

life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamours of the loss of property; yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag, carried on with unabated rigor and severity. If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country by protecting the property of the merchant, then, indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants, in advancing under the mantle of its laws, the interests of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great-Britain, your committee need only say—That the United States, as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purposes of transporting, in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a market in the ports of friendly nations; and to bring home in return, such articles as their necessities or convenience may require—always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great Britain, in defiance of this incontestible right, captures every American vessel bound to, or returning from, a port where her commerce is not favored, enslaves our seamen, and in spite of our remonstrances perseveres in these aggressions.

To wrongs, so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American name, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced. The occasion is now presented when the national character misunderstood and traduced for a time by foreign and domestic enemies, should be vindicated. If we have not rushed to the field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence, which sustained our fathers in the successful assertion of their rights against foreign aggression is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame, and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation, than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sacrificed by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them; not for ourselves only, but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated. And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress, which has been sought for by justice, by remonstrance and forbearance, in vain.

Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures which, in their opinion, ought to be

pursued, would at this time earnestly recommend, in the words of the resolute, "That the United States be immediately put into an armoured attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And to his end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the house, the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Military Establishment, as authorized by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed, by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.

2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised, to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.

3. That it is expedient to authorize the president, under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require.

4. That the president be authorized to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion, the public service may require.

5. That all the vessels not now in service, belonging to the navy, and worthy of repair, be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm, under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas. The house adjourned to Monday.

The emigration from Ireland to the United States has been unusually great this year; and probably in no former season have so many respectable and substantial farmers come over as in the past. Beside the badness of the times there, and the prospect of their being worse before they are better; and the peace, plenty and liberty which are held out to their enjoyment here; another cause has operated to swell the current of emigration at this time, and particularly from the farming interest, which is, the expiration of a great many of the old leases, and the doubling, trebling, and quadrupling the price of land in the new. Many, who under their old leases made comfortable livings and laid up a little from year to year, forelaw that under the new leases they would neither be able to make any thing, nor to keep what they had made. They therefore wisely concluded to leave a country which was continually sinking deeper in debt, distress and despair, and to embark their all in one which is in the full enjoyment of happiness, and the full career of prosperity. We bid them a hearty welcome to our shores; and trust they will never have occasion to repent their choice. *True Amer.*

THIRD CENSUS.

The whole number of inhabitants in the United States, and the territories, is 7,239,903 (including 1,191,364 slaves, and also 136,446 persons, except Indians, not taxed) of which there are 2,998,111 free white males, and 2,873,952 free white females.

A bill has passed the house of representatives of the United States, fixing the ratio of representatives at one for every 27,000 inhabitants. By the bill the following is the ap-

portionment among the different states, viz.

New-Hampshire, 5 members—Massachusetts, 18; Vermont, 5—Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New York, 25; New Jersey, 6—Pennsylvania, 21; Delaware, 1—Maryland, 9; Virginia, 22; North-Carolina, 13; South-Carolina, 9—Georgia, 5; Kentucky, 10; Ohio, 6; Tennessee, 6—Total, 170.

We have pleasure in stating that the appointment of Mr. Monroe to the office of Secretary of State, made by the president during the recess of congress, was yesterday [Dec. 25] confirmed by an unanimous vote of the senate.

Richard Rush, esq. of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the president (with the advice and consent of the senate) Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, vice Gabriel Duval, esq. who has accepted. The judicial appointment lately conferred on him.

Count Pahlen, late minister to the United States from Russia, we understand, presented his letters of recall to the president on Thursday last; and on the next day, M. Andre de Dalchhoff presented to the president his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia to the United States of America. It gives us pleasure to state, as well on account of the political importance of the Russian empire as of the character of its ruler, that every thing which has come to our knowledge from that quarter, indicates the continuance of the friendly dispositions of the Emperor of the Russias towards the U. States.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear river in that State. *Nat. Intel.*

The following observations respecting the Canadas, are extracted from a late National Intelligencer:

The Canadas have as great an extent of coast, washed by navigable waters, as the whole shore of the Baltic, with a better climate, and more productive soil, than surrounds that sea. There is a fine ship navigation from the ocean to Montreal, a distance of more than 600 miles—from thence to Oswegatchee, (above one hundred miles) the river is ascended by large boats, and descended by vast rafts, and boats, or arks of any size. From Oswegatchee into Ontario, to Niagara, and every part of the lake, is a fine sloop navigation. At the falls of Niagara, there is a short passage, and then commences an uninterrupted navigation throughout lake Erie, lake Huron and lake Michigan, extending to more than 3,000 miles of coast. From lake Huron to lake Superior, the navigation is uninterrupted by a fall, which may easily be locked, and two thousand five hundred miles more of coast be added to the sloop navigation. There are many canals in Europe which have cost twice as much money as would be necessary to open a complete navigation for large vessels from the remotest part of lake Superior to the ocean.

The present price of transportation is, for a barrel of flour from any part of lake Erie to Montreal, about one dollar seventy-five cents, from any part of lake Ontario to Montreal, one dollar, and other articles in like proportion. So easy is the descent from Ontario, that immense rafts of staves, ship timber, and spars, are annually sent down to Montreal. The inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, alone, have received for these articles 100,000 dollars in a single year. The price of fine oak timber

has sometimes been so high at Quebec, as would fully justify the bringing it from the shores of lake Erie where that species of timber abounds much more than in any of the Atlantic parts of the United States.

From the vast extent of the Canadas, they must be expected to embrace a great diversity of soils, as well as of climates. The north-easterly part, as has been already remarked, is cold and unproductive. Between Quebec and Montreal, the land improves, as you ascend the river, becoming very fine in the neighborhood of the latter place. From Montreal to Kingston [at the outlet of lake Ontario] the land is generally good, producing all the crops and vegetables which are common to New-York and Pennsylvania, in abundance. The country round lake Ontario is almost every where extremely fertile, particularly that part which lies at the western end, and on the Niagara river. Perhaps this is exceeded by no part of the world. For besides all the more important productions of the garden and of the field, the peach, cherry, nectarine, and many other delicate fruits, thrive in perfection. The soil along lake Erie is excellent, and that of Huron and Superior is understood to be in general good. Perhaps no country on the globe could furnish such inexhaustible stores of the finest ship timber as that which surrounds lake Erie and Ontario.

From the view I have presented of the subject, it will readily be perceived, that inhabitants alone are wanting to raise this country to the first importance. By natural increase—by emigrations, and by the rapid extension of the American settlements, that deficiency will be soon supplied, and when once supplied, should Great Britain be allowed to retain possession of the Canadas, she may laugh at any attempts to distress her West-Indies, or to exclude her from the Baltic; for she will have a more than Baltic of her own.

SUMMARY.

The Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations was taken up by the house of Representatives on the 6th inst. when Mr. Porter, the chairman of that committee, declared that "the committee had considered all prospect of an amicable settlement of our differences with Great-Britain at an end; that this was evident from the miserable shifts she resorted to in order to justify her aggressions upon our commerce, and there was but one opinion in the committee; which was, the Orders in Council ought to be resisted by war." The subject was under consideration on the 12th; the date of our latest papers from Washington City.

The Hornet sailed from N. York for France and England, with dispatches, on the 7th; and a report is in circulation, though not generally believed, that this vessel carries an arrangement between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, relative to the mutual repealing of the Orders in Council and non-importation act.

A late arrival from France, informs us, that our ambassador, Mr. Barlow, had been received in the most friendly manner, and that no doubt existed of a speedy adjustment of all differences between our government and the French Emperor. Accounts from England to the 24th October, state the probability of a change of ministry, and that the new cabinet will be selected from the whig party. *Georgia Journal, December 25.*

Another shock of an Earthquake was experienced in this place on Friday last. Those on Monday were also felt in Augusta and Washington in Wilkes.