PROSPECTUS.

On the oppearance of a new public journal it is gene-rally expected that some indication should be given of the principles upon which it is to be conducted. It is therehere necessary to say, that this print will be devoted to the support of the republican principles of the American government, and the freedom and independence of the American nation. Commencing its career under the auspices of the friends of those principles, whatever may be the vicate; it will present a firm front to the assaults of faction, and undermayed by the state of and undismayed by the violence of the political storm, wil

The present crisis of the affairs of our country, and of the civilized world, offers a spectacle of the most interesting has excited against us the jealousy, envy and hatred of other nature, and of which no man can be an indifferent spectator In this highly favored land, the genius of our political institutions will permit no man to be such a spectator By the active stimulus they communicate to the faculties of the human mind; by the bright rewards they hold out to honorable ambition, and the avenues they lay open to fortune and to fame, they attract every free citizen to the consideration of public affairs. In a government which is the common property of all, every one has an interest to the common property of all, every one has an interest to guard, an honorable feeling of pride to indulge, a manly jealousy of political treachery to keep open his eyes. In the formation of public opinion, by which the councils of the formation of public opinion, by which the councils of the human race. An acquiescence in the despotic edicts of this policy, would have been a base abandonment of the has an influence irresistible by all the arts of intrigue and corruption. How important, then, is it, that this fountain of information should flow in a course pure and unruffled; that it should be the silubrious and life-giving stream uncontaminated by petty passions; unrestrained in its majestic progress by the opposition of vice and crime! When thus conducted, it is the guardian of a nation's honor! When corrupted by licentiousness, or enslaved by fear; it

Such are our ideas of a free press, as it should be conducted; and in conformity to which this print shall be conducted. ed. It will never wound the feelings of virtue; never infringe the laws of decorum; and never spare the vices of

political turpitude. At a period when every honest mind sickens with disgust, at the continued repetition of the scenes of political profit gacy and the acts of political inconsistency, in which so many of our public men have figured, and by which so much of their public conduct has been distinguished, nothing but the eminent examples of virtue, and devotion to our country's cause, which are still left, can prevent the parriet of despairing of the Republic. The remnant of those revolutionary heroes and sages, to whose virtue, wisdom and valor, we owe the invaluable inheritance of our freedom, and will be a dollars and a half per annum-payable in adwho have not backsliden from their primitive faith, still reminds us of what our country was in the infancy of her political existence. Some of them, in whom the light of life is almost extinguished, watch with tremulous anxiety the events of the contest in which we are engaged. Others still lend their counsel and their arms in this second war of independence, and temper the fiery valour of our young defenders, or preside over, and guide the deliberations of our national legislature. A portion of their spirit has descended on the rising generation. A sense of wrong; a knowledge of those national rights which have been violated; a conviction of their vital importance, and a confidence in those who have undertaken to redress them, animate the great body of the republican party. These feelings and sentiments are honor rabie to them; and still more honeurable do they appear, when contrasted with the blind adherence to the enemy's cause—the tacit, nay, avowed acquiescence, in his most unreasonable pretentions on the part of opposition; and, with the cold calculating indifference, and teigned neutrality of local faction.

Negociations, fruitless of every thing but fresh insults and injuries on the part of Britain, have been spun out, until they are brought to an issue, which the plainest underscanding may comprehend, and at which the coldest heart must be fired with indignation. Whatever might have been thought of the policy or necessity of the war, at the time it was commenced, no doubt can now be sincerely entertained of the policy and necessity of prosecuting it until it is brought to an honorable and successful termination .-Whatever doubts might have been entertained of the diffi cultics which have hitherto prevented an adjustment of the subject of impressments, none can now be entertained, that those difficulties, whether real or imaginary, have been at tempted to be removed by our government, by the offer of every concession which could honorably or safely be made. Unless we are prepared to say, that the national faith, solemnly pledged to our neutralized citizens, ought to be ti-Great Britain; we cannot say, that the rupture of the late negociation is in any, the least degree, to be attributed to the want of a concileatory temper and pacific disposition on the part of our government. On the contrary, he who does not perceive in it the evidence of the most inexorable hostility and studied contempt of this country on the part of Great Britain, must be blinded by inveterate prejudice, or corrupted by foreign partiality. That such is not the case with the great body of the American people, we have reason to believe. They are sound; and incapable to any bias foreign to the rights and interests of their native land. Their delity to their leaders, who have risked in the cause of their independence, life and fortune, and reputation, during the long and trying contest of the revolution; their wisdom in adopting a form of government, at once free and firm; the steadiness with which they have repelled the preten-tions of "vaulting ambition," defeated the arts of hollow patriotism and base intrigue, seeking to climb to power by dereliction of principle, by violating the bonds of public and private honor, and by the prostration of the most sa-cred institutions, are so many proofs of their fitness for selfgovernment, of their sound, republican spirit, and manly

The addition recently made to these proofs in the re-cle vation to the supreme executive magistracy of the distin-gui-hed citizen who presides over the union, is not the least among the evidences of their discernment of real merit, and gratitude for useful public services. In opposition to the ef-forts of intrigue, and to all the fals hoods which the fertile genius of calumny could invent, MR. MADISON has once thore been called to this high charge; and it is to him that the nation looks for the fulfilment of those proud hopes aneicipated from his wisdom, talents, and experience. That he will infose into his administration that energy by which alone war can be waged with a prospect of success; that he will call to his aid those abilities with which the country he so fortunately stored, and bring into action its inexhaustible resources, is what that country has a right to expect at his hand, and in which, we confidently predict, it will

soft repose of neutrality, and to seek respect for our own rights, merely by refraining from violating those of others. Although forced on us by imperious necessity, this contest may do more than merely defend the national independence, for which it was commenced, and may be instrumental in elevating us to that rank among nations for which we were destined, and which will for ever secure the possession of that independence. It has always appeared to us that our tude. ideas of national grandeur and glory have been taken up upon too low a scale; that we have not aspired to mount those heights of fame which we might reasonably hope to attain; but have been contented to creep in the vale of me diocrity and hold a secondary rank to those nations, with

whom we might grapple, and from whom we might extert that respect which our remonstrances have failed to obtain. Base fear, and still baser avarice, have quelled the risings of manly indignation; and faction has palsied, with her accursed touch, the national energies. It is to redeem the country from these contaminating influences that we are to look to the efforts of our gallant military. On land Street, nearly opposite the Old City-Hall, their laurels have been withered by treachery or cowardice.

By sea, they have sustained the drooping honor of the country with a noble intrepidity, directed by prudence and discipline. The achievements of our HULL, DECATUR, MORE assortment of ready-made Clothing—among which MIS, PORTER and JONES, have emulated on the same clement the immortal renown of Van Tromp, and De Ruyter,

If we turn our eyes from the scenes of war and our foreign relations, to the domestic and interior state of our tion, and in the rapid progress and improvement of man-ufactures, we behold the fair fruits of protecting freedom. ings which are unknown to the other civilized nations of the globe. It is the possession of these very blessings which powers, and made us the objects of their rapacity and enmity. Despairing of sapping our free institutions, and sever-

ing the happy union of these states, our enemies have aimed a fatal blow at our commercial greatness, and independence on the ocean. The value and benefits of commerce, as ministering to the comforts and elegance of civilized lite, and as invigorating all the springs of national strength and prosperity, they have long known and felt; and least these benefits should be shared by us, they have determined, re-fining on Carthagenian and Michiavellian policy, this we should be driven from the ocean; that common property of stand made by the American people in their revolution; would have passed them again under that yoke they so nobly shook off; and would have forever quenched the bright rays of glory which illustrated the infancy of this Republic Such being the nature of the contest in which we are engaged -such the character of our people, and such the blessings they enjoy-no means more effectual of aiding this contest; of exalting this character, and perpatuating

these blessings, can be devised, than a fair development the views of our public measures; a full and manly defence of our republican government. lo support of these objects we ask the aid of literary volunteers; and shall cheerfully accept their services, when-

The NATIONAL ADVOCATE is published every day i the week (Sundays excepted) printed with a new and handsome type. The price is the same as the other daily papers For the Country, a paper will be published on the second Wednesday in January, once in each week, comprising the most important contents of the daily paper. The price

JANUARY, 1, 1813. Subscriptions are solicited for the NATIONAL ADVOCATE, at this office.

5000lb. Juniper Berries, 1000lb. refined Salt Petre, FOR SALE, BY

Robert Elliot, Corner of Hudson and Court-Streets, Albany. January 23, 1813.

CALVIN WALKER. No. 33, COURT-STREET, ALBANY, ESPECTFULLY informs the public and h customers, Ladies in particular, that he has on hand, lately opened, in addition to A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS. An extraordinary and beautiful Assortment of drest

Chints, Copperplates & Calicoes
Also, a few dozen Fashionable Imported SILK BONNETS;

every favor will be thankfully acknowledged.

lanuary 11th, 1813.

JOHN WILLARD, At the GREEN STORE, No. 86, Market-Street. TAS received, from the Columbian Manufacturing Society, a quantity of

Cotton Goods,

Fancy Goods, Carpeting,

Cloths, Men and Women's Socks, &c. January 23, 1813.

WANTED, 50 Hhds. good Rye Whiskey. Mather & Thorne.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE. 10 Hhds. St. Croix RUM; 9 Hhds. 4th proof NEW RUM; 4 Pipes Holland GIN ; 10 Pipes Country do. for Cash or approved credit. Albany, January 23, 1813.

Albany Insurance Company. THE Legislature of this State having by a law passed during the present session, incorporated the Albany Inowner. For Seats apply to C. DUNN and I ESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends and

of this state, and to citizens of the adjoining states, it is helieved, there are many inducements to make insurance a this office in preference to any other; and the Directory pledge themselves, that those who transact business with the Company shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and prompti

All applications for insurance must be made to the Se cretary in writing, and the subject offered for insurance accurately described. JOHN W. YATES, Seery. Albany, March 28, 1811.

Clothing Store.

7. HEERMANS, has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, for the are, fine and common Dress Coats, Short Coats, Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating and tended, we may confidently anticipate deeds transcending these, and compelling Britain to repent having roused this infant Hercules to arms.

Trize Surtouts; Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts; Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts; Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts and Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtouts and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating Frize Surtout and innet, Velvet, and Fancy Cord Pantaloons; Sattin, Silk Toilnett, fancy and plain Toilnett, Swansdown, Patent Cord and various other kind of fancy and common Vests; Sailor jackets and Trowsers; flannel wrappers with and without sleeves; Drawers,

LIKEWISE, JUST RECEIVED, FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Fine and Common Cloths,

double and single milled Kerseymeres, Sattinets Bedford Cords, Stockinnets, fancy and common Vestings, flannels, and a general assortment Trimmings, in his line-all of which will be sold at a very small advance for cash. Albany, January 22, 1813.

JOHN BISSELL,

HAS FOR SALE, T his Store, No. 14, corner of State and Dock 42 Hhds. 4th and 1st proof N. E. RUM,

10 do. ST. CROIX, 4 do. JAMAICA, 6 do. Brown SUGARS, A do. Lump do. 2 Pipes Cogniac BRANDY,

2 do. Holland GIN, 6 do. Country and Mason's India Point do 24 Chests Hyson Skin TEA,

6 Barrels COFFEE, I do. INDIGO, 60 Boxes Spanish SEGARS, 30 Kegs Plug TOBACCO, 20 Bbls. and Tierces Cut do.

4 Tierces SNUFF, 20 Jars Marlot and Rappee do. 10 Barrels GLAUBER SALTS, 1 Ton Burt's plated SLEIGH SHOES . Together with a good supply of other GROCE

DRY GOODS. well selected-All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the City of Albany, for Cash York. Likewise, portable

Country Produce. HE WANTS TO PURCHASE. Albany, January 22, 1813.

Iron & Nail Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, &c.

CONSISTING OF-WEDE's, Russia and American Iron, assorted, flat and square; Shear Moulds; Plough Shears; Nail and Spike Rods; Hoop Iron assorted, from 3d. to 20d. Band Iron, steel plated; Draft and Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes : Axle-Trees and Crowbar drafts; Sheet Iron; Round Iron, assorted sizes; American, Swede's and Russia L. Crowlay, German, Sterling, Eagle and Cast Steel Smith's Anvils, Vices, and Beck Horns; do. Hammers and Sledges, Screw Plates

Files and Rasps; Spades and Shovels; Trace and Log Chains; Saw-mill Saws: Clothier's Screws, Bars and Plates; Scale Beams and Weights : Waggon and Cart Boxes; HOLLOW WARE assorted;

Caldrons, Pot-ash Kettles, forge Hammers, Anvils and Plates : Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Cranks & Gudgeons Box, Oven and Franklin Stoves and Stove Pipe Wrought NAILS, assorted;

3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. & 30d. Cut Nails, of superior quality, from the Monroe BRADS, from 3d. to 20d.

I. & J. Townsend. Albamy, Samuary 23, 1813.

NEW-YORK & ALBANY

New Line DILIGENCE, TATILL, on Monday the 25th inst. commence running through in two days. It leaves Albany every morning, and arrives at Poughkeepsie the same day-Leaves Poughkeepsie the next morning, and arrives at New-York the same day .-Leaves New-York every morning, and arrives at Poughkeepsie the same day-Leaves Poughkeepsie the next morning, and arrives at Albany the

FARE Ten Dollars-Way Passengers and extra

Thomas Powell, Leonard Baker, J. Ackley. John B. Swan, Henry Kelsey.

N. B. As Travellers have heretofore been de- BOOTEES and SHOES, of every description. ceived in respect to the place from which this line starts in the city of Albany, they are now cautioned and informed, that it does not start from Mr. Cande's, in Court-street, or have any connexion with as cheap, and warranted equal in quality to any Albamy, January 23, 1813.

SMITH COGSWELL,

AT HIS OLD STAND IN LION-STREET. AKES the liberty of informing his friends, that he still continues to carry on the Manufactory of Nails, and can on the shortest notice furnish any quantity of 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 24d. and 26d. of the best kind, together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c.

Among which are Locks, Bolts, Door Turnings, Sleigh Shoes and Waggon Tire of superior draft and quality—all which will be sold at the lowest January 23d, 1813.

Sterling Eagle Steel. THE Subscribers have erected a STEEL PURNACE, which I is now in complete operation—the Steel of which will continue to be converted from the Sterling Refined Iron. Experience has already proven this Seeel equal (if not su-perior) to the English blistered (E) in every point of view.— Orders directed to PETER TOWNSEND, Chester, or BAN-IEL JACKSON, Sterling Iron Works, Orange county, will be duly attended to, for supplies of the above article. N. B. The Sterling Eagle Steel is designated by the stamp of the American Eagle on every bar.
PETER TOWNSEND, DANIEL JACKSON.

Sterling Iron Works, Nov. 10, 1812.

The A quantity of the above STEEL just received and for sale at the Store of I. & J. TOWNSEND

HAT WARE-HOUSE,



MAYELL'S HAT STORE, NO. 58, COURT-STREET, opposite Church-Street, ALBNAY,

January 23, 1813.

IS replenished with a FRESH SUPPLY OF Gentle men's BEAVER HATS, from the celebrated Manufactory of WHITE, RROTHERS & Co. of New-

or approved credit, or exchanged for any kind of Military and Infantry Hats, Men's and Youth's fine Castor, Rorum and Wool Hatting and Shipping FURS and DEER Hats; Children's Beaver Turbans, Jockeys and Beavers, FEATHERS, &c. The flattering encouragement the advertiser has

met with, and the satisfaction his goods have given, induces him to call the attention of the public, and to solicit a trial of his HATS, which he is confident are of a superior quality and fashion, and will give the purchaser complete satisfaction. HATS neatly dressed and altered. January 23, 1813.

BENJAMIN KNOWER, EGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he continues to keep for sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Beaver, Castor, Rorum & Felt

A handsome and general Assortment of Stock and Trimmings,

Best Boston fine LAMB's WOOL, Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Rabit & Morocco Skins, German Carrot and Camel Hair, Hat Linings-Galloon Binding, Buckles-Bands and Loopings, Bow-Strings-Raising Cords, Logwood-Copperas-Verdigrese and Gluc and generally every article in the Hatting line. All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to. Albany, January 25, 1813.

ROBERT HURST INFORMS the public, that he still continues his business at his Store, in LION-STREET, NEAR THE CAPITOL, where his friends can be supplied, as usual, with

Fashionable Umbrellas, Gentlemen and Ladies' SOCKS, of the latest fashions, and made of the best materials. HE ALSO KEEPS A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

HAT . CASES & NECK-YOKES. Watch Crystals fitted to Watches. Umbrellas repaired on the shortest notice. January 25, 1313.

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

The great contest in which we are engaged, sanctified as it is, by the rectitude of our cause, and by the magnitude of the interests at scake, calls for the most strenuous exertions of walor, discip ine, and wisdom, to prosecute it to an honorable and successful issue. Compelled, as we have been, for about an analysis of sanctified as surance Company, with a capital of HALF A MILLION OWNER. For Seats apply to C. DUNN and I was a company of the public, that they have removed to their with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against with the most ample means to undertake invalence against being friends and without their friends and well and their friends and without their Egbert Somerindike & others in all their various branches, and where they have constantly for sale a general assortment of Ladies SHOES and SLIPPERS, Gentlemen's BOOTS, ALSO-An extensive Assortment of

LEATHER,

this city. Albamy, January 25, 1813. THE ALBANY ARGUS.

PRINTED ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, IN STORE-LANE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND GREEN STREETS.

the customary terms.

PUBLISHED BY J. BUEL.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONE HALF TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ALBANY ARGUS.

THE character of the ALBANY ARGUS wil

be decidedly Republican. It will support with zeal

the National Administration, in the arduous conflict

in which it is now engaged, in support of our na-

tional rights, sovereignty and independence, against an enemy who has allied himself with the savages of

Asseries and the phrates of Algiers. It, will adve-

wrongs of our scamen are redressed, their rights re-

cognized, and our commerce freed from European

shackles. It will co-opperate with the republican

presses in this and the other states, in giving unity to

our exertions, and efficacy to the measures of the

government. It will seek to do away territorial

jealousies and local prejudices; and to inculcate i

ment to assist him with their literary labors.

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The Action between the WASP and FROLIC.

Fresh blows the gale-o'er Ocean's azure realing

Who, when their country calls them, to provo

"In goodly trim the gallant Vessel glides:"

Heroic Jones, presiding, takes the belm.

A band of heroes all his dangers share!

The red artillery of the British oak!

His country's honor is the star that guides!

The dread, th' megnal contest, nobly dare

At lenght, impell'd by favor'd gales along

Majestic now she ploughs the briny deep,

The dread avenger of his country's wrong,

Dim in the horizon, Albion's hostile star.

Terrific omen! honor'd wide and far-

The harbinger of death, and pale affright.

Frowning they meet, and awfully serene-

And, ere the strife begins, in solemo pause,

When vulgar mortals tremble and despair

When all the patriot has to hope, or fear, Seems but suspended by a single hair.

What wild emotions enter and depart!

What hopes of glory! fears of foul defeat!

At such an hour, what hostile passions meet!

All throng, tumultuous, through the stoutest heart

But mark! around what sudden glooms infest,

As if the clouds that sail'd the realms of air,

At once, had settled on the ocean's breast,

And fix'd the region of contention there.

Unusual darkness on the surface lies,

A night of horror veils the combat o'er,

Disturb'd by victor shouts and dying cries-

By lightning flashes, and the thunder's roar.

Now light returns: but what dismay and rout

How cold the cheek where hope was so elate!

and the pale lip still quivers with the shout

Of joy and triumph in the hour of fate.

Short was the contest, oh! in pity, spare

Ye sights, unhely! vanish from my ken:

For applicating mercy's cries, forbear!

Nor taunt with victory these dying men.

But welcome, heroes! to your native land: Safe from the arduous perils of the fight! And welcome, gallant leader of the band!

Who blushes when he finds his fame so bright.

And welcome RAPP, and RODGERS! welcon

And Booth ! such noble souls will ne'er refuse

This poor requital, and with rudeness slight

The launble off'rings of no venal muse.

KNIGHT!

It was an hour to none but heroes dear,

Near and more near the bloody contest draws-

They stand and watch the narrow space between

In silent grandeur, riscs on the sight:

While undisturb'd the treasur'd vengeance sleeps.

JESSE BUEL.

their stead a more magnanimous and national policy

cate a vigorous presecution of the war, until the

Albany, Tuesday, February 9, 1813.

Nor CLAXTON shall thy worth unsung remain Thy early day betokens promise fair; For glory bover'd round the brows of pain; And marked unseen the future hero there.

Subscriptions for less than a year to be pai Nor shall thy merits, BIDDLE, pass untold When cover'd with the camon's flaming bre wholly in advance.-No papers stopped till arrear. Onward he press'd unconquerably bold, He fear'd dishonor, but he spurn'd at death. TOP ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted of

> He mov'd the foremost of the gallant band, Undaunted by the roar of hostile arms: And led reluctant Victory by the hand, Confus'd and blushing in her blaze of charms.

Then welcome, heroes; for your glory lives, Nor shall malignant Envy dare assail: Receive the laurel which your country gives, And share her triumphs while she tells the tale

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

lations, made the following report : The Committee to whom was referred so much of the jected, would have more weight, after that experi- dation of the claim must cease. When it is known President's Message of the 4th day of November | ment had been made in vain, would be an act of that no one British seaman could be found on be last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs,

among our citizens: It will strive to allay asperity among Republicans; and to conciliate and unite all who are susceptible of being influenced by conside-REPORT. ations of patriotism. It will support the administration of Governor Tompkins, and his re-election, should be again be in nomination—in the belief, necessary to recite the causes, which produced the crument since the declaration of war, the committee by the duty of the House to declare, in terms that under the auspices of that patriotic chief magis— war. The wrongs which the United States have re- consider it their duty to express their entire appro- most decisive, that should the British government trate, the state of New-York may do its duty in this ceived from that power, for a long series of years, batton of it: They perceive in it a firm resolution | decline it, and persevere in the practice of imp second war for our Independence, and that it may be had already been laid before the public, and need to support the rights and honor of their country, ment from American vessels, the United States preserved from the folly and wickedness of thwart- not again be enumerated, they were too deeply felt with a sincere and commendable disposition to pro- never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist in ing and counteracting the national will at this particular crisis. In fine, it shall be the Editor's study
to render it a paper of chaste and useful information
to have been forgotten, although they may be forgivmote peace, on such just and honorable conditions
as the Onited States may with safety accept.

The United States of It remains, therefore, for the United States to take
respect to impressment, in case the orders in co in the various departments of Literature, Science vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone their final attitude with Great Britain, and to main- had been repealed before the declaration of war and Amusement, and of sound Republican principles. Should animate them to its close. It becomes a free than it with consistency, and with unchaken firmness how long the practice of impressment would To aid him in this ardnous undertaking, the Editor invites gentlemen friendly to the establishworld. It is the duty of a representative government,

The manner in which the friendly advances and followed by a satisfactory arrangement with retors and the sound that the friendly advances and followed by a satisfactory arrangement with retors and the sound that the friendly advances and followed by a satisfactory arrangement with re-The Editor returns his thanks to the Gentle- wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms; measure extinguished the hope of an amicable ac- pressment being necessarily included as one of men who have interested themselves in obtaining an honorable reparation should restore the blessings commodation. It is, however, possible that the Bri- most important causes, it is evident that it are subscriptions to the ALBANY ARGUS; and requests of peace; every step which they take, should be fish government, after instructing Admiral Warren, provided for in the pacification. The emission

> the United States have to perform, it is necessary to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Russell in the ex- ment, an idea at which the feelings of every A take a view of the communications, which have passed between the executive of the United States and factory to the United States. Be this as it may,
> the British government since the declaration of war, your committee consider it the duty of this house to they must be protected. If a single ship is take —Such a view, the committee is persuaded, will show explain to its constituents the remaining cause of sea, and the property of an American citizen a distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the high obligation which it imposes.

> however great, were postponed for amicable negociation. As an inducement to the British government. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought to forbear these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the nor to depend on the will of such a party.
>
> The British government has insisted that every produced no effect. It was worthy the illust of British seamen, in the public and private vessels of American citizen should carry with him the evi- leader of our armies, when called by the ve the United States; particular care was taken that dence of his citizenship, and that all those not pos-these propositions should be made in a form as concil-sessed of it might be impressed. The criterion, if rather than to recommend to his fellow-citizens

> ishment at the manner in which they were received. party to whom it was granted, nor might it in all ca- sors to follow his example. In peace our free It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; see be entitled to respect, as it might be counterfeit-terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted ed, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other and much stronger sion the period had arrived when forbearance

> accumulated wrongs, had resorted to the last and on-ly remaining honorable alternative in support of their an independent power to carry with them on the main redress in the only mode which became the rep rights, the British government had repealed, condi- ocean, and in their own vessels, the evidence of their tatives of a free people. They have done so I tionally, its orders in council. That measures was freedom? And are all to be considered British sub-unexpected, because every application for it had jects and liable to impressment, who do not bear with their constituents. failed, although repeated to the very moment it was them that badge? Is it not more consistent with ev- Your committee are aware that an interesting

> ment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negociation to provide a substitute ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. If we pursue it with firmner ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of the nation. lent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a take from them such part of their crews, as the ple are brave and virtuous, and their spirit unb character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as boarding officers thought fit, often her own subjects, The gallantry of our infant navy bespeaks our was presumed, every possible objection to an accom-modation. The proposition before made to exclude tion? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive when led to action, inspires full confidence of British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as any sanction from her patient forbearance? to comprehend all native British subjects not already | With the British claim to impress British seamen, naturalized or entitled to naturalization, under the U. States have no right to interfere, provided it menaced by foreign danger. The people of

> proof of a disposition in the British government to exempted from its operations, is all that they de-accommodate, on any fair condition, the important dif-mand. Experience has shewn that this cannot be sage of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on ference, between the two nations, relative to impressment; but they bave sought in vain—none is to be found either in the communications of the British build sacred, and there is nothing [The object of this bill is, to prohibit, as minister to the American Charge des Affairs at Long to protect them against the rapacious grasp of the conclusion of the present war, the employment don, or in those of the commander of the British navy. This, then, is the extent of the descent in vessels of the United States, other val forces at Halifax, made by order of his government to the Department of State. They have seen
> with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed
> a willingness in his government to receive and discues amicably any proposition having in view either question. The foundation of the British claim is, ed right to impress from vessels of the U.

to eleck abuse in the practice of impressment or to provide a substitute for it, he not only declined entering into a negociation for the purpose, but discountefecting essentially the great interests of the Br nanced the expectation, that any substitute comble nation. This complaint would have more weight proposed which his government would accept. It sanctioned by the British example. It is known merits notice also, that it ceased to be a cause of sur- the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to prize, that in the communication of Admiral Warren | G. Britain does not scruple to receive into ber to the Department of State, the subject of impressment, vice all who enter into it volentarily. If the was not even alluded to.

Had the Executive consented to an armistice on sy would not exist. Heretofore the subjects of the repeal of the orders in council, without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government wherever their inclination led them. The Br to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, government refuses to its subjects that privil your committee would not have hestiated to disap- Let not this, then, be a ground of controvery

combite be prosecuted until that cause was removed. service the citizens and subjects of the other, on To aspeal to arms in defence of a right, and to lay printiples and conditions above stitted, that them down without securing it, or a satisfactory evil house will be prepared, so far as depends on it dence of a good disposition in the opposite, party to | give it effect, and for that purpose to coact laws, secure it, would be considered in no other light, than such regulations and penalties as will be adeque a reliminatishment of it. To attempt to Negociate With this pledge, it is not perceived on what grounds are in the such regulations and penalties as will be adequed a relimination of it. afterwards, for the security of such right, in the ex- the British government can persist in its claim Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Re- poetation that any of the arguments that have been British seamen are excluded from the service of urged before the declaration of war, and been re- United States, as may be effectually done, the f folly which would not fail to expose us to the scorn | American vessels, it would be absurd to the and derision of the British nation and of the world. fact as a motive for such impressment.

That in presenting to the house at this time a view | On a full view, therefore, of the conduct of the | In declaring a willingness to give effect to the of our relations with Great Britain, it is deemed un- Executive in its transactions with the British gov- posed arrangement, your Committee consider it co

to render a faithful account of its conduct to its con- liberal propositions of the executive have been re-stituents. A just sensibility to great and unprovoked ceived by the British Government, has in a great War having be that the names of Subscribers may be returned to guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which peal of the orders in council, may have declined ground: it would in effect be an absolute relies.

From what has been stated, it appears that how- be excited, when we behold so many of this g Your committee has seen with much satisfaction, ever great the sensibility to other wrongs, the im- and highly meritorious class of our fellow-ci that at the moment of the declaration of war, the at- pressment of our seamen, was that alone, which pre- snatched from the bosoms of their families and of tention of the Executive was engaged in an effort to vented an armistice, and in all probability an ac- country, and carried into a cruel and afflicting bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. As commodation. Had that great interest been arran- age. It is an evil which ought not, which can early as the 26th of June last the Charge des Affairs ged, in a satisfactory manner, the president was wil- longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufficient of the U. States at London was instructed to propose ling to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress to the British government an armistice, to take immeand the amicable spirit in which the negociation it spreads among their relatives through the contribution of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress to the British government an armistice, to take immeand the amicable spirit in which the negociation it spreads among their relatives through the contribution of the victims. diate effect, on conditions which it is believed the would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their the practice is in itself in the highest degree de impartial world will consider safe, honorable, and ad- favor. G. Britain claims a right to impress her ing to the U. S. as a nation. It is imcompatible vantageous to G. Britain. They were few in num- own seamen, and to exercise it in American vessels. their sovereignty—it is subversive of the main ber and limited to positive wrongs daily practised. In the practice British cruisers impress American of their independence. The forbearance of the That the orders in council should be repealed, and citizens, and from the nature of things, it is impossi- under it has been mistaken for pusillanimity. that our flag should protect our seamen, were the only ble that that abuse should not be carried to great The British pretension was maturing fast indispensable conditions insisted on. Other wrongs extent. A subaltern or any other officer of the Bri- right. Had resistance been longer delayed, it

not otherwise objectionable, would be so, as the do- war, before they had recovered from the cala Your committee cannot avoid expressing its aston- cument might be lost, destroyed or taken from the of the late one. It was worthy his immediate st It happened, that almost on the same day, in which objections. On what principle does the British gothe United States, after having been worn out with vernment claim of the United States so great and to take up the subject in connexion with the decided on. - Conditional as the repeal was, it was ery fdea both of public and private right, that the sis has arrived in the United States, but they admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accommodation.

party setting up a claim to any interest, whether it no painful apprehension of its consequences.
be to persons or property, should prove his right? course before them is direct. It is pointed out The other only remained; the practice of impress- What would be the conduct of G. Britain under si- ly by a regard to the honor, the rights and the

laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected. be in British vessels or in any other than those of ca are never so much one family as when their Your committee have sought with anxiety some the U. States. That American citizens should be ties are invaded.

fined herself within that limit, the present centre that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, his The impresement of our seamen being deservedly case an arrangement should be finde between considered a principal cause of the war, the war two nations, whereby each should exclude from

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may be expected from them when our organ is complete. Our Union is always most strong