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From the National Advocate.

"THE TEARS OF SCOTLAND,"

It seems, are mingled with those of *South Britain*, on account of the depredations committed on their commerce by "*American privateers.*"

"At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners and underwriters, of the city of Glasgow, on the 7th of September, it was unanimously resolved, That the number of American privateers with which our channels are infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprize has been attended have proved injurous to our commerce, humbling to our pride, and discreditable to 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 [*very good reason*] to believe, in the short space of less than twenty four months above eight hundred vessels have been captured by a power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto *impolitically* held in contempt."

Wonderful discovery! But it is not the last which sister *Peg* and her brother *John* will make. If the war they have provoked should continue twenty four months longer, they will find they are driving a very unprofitable *trade* with America; and they may find what pride and insolence have often found—that a *despised enemy* is the one reserved by Providence to chastise them. The *Yankees* know how and where to touch them they, too, have made a discovery; they have found the nerve which leads directly to the heart of the sympathetic family of the *Bulls* the precise spot through which they may be made

"To smart and agonize at every pore."

"The system of burning and destroying every article which there is fear of losing—a system pursued by all the cruisers, and encouraged by their own government," doth surely "diminish the chance of recapture"—and the time is fast approaching when a persevereance in this system will be found to have inflicted a wound, from which they will not readily recover, upon the *commerce* and *naval power* of Great Britain—those mighty gamblers, who, by playing into each other's hands, have so long swindled the world out of their commercial and maritime rights.—We are pleased to see that the spirit for privateering has taken new conrage, from success; that a fresh "*horde*" are now preparing in the eastern states to traverse every sea; to carry the war to her own doors—into the "inlets and harbors" of the modern Carthage. These, with twenty or thirty additional government vessels, are likely to prove no "contemptible enemy" for a winter campaign.

It has become fashionable with a certain class of politicians; to cry down this mode of warfare. For what reason we cannot divine, unless it is because it has grown unfashionable in *England*. They might console themselves, however, by reflecting, that time has been when privateering was fashionable, even in that country—when the feats and achievements of their private armed vessels were blazoned in their newspapers and magazines, as triumphantly as those of their *Cochranes* and *Cockburns*—that they are no longer so is owing to causes which do not apply to this country—their thousand and one ships of war have latterly done the work for them. Besides, there are two causes which are alane sufficient to discourage this specie of mercantile adventure. 1st The *magna-charta* right of impressment which renders every private armed vessel liable to be deprived of her crew by the first man of war she meets with, if the captain, in the plenitude of his wisdom, shall conclude, that "his majesty wants men." 2d. After having driven from the ocean the commerce of all other nations, there is likely to be no game worth the chase—until (an event perhaps not very distant) they are prepared to prey upon each other—and *dog eat dog.*

The fastidiousness of the pound, shilling and pence party, on this subject, is the more surprising, as they are, in general, accustomed to make profit and less the great rule of action; *but this is waging war against private property*—true: and pray what species of warfare had Great Britain waged against this county for a succession of years? Individuals make up a nation, and the wealth of individuals is the wealth of a nation; the commerce of Great Britain is the property of her merchants; but this commerce is, nevertheless, the *sine qua non*—the cause and the instrument for and by which she has, for twenty years past, embroiled the naions—converted Europe into one vrst slaughter-house, and made "the green sea red; and it is strange logic which would go to discourage an attempt to lessen the power of an enemy to do mischief, merely, because it would be hitting him in his most vulnerable part.—

It is the business of the individuals who compose the British nation to rectify the abuses of their government, and avert from themselves the evils of her injustice. Nor is it less surprising, that a party, who talk of "national honour" as a phantom, should stigmatise *privateering*, as reflecting dishonor either on the government which authorises, or the individuals who engage in it. It is a mode of warfare sanctioned by the usage of the most civilized nations—and, in a confederacy like that of the United States, which presumes upon the ready co operation of the several states for the general defence—and, in times of great and imminent danger, upon the willing exertion of every power reserved to them. In a popular government, which makes it the interest as well as the duty of every citizen to be aiding and assisting in the common cause, it is truly ridiculous to raise objections to a practice adopted by governments the most despotic—where the voluntary exertions of individuals might be dispensed with, since the whole energies of the nation are at the disposal of the monarch. Nor is it any objection to the practice, that the adventurers are stimulated by a regard to private interest—for, to say nothing of the risk of property and of life which they incur, the same objection might be made to the merits of those more immediately engaged in the service of the government, by land, as well as sea, with whom pecuniary considerations may be supposed to add some incentive to action. In these times, virtue, both public and private, needs a good deal of propping—and that government shows the most wisdom which can best contrive to make interest and duty go hand in hand.

The conduct of our privateers has hitherto, (with very few exceptions) been highly honourable. Any unauthorised acts, committed by them, are as easily corrected as those of national vessels; and we wish them success both in *multiplication* and *division.* It is a two edged sword which lessens the means of the enemy, whilst it adds to our own. Nay, more; it is a school for seamanship and naval tactics, which, if we must, in our own defence, become a naval power, will accelerate our progress.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. *Gore* submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be authorised to pay, out of the contingent fund, the expences incurred for the Funeral of the late Vice-President of the United States, whenever the same shall have been allowed and certified by the committee of arrangement.

The resolution was read, and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the House, laying duties on certain manufactures, was read the second time and referred to a select committee; as was also the bill from the House for laying duties on household furniture, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was an inaccuracy in our reporter's statement of certain proceedings of the House on Tuesday, on Mr. Stockton's motion.—All that part of the resolution (as given by us) proposing to authorize the Corporations to tax public property, was moved as an amendment by Mr. Pearson, instead of his moving to strike it out. The motion so to amend the resolve was negatived, and the resolution passed as proposed by Mr. Stockton.—*Nat. Int.*

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. *Hungerford* of Va. obtained leave of absence for fifteen days.

Mr. *Moore* of Md. presented the petition of Norris and Martin of Baltimore, praying for the renewal of two certificates of stock of the U. States, which they have accidentally lost.—Referred to the committe of Ways and Means.

Mr. *M'Lean* presented the petition of Chas. Reed, praying compensation for a waggon and four horses, which he lost while they were in the service of the army lately commanded by General Harrison. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky from the committee of Public Lands, reported the bill for quieting and adjusting claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, which was twice read and committed

DIRECT TAX.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a Direct Tax of Six Millions of Dollars upon the U. States.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. moved to amend the bill by striking out therefrom the 41st section of the bill, which pledges the continuation in force of this bill, for the purpose of establishing an adequate revenue to pay the expences of the government, the principal and interest of the public debt, &c. and to create an adequate sinking fund, &c. (in the same manner as all the internal duties enacted during the present session are proposed to be pledged.)

On this motion a very interesting but desultory debate arose, in which Messrs. Yancey, Calhoun, Rhea, Lowndes, and Telfair, advocated the motion, and Messrs. Eppes, Ingersol, Potter, Duval, Findley, Grosvenor, Hawkins, Webster, Pickering, Newton and Nelson opposed it,

The advocates of the motion urged, that they had no wish to defeat the passage of this bill, but that the spirit of the constitution required that a direct tax should be laid only for one year, and continued no longer than imperious necessity required; that the constitution having given to congress the power to controul the taxes—to part with it for a series of years, would be to surrender their constitutional power, inasmuch as they could not after giving the proposed pledge, withhold taxes without the consent of the whole branches of the government; that whilst the pledge to be gived might saddle the nation forever with land tax, it was not necessary to the maintainance of the public credit because a sufficient sum was pledged, by the bills already passed for the annual payment of the interest and a portion of the principal of the public debt; that this discovery of supporting public credit by pledging an annual land tax, was of recent date—for during the administration of Washington and Adams, when the govment would naturally be most solicitous for the establishment and invigoration of public credit, a direct tax had been imposed but one year, and was not then pledged, and now proposed; that it was flying too suddenly from one extreme to the other, after refusing to pledge any thing to pledge all the resources of the government of every description to the public creditor. Various arguments were also urged against pledges for the continuance of this tax, derived from its general character; it was a tax, it was said, unequal in its character on different sections of the union, and unequal in its operation frequently when not unequal in its amount, owing to the local advantages and disadvantages of different sections of the nation, and the disbursement of the government therein. It was besides argued, that direct taxation was the principal resource of state governments for revenue; because, from their nature and relative situation, they cannot resort to internal taxation—and therefore a direct tax oohht not to be overcharged, nor too long persevered in.

The arguments in opposition to the motion were various, as they proceeded from one or the other side of the house. They were in general to this effect: The argument against parting with the power of taxation, it was said, would apply as well to the pledges contained in the internal tax bills (against which it had not been suggested) as to this; and was besides inconclusive if correct, inasmuch as the house, by withholding appropriations, over which it had an efficient check, could at any time coerce the other branches of the government to repeal or modify existing taxes. That, though in ordinary times, the pledges already given of the internal taxes might be sufficient to *maintain* public credit, it was necessary now to *resuscitate* that credit—in the words of one gentleman, "to dig it from the grave;" that this was a duty peculiarly devolving on those who had declared and supported the war, on whom devolved the responsibility for its success or failure. That it would be highly unjust and partial, after pledging the taxes on the materials and labor of the artizan, mechanic, and poor retailer—after, in fact, pledging the taxes on the industry of the community—to refuse to pledge the tax on its solid wealth and landed property, &c. That this pledge of the land tax, as a foundation for borrowing money, would be worth much more than all the internal taxes put together, because the products of the other taxes must be matter of estimate and conjecture. The argument that a sufficient amount of taxes was already pledged to sustain the public credit, was denied any weight, because it made the eligibility of the taxes to be pledged depend on the priority of passage of several bills, which were intended and calculated to form parts of a general system of taxation, &c.

Various other points were brought into discussion, as to the intention of the framers of the constitution in regard to the frequency and permanency of a land tax, &c. and on the merits of the present and former systems of finance, which could not be here detailed with any justice to those who introduced them.

The question being at length taken on this motion, was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Bard, Barnett, Baylies of Mass. Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clark, Crawford, Culpeper, Denoyelles, Desha, Earl, Forney, Franklin, Gaston, Glasgow, Goodwyn Hale, Hall, Harris, Henderson, Humphreys, Hurlbert, Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kersh aw, King of Mass. King of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lowndes, Macon, Pearson, Pickens, Rhea of Tenn. Sharp, Smith of Vir. Stanford Strong, Telfair, Wheaton, Wilson of Mass. Yancey—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bigelow, Bines, Bradley, Brigham, Brown Caldwell, Cannon, Champion, Chappel, Cilley, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Cooper, Coxe, Creighton, Cuthbert, Dana, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Davis of Pa. Duvall, Ely, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Forsythe, Geddes, Gholson, Gourdin, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hawkins, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irving, Irwin, Jackson of RI Johnson of Va. Johnson of K. Kent of NY. Lovett, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Mosely, Markell, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Ormsby, Parker, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Potter, J. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rea of Pa. Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Schureman, Seybert, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of NY. Smith of Pen. Slaymaker, Stockton, Sturges Taggart, Tannehill, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of NJ. Webster, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Pa. Winter—105.

Mr. *Potter* moved so to amend the bill as to allow to the individual who shall pay his proportion of the Direct Tax on the 1st day of June annually, a deduction of 12 per cent. from its amount; and, if not so paid, to him who shall pay it on the 1st day of October annually a deduction of 6 per cent on its amount; and that, if not then paid, the said amount shall bear interest until paid; which motion was negatived.

Mr. *Kennedy* of NC. moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the total of the Direct Tax from six millions to four millions five hundred thousand dollars; which motion was negatived.

Mr. *Ingersoll* made a motion to amend the bill, similar to the motion previously made by Mr. Potter, differing from it only in not requiring interest on their proportion of the Direct tax from those who should not pay the same on the 1st day of Oct. next; which motion was negatived.

Other unsuccessful motions were made to amend the bill.

At 5 o'clock the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The House adjourned

From the London Papers.

FREE-MASONRY.

A letter from Rome gives an account of the real motives which actuated his holiness the pope in issuing his order for the prohibition of freemason's lodges: "I know that much misconception will take place as to the motives of the church for abolishing freemasonry in the papal dominions; but be assured it is not because they have discovered, or because they dread any treasonable practices against the state in those fraternities. They are well aware that no political subjects of any kind, are discussed in the meetings of lodges of the free masons. No—the dread is of another kind. They know that the principle of freemasonry is freedom of conscience, and that the very first principle it inculcates, is that, not merely of universal toleration, but of universal religious freedom; for they assert that worship is acceptable to the Divine Author of our being which is contrite, whatever may be its form. Freemasonry, therefore, embraces the members of all churches and sects; but it is not a proselyting fraternity. They send out no missionaries—they admit none, on the contrary, without strict examination as to their moral character, and only after a long apprenticeship; but the idea of their inculcating a notion, that a protestant as well as a catholic may be saved, is so abhorrent to the views of the mother church, that it is no wonder the Holy Father should wish to extirpate the dangerous brotherhood."

We read in the Italian papers, that one Besilacqua, a merchant, has fled from Rome to Naples, in order to escape the Inquisition, and that his property has been confiscated. *He is accused of being a Freemason!*

A second George Barnwell.

An elderly gentleman, resident at Camberwell, was stopped by a single footpad, on Friday evening last, in Maiden-lane, near Highgate, who presented a pistol to his breast and demanded his money in a tremendous tone. The dusk of the evening had approached, and the gentleman was just enabled to ascertain the robber, who wore a crape over his face, was not a very old offender; he told him to take away his pistol, promising to conform to his wishes. The robber complied, and waited patiently while he slowly unbuttoned his two coats, and fumbled in his pockets. By this time two men approached. This circumstance, however, did not seem to attract the notice of the footpad, who stood passively at the head of the horse, as if absorbed in thought. The old gentleman took advantage of this circumstance, and calling to the men for assistance, they secured the robber, and conveyed him to a public house near the spot. He suffered himself to be disarmed without speaking a word. Upon their attempting to remove the crape from his face, he seemed much disturbed, and endeavored to prevent them. They effected it, however, and, to the surprise of the accuser, he recognised his own nephew. The exclamation of both parties, at the moment, disclosed this secret; and an explanation followed, which ended in the discharge of the men who had assisted in securing the offender, and an arrangement which, no doubt, proved satisfactory to the young man, who seemed deeply affected at his situation.

Canine affection. An extraordinary instance of maternal attachment in a hound, belonging to Mr. Karswell, of Pensipple, in the neighborhood at Plymouth, has lately occurred. Several puppies, which she had given birth to, were ordered to be destroyed in a pond. The person, however, employed, ineffectually performed his task with respect to one, which the mother, after he had retired rescued in a half drowned state from the water and conveyed to an adjacent marsh, where she temporarily deposited it in some bull-rushes, until, by fetching straw, and other soft articles, she had formed a proper bed, and continued to nurse it, for nearly five weeks, at every opportunity. Even her natural fondness for hunting gave way to parental affection, and she frequently left the pack when engaged in the ardor of pursuit, to the surprize of her owner, who, at length, by watching her motions, discovered the interesting secret. The surviving puppy has been permitted to live, and receive the appropriate name of Moses.

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Lion Hunt. By a letter from a correspondent at Kurnaul, we are informed of the particulars of a lion hunt in the vicinity of that station, during which Col. Thompson, and a party of officers killed a lion of enormous size and supposed to be the largest ever seen in India. His dimensions were the following: length, from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, ten feet two inches; height from the ground to the top of the shoulder, four feet six inches; circumference of the fore leg, two feet four inches. He had killed eight villigers, a great number of bullocks, and otherwise done much damage, previous to information being sent to cantonments of his being in the neighborhood.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

More counterfeits were crossed in bank yesterday morning, viz. one of $3 on the state bank of Albany, of the letter Z. date and number apparently washed out, John W. Yates engraved, and John Taylor marked over with a pen; and one of 3 dollars on the state bank at Morris, the number and Morris, and date Morristown, July 20, 1812, and D. Welsh, (to whom payable) written in a poor hand, H. J. Browne, Cashier, and Dan'l. (what is meant for) Phoenix Pres't.—*Col.*

Petitions to Congress for a national bankrupt law are preparing in Boston.—*ib.*

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION

Met on the 16th inst. and chose Mr. Cabot President, and Theodore Dwight, esq. clerk. The following is all the account we have yet received of their proceedings, from a delegate from this state.—*ib.*

We learn from Hartford, that after a peaceable entry of the eastern delegates into that city on the evening preceding the 15th. (a part of the Massachusetts delegation arriving in a coach and four, with bells upon their horses,) the night passed off very quietly, tho' some timorous people are said to have evinced an apprehension of disturbance. In the morning, in pursuance of previous notice from the desk of the rev. Dr. Strong, advising a FAST, a few young ladies, and some half a dozen males, visited the conference room, in a small building in a back street, where the fast was kept—the streets full of teams and people, as usual—and the stores all open, except one, that of a saddler, who held the occasion in a little more reverence, and closed the doors for the day.

At 10 A. M. the magicians who are to save us from all we suffer, took possession of the council chamber, in the state house, by whose permission it is not stated to us, bolting the doors upon such as had collected in the expectation of being permitted, at least, to hear the prayer—for like the levellers of Cromwell's time, these men professedly "seek the lord," however certain it may be he can be found in none of their ways.

Dr. Nathan Strong, having assisted, within their locked doors, to solemnize their awful mysteries, we have to imagine the rest by referrence to the grand debate of which Milton sung, and where the concave resounded, "*Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven!*"

As becoming the solemnity of the occasion, and adding to the gloom in which it seemed desirable to record its arrival, bells were tolled from two to one in the afternoon; and appropriate tunes, upon the muffled drum, were played though all the streets in the city.—*ib.*

(From a Lobby Member.)

From the Plattsburg Republican.

We continue to receive intelligence of the preparations of the enemy for a winter expedition. A gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has the means of being informed, is decidedly of opinion that an expedition on Lake Champlain is in contemplation. He saw batteaux load of sleighs passing down the Lake to the enemy. These were manufactured by citizens of the United States.—It is reported that the enemy have made contracts with several persons on the Vermont side for sleighs.

From the N. York Evening Post, Dec. 19.

LATE FROM CANADA.

We received by this morning's mail, Quebec and Montreal papers to the 4th of December. Want of room and time, prevents us from making many selections from them to-day. We perceive it stated in one of the papers, (the Montreal Herald,) that the Psyche, one of the frigates that was sent there from England in frame, has been thrown out and lengthened so as to carry 56 guns, long 24's and 32 pounders—she is to be launched on the 15th of this month. A new 74, to be called the Ontario, has been laid down at Kingston. She is to be fitted to carry seventeen 32 lbrs. on each deck, and is to be ready for the Lake by the middle of March next. A number of transport boats for the service of the different posts on the Lakes, are also constructing at Kingston.

There arrived at the port of Quebec from the 22d to the 29th of Nov. six ships and eight brigs, all on government account, except 3, with provisions, munitions of war, and 550 men for the Lake and land service. They sailed from Cork on the 2d of October, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Liverpool and two sloops of war, with a fleet for North America. The Liverpool sailed from Quebec on her return to England the 22d ult. The names of the merchant vessels are, the brig Commerce, from Dublin via Cork, general cargo to Rogers, Hunter & Co; ship Harmony, from Greenock, via Cork, general cargo to G. Ross; brig Roger and Barbara, from Belfast, cargo provisions and goods to W. Magee, jr. & Co.

MONTREAL, DEC. 3.

From pieces which appear under the Boston head, it appears that Castine, and all the new acquired territory in the District of Maine are profiting largely in a mercantile point of view, by a change of masters—and we are much mistaken if the business carried on from that place does not in some degree interfere with the trade from this.

The Kingston mail which should have arrived on Sunday, is not heard of. It is feared the courier may have been intercepted on his way by the enemy.

Since Tuesday we have had slight falls of snow, but enough to prefer travelling in winter carriages. To all appearance the winter is set in. The James Dunlop and Janet Dunlop, and about a dozen sail of River craft, are still in the harbor, which is yet open.

The left wing of the first battalion of embodied militia left the garrison yesterday, for cantonments at Charlesbourg. The right wing is about moving to Beauport. These movements are said to be occasioned by the expectation of troops from above, to occupy the garrison.

From the Quebec Mercury, Nov. 29.

Since our last London dates have been received to the 26th of September. The latest date by the mail, which arrived on Sunday morning, was to the 8th of that month.

There is nothing which strikes us so forcibly on perusing the English papers, as the want of knowledge of this country evinced by the London writers. Even the Commissioners do not seem to have quite correct ideas of the whole line of boundary. In the letters of the American Commissioners it appears that the British Commissioners, in the course of the negotiations, in speaking of the line that, by the last treaty of peace, was made erroneously to run from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, instead of saying, Lake of the Woods, repeatedly mentioned Lake Superior. Though the American Commissioners once endeavored to set them right, they still persisted in their error. It appears to us that in a negotiation, so great a share of which so particularly regards the Canadas, it is to be lamented that no person is joined in the commission who has resided in, and is well acquainted with the country. Such a person only can carry into the negotiation the requisite local information to treat with Americans respecting American boundaries.

It is not the ignorance, evinced by writers respecting our boundaries only; but the same want of information extends itself to a total absence of a due impression of the importance of a war spreading to such immense extent of border and coast, and at such a distance from G. Britain. To read of such a war, in which the British army daily melts away in considerable numbers; to say nothing of the sufferings of the inhabitants; and to see it treated as not deserving the name of war; but as amounting to no more than a kind of insurrection, is to excite contempt for the intellects of such cockneys, whose ideas are wholly bounded by an European horizon.

Could their vision burst through its present clouded veil, they would discover a seat of war, compared with which all Europe is of little more extent than a German principality. Let them have recourse to Steele's list, and see how many of our ships of war are on the American station, and yet how inadequate they are to a full blockade. Let them next have recourse to the Army lists, and see how many British troops are shipped off to America; to these let them add the numerous colonial militia. Then let them, if they can, ascertain how small a part of a Canadian border these are able to cover. In the late European wars, they have learnt something of numbers; would they wish to have any knowledge of space, they must open their eyes and their understanding to an American war.—When they have acquired some ideas of this vast continent, and particularly of a Canadian border, let them reflect on the time requisite and the difficulties and hardships that present themselves. in concentrating scattered forces at a required point; and the still greater difficulties in forwarding the necessary supplies; to these let them add the diseases incidental to an uncleared country; and all these, after a two or three months voyage in the first instance, across the Atlantic ocean. When their minds are sufficiently expanded to traverse so vast a field of warfare, with all its numerous and multifarious casualties, if they can contemplate nothing in it beyond a scene of insurrection, then must their optics partake of the nature of a telescope, with its largest end turned to the eye.

Whitened as the ocean is by the commerce of Great Britain, the loss of a few vessels to the American privateers, may be considered as an unavoidable tax upon an extensive trade. America having at present, no trade, there can be no object for English privateers; therefore the wonder can be none that we hear of British vessels being captured by American privateers; but of no American vessels becoming a prey to British privateers.—Our ships of war have done infinite mischief to the American shipping on their coast and in their harbours. This is all that can be done, except using exerison against their privateers, which from their fast sailing, are not easy to be caught.

The conscription project in the U. States appears to operate as we could wish. It brightens up anew the flame of division, which the Ghent Negotiations had a tendency to damp if not to extinguish. The republican spirit is roused and liberty breathes smoke and fire against the tyrants of the Bonapartean system. It was but one act of Madison to plunge his country into ruinous war. But to get out of it he must think twice and thrice and thrice again.

We have seen counterfeit Two, Five and Ten Dollar Bills. They are good imitations, but may be easily discovered upon close examination. We have reason to believe that they come from the U. States, and particular attention [illegible] sent session, [illegible]

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