent.

The General Assembly look in vain to the ultimatum of the British Commissioners for a fulfillment of that assurance of the Prince Regent to his Parliament and to the world, that he was willing to terminate the existing hostilities between the two nations on conditions honorable to both; which, it is true, must always be the character of a durable peace between two nations alike proud of their rights.

But, were the General Assembly to compel the public avowal of the Prince Regent, with the basis of peace tendered by his Commissioner to the Government of the United States, they would together awaken emotions, which a sense of what is due to decorum even among hostile nations, could alone restrain them from publicly expressing.

The general assembly are firmly persuaded that a determination in favor of a further prosecution of hostilities must have dictated to the Prince Regent an ultimatum so inconsistent with the rights and honor of the United States of America.

Be it, therefore, further resolved, as the opinion of the general assembly of Virginia, that whatever difference of sentiment may exist among the good people of this commonwealth, as to the causes or conduct of the existing war between the U. States and Great Britain, it is upon combination of the resources and strength of the U. States in its farther active and vigorous prosecution, that the only hope can be founded of a speedy and honorable peace.

Which said substitute the house refused to accept. Ayes 40, and Noes 106.

The question then recurred upon the resolution as reported by the whole; which was carried. Ayes 121, Noes 22.

FOREIGN.

MORE SELECTIONS FROM OUR LATE LONDON PAPERS.

From the London Courier, Aug. 23.

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday last, one of them states, that its Correspondent at Bayonne has communicated the intelligence of Ferdinand the 7th having by a decree forbidden all Frenchmen to enter Spain, and ordered all Frenchmen established in Spain to quit the kingdom forthwith. The reason given for issuing this decree is, that as yet there is nothing more than a suspension of hostilities between the two countries. The decree is said to have been inserted in the Madrid Gazette of the 21st of July. The Madrid Gazette of that date has been received at Paris, but no such Decree appears in it. But it may have been inserted in a supplement. The grounds upon which the Decree is attempted to be justified are miserably weak—but not more so than those given for other public measures adopted by the ill-advised Monarch. All the other Governments in Europe are attempting to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, to remove grievances, and soften animosities. Why does not Ferdinand learn a lesson from them? It is said that a strong party has declared itself in favor of King Charles IV. If this be true, it is the strongest evidence of the unpopularity of the present Government; for surely a weaker Monarch, not to use a harsher epithet, than Charles, never existed.

A pamphlet has been published in Saxony for the purpose of convincing the Saxons that the safety of Germany requires the incorporation of all Saxony with the Prussian Monarchy. We entirely conclude in opinion with the author of this pamphlet. Prussia should be made sufficiently powerful to cope with Austria. But it can scarcely be expected that Austria will accede to this position, or that she will not use every effort to obtain a portion of Saxony for herself. However, these efforts will be unavailing if Russia support the claims of Prussia, which it is our policy to support a so.

The fate of Saxony is said to be decided. By letters from Berlin we are informed that the King of that country signed the Act of his abdication on the 23d ult.——Saxony is to be divided between Prussia, Austria and the Duke of Saxe Weimar. The king of the country, it is added, is to be indemnified in Italy, out of the territories of Bologna, Ferara and Ravenna.

An article from Warsaw speaks of the Committee appointed to form a new Constitution for Poland continuing its labours; but by whom this committee has been nominated, does not appear; no notice that we have observed having before been taken of it in the foreign papers.

The Prince's brother, the Duke of Cumberland, is to be married to the dutchess of Salm sister to the deceased wife of the King of Prussia.

The Church wardens of the city of Nisme, France, have made a vow that if the dutchess of Angoleme shall have a child, they will consecrate a silver statue as large as the new born infant.

From the London Gazettee of Aug 27.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 27.

Copy of a letter from Adm. Cochrane, to J. W. Croker, esq. dated at Bermuda, July 18.

I am happy in again having an opportunity of calling their lordships attention to the zeal and activity of the officers of His Britannic Majesty quadron stationed off N. London under the orders of capt. Paget.

The enclosed copy of a letter from him, will acquaint their lordships of a very gallant and judicious service, performed by a division of boats of the Superb and Nimrod, under the command of Lieut. Garland of the Superb, whose ability is most conspicuously displayed in the masterly stratagem he resorted to, for bringing off the whole of his force unhurt, in the face of a numerous militia, after having destroyed nearly 2500 tons of shipping, and a valuable cotton mill belonging to the enemy situated at some distance up the country.

Superb, Martha's Vineyard Sound, May, 14

Having received intelligence that a fine ship and brig just built, the former for a letter of marque, the other for a privateer, were with several other vessels lying at a place called Wareham, I proceeded hence and detached the Nimrod though Quick's Hole, with the boats of this ship, and two from the N. to destroy them, under the direction of Lt. J. Garland of the Superb; and I am happy to add, that the service was perfectly performed without any loss on our part, though it was achieved under critical circumstances. The extreme intricacy of the navigation, rendered it too hazardous to attempt the enterprise without the assistence of day light, which however, necessarily exposed the boats upon their return down the narrow stream, to a fire of muskerry from a numerous militia, which had collected from the vicinity on the first alarm being given. But the foresight and prompt resolution of Lt. G. completely succeeded in obviating the danger that was thus to be apprehended, for having first destroyed all the vessels and the cotton manufactory, he then ascertained the principal people of the place, and secured them as hostages for a truce, till the boats were conducted back out of the reach of difficulty; the influence that these persons had over the militia that collected and threatened a cross fire upon the boats from both banks of the river, has been proved by their abstaining to molest them, and of course the hostages were afterwards relanded at the most convenient spot. The cotton manufactory had been lately built at great expence, was full of stores, and belonged to a company of sixty merchants at Boston.

I herewith send a list of the vessels, &c. destroyed; and I cannot in justice omit to report the steady and exemplary conduct of the seamen and marines, who though exposed to incessant temptation of liquor &c. did not in any single instance fail to spurn the offer made to them, and strictly to hold private property sacred. C. PAGET.

Vessels, &c. destroyed.

Ship Fair Trader, 444 tons, quite new built for a letter of marque, and pierced for 18 12 prs.—brig Independant, 300 tons, on the stock built for a privateer, and pierced for 14 guns ready for launching—schr. Fanny 250 tons, belonging to Falmouth, a new vessel—schr. Elizabeth, 230 tons, do do—schr. Nancy 230 do—sloop Wilmington 150, built in 1809 schr. Industry, 136, 1809—schr. Arab, 136, 1812—brig Wm. Richmond, 133, 1808—schr. New States, 96, 1800 sloop Paragon 70, 1811—a sloop name unknown, 70, ready for launching—sloops William, 60, 1801—Thomas 60—Wm. Lucy 58, new—Experiment 60—Friendship 45, built in 1805——Total 2522.

A cotton manufactory entirely destroyed, the value of which, with the cotton which it contained, estimated by the principal inhabitants at half a million of dollars.

[The cotton manufactory above mentioned instead of being destroyed was very little injured. A rocket was thrown into it; but was almost immediatety extinguished. We suspect the number of tons of shipping destroyed, was not half what is stated.—*Pal.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, November 19.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. from the committee of Claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of Renner and Heath, of the city of Washington.

Mr. *Farrow* of S. C. for the reason that he thought the principles of the report questionable, and involving a case of great hardship against the petitioners, moved that the report should lie on the table. This motion was also supported by Mr. *Cooper* of Del. who desired further time to reflect on the subject.

Mr. *Alexander* of Ohio, and Mr. *Yancey* of N.C. further opposed this motion, and further explained the circumstances of this case, which, though a case of hardship, was one in which the Congress were under no obligation, legal or equitable, to indemnify the petitioners.

The motion to lay the report on the table was negatived; and the Yeas and Nays thereon having been required by Mr. *Hanson* of Md.—

The question on the adoption of the report was decided in the affirmative as follows—

For the report	81
Against it	42

The house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America.

The question depending on yesterday's adjournment was on a motion of Mr. *Oakley* of N. Y. to strike out the 18th fundamental rule for the government of the Bank, which is in the following words—

18. *During the continuance of the present war between the United States and G. Britain, all the notes of the said corporation, whether payable at the seat of the bank in Philadelpia, or elsewhere, shall be payable in other notes of the said corporation, in treasury notes, or in gold and silver coin, at the bank in the city of Philadelphia, at the option of the applicant.—At all the offices of discount, deposit and distribution, and of deposit and distribution only, established as aforesaid, and at all the banks employed in lieu of such offices as aforesaid the notes of the said corporation, during the continuance of the said war, shall be payable in other notes of the said corporation, or in treasury notes only. And* the said corporation shall, at all times, distribute among the offices and banks aforesaid, a sufficient sum in the various denominations of the notes of the said corporation, and in treasury notes to answer the demand therefor, and to establish a sufficient circulating medium throughout the United States and the territories thereof.

On the suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Oakley modified his motion so as to strike out that part only of the rule which is in *Italics*; and after some remarks in opposition from Mr. Fisk, the motion was agreed to, Ayes 82.

Mr. *Lowndes* then moved to amend the remainder of this rule, by adding after the words "*Treasury Notes,*" the words "*which it may receive upon deposit of the government.*"—Agreed to.

The 19th rule having been read, in the following words—

19. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States shall be furnished from time to time, as often as he may require not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statement: *Provided,* That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved to strike out this rule. If the government had no interest in or control over the institution, he saw no reason or propriety in the United States having a right to inspect the proceedings or state of the Bank.

To this *Mr. Calhoun* replied, that there was an obvious propriety in the U. States having the right to inspect the affairs of the Bank, to ascertain whether its deposites, &c. would be safe in its hands.

The motion to strike out the rule was negatived.

The 10th section, making the notes of the Bank receivable in all payments to the U. States, having been read—

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. moved to strike it from the bill; assigning, as a reason for this motion that as the United States were now, by the amendments which had taken place, divested of all control over the operations of the Bank, it would be proper, in self-defence, for the government to retain in its hands the power to make the notes of the bank receivable or not, to protect it against misconduct or attempt at control by the bank.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

On motion of *Mr. Calhoun,* the section authorizing the suspension, on proclamation of the president, of specie payment in certain cases and for certain periods, was stricken out without debate or division.

The 13th section of the bill which pledges the faith of Congress, not to establish any other bank during the continuance of the charter being read,

Mr. Lewis of Va. moved an amendment, the object of which was to except from the prohibition, the Banking Associations existing within the District of Columbia, not at present incorporated.

Agreed to.

The bill having been gone through—

The committee recurred, on suggestion of Mr Lowndes, to the first section of the bill.

Mr. Lowndes made a motion, which he supported, by a train of reasoning predicated on the impracticability and unwieldness of so large a monied institution as this Bank was proposed to be to reduce the capital of the Bank from *fifty* to *thirty five* millions of dollars.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion with much zeal, defending the proposed amount of capital on the ground of the proposed appropriation of fifteen millions of the Treasury Notes for the purchase of existing stock, &c.

Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Forsyth supported Mr. Lowndes's motion, and Mr. Calhoun replied to them.

The motion was, in the end, negatived as follows:

For the motion	56
Against it	75

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, an amendment was adopted to the first section of the bill changing the times of subscription to conform it to the intimations he had before given.

On motion of the Delegate from Missouri, the town of St. Louis was inserted as one of those at which subscriptions should be received, and J. B. C. Lucas, Alex. Stuart, and Bernard Pratt, named as Commissioners; and, on motion of Mr. Fisk of Vt. Windsor in that state was also inserted, and Elias Lyman, Wm. Levering and Eleazer May named as Commissioners.

Various other amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were adopted and some rejected.

At length the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The bill having been so interleaved and interlined with amendments by the committee of the whole, that the Clerk himself could scarcely arrange them or the Speaker state them to the house—

It was ordered to lie on the table and be printed as amended.

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The Senate of the United States has been for several days closely engaged in the discussion of Mr. Giles militia classification bill, which has been debated much at large. It was at length, before the Senate adjourned on Saturday, ordered to be engrossed to a third reading.

The ponderous National Bank bill in the other house moves on slowly. Having passed through the form of a committee of the whole it has now to undergo a reconsideration in the house and will more than probably occupy another week of their time.—*Nat. Int.*

SARATOGA PRIVATEER ARRIVED.

To the Editors.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 13.

GENTLEMEN—The U. S. privateer Saratoga has just arrived after a cruise of 110 days, having captured several prizes, which she manned for the U. States. She has on board some indigo, ivory, and furs. I enclose you an account of capt. Aderton's cruise, which I wish you would publish. To his politeness I am indebted for London papers up to the 14th Sept. which I will forward you by the next mail. From one of the papers which I could not procure, I took the enclosed copy of the Wasp's sinking the Avon—*ib.*

THE AVON AND WASP.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated, Sept. 12.

"As the public mind must be agitated about the fate of the Avon, for your information I beg to say, this moment her 2d Lt. and one midshipman, (friends of mine) are arrived at this place, with the capt. only slightly wounded in both legs, themselves merely scratched.—The 1st Lt. killed—both ships sunk!

"It was about 9 o'clock, P. M when the Avon discovered the enemy, and immediately an uninteruped and sanguinary conflict took place for two hours. When the engagement had nearly ceased, H. M. ship Castilian, attracted by the firing, bore down and instantly ran her bowsprit across the hawse of the enemy, pouring in at the same time a broadside, which she immediately followed by a 2d some say a third. At that critical moment the Avon threw out a signal of distress, which determined the commanding officer of the Castilian, Lt. Lloyd, to relinquish any further attack on the Wasp, and hasten to the succor of the Avon, which he was no more able than to effect as she went down shortly after the last man was removed. S. M. S. Tartarus just then came up, and having taken 40 of the Avon's men from the Castilian to strengthen her crew proceeded in quest of the Wasp—The gallantry of Capt. Arbuthnot and his ship's company cannot be too highly applauded when the disparity of force be estimated. The Wasp was over 600 tons burthen and mounted 24 32 prs. with a complement of 300 men, whilst our vessel was only 200 tons, and 18 24 prs, with 100 men. We regret to state our loss at 9 killed and 32 wounded. Amongst the former the gallant Lt. Pendergast, who fell by a grape shot whilst nobly cheering the crew. The Captain's wound in the leg is likely to do well, nor have we heard that any of the other wounded are in danger of their lives.—*Advertiser.*

[It is needless to say the above is full of ridiculous exaggerations and misstatements] —*Editor Intel.*

From a London paper of Nov. 14, brought in by the Saratoga privateer.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, ship owners, and underwriters of the city of Glasgow, called by a public advertisement, and held by special requisition to the lord provost on Wednesday the 7th of Sept, 1814, the lord provost in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the number of American privateers with which our channels have been infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprize has been attended, have proved injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride and discreditable to the directors of the naval power of the British nation, whose flag till of late waved over every sea and triumphed over every rival.

That there is reason to believe, in the short space of less than twenty four months above eight hundred vessels have been captured by the power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto impolitically held in contempt.

That at a time when we were at peace with all the rest of the world, when the maintenance of our marine costs so large a sum to the country, when the mercantile and shipping interest pay a tax for protection under the form of convoy duty, and when, in the plenitude of our power, we have declared the whole American coast under blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot with safety traverse our own channels, that insurance cannot be effected but at an excessive premium, and that a horde of American cruizers should be allowed, unheeded, unresisted, unmolested, to take, burn or sink our own vessels in our own inlets, and almost in sight of our own harbors.

That the ports of the Clyde have sustained severe loss from the depredations already committed and there is reason to apprehend still more serious suffering, not only from the extent of the coasting trade and the number of vessels yet to arrive from abroad, but as the time is fast approaching when the outward bound ships must proceed to Cork for