

# THE AMERICAN.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.]

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## CONDITIONS.

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## FAYETTEVILLE

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly.

MERCHANDISE.	From To.	
	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon,	LB 15	30
Butter,	20	30
Bees-Wax,	25	30
Beef,	BAR. 10	11
Brandy,		
American Apple,	GAL. 85	90
French,	90	95
Corn,	BUS. 60	70
Clean Cotton,	LB. 25	26
Seed, do		
Coffee,	31	33
Flour, (196 lb.)	BAR. 6 30	7
Flax-Seed, (rough)	BUS. 1 70	1 75
Iron,	C. 7 50	
Lead, bar,	LB. 12	13
Lard,	15	20
Molasses,	GAL. 90	
Oats,	BUS. 40	45
Pork,	BAR. none	
Rum,		
Jamaica 4th pr'f.	GAL. 1 75	2
W. India, 3d do.	1 50	
American, 1st do.		1 20
Rice,	C. 4	4 50
Tea, 1st & 2d,	BUS. 1 60	
Liverpool,	1 75	2
Sugar,		
Mascovado,	10	
Pepper,	LB 15	17
Tobacco,	BUS. 1 40	1 50
Whiskey,	GAL. 1	1 10

## NEW GOODS.

J. W. King

HAS just received per the sch'r Hetty, from New-York, an additional

## Supply of Goods

Which, with his former Stock, makes his assortment complete. Goods sold on moderate terms for Cash or Produce.

### The Assortment consists of

- Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
- Iron Mongery and Cutlery,
- China, Glass and Crockeryware,
- Woolen and Stone do.
- Shoes and Confectionaries,
- Wax, Tallow and Bordening,
- Hats and Stationary,
- Hats and Shoes,
- Matters' Trimmings,
- Milinary,
- Saddlery,
- Drugs, &c. &c.

- Pepper,
- Alspice,
- Ginger,
- Sugar,
- Molasses,
- Coffee,
- Rum,
- Copperas,
- Brandy,

and other Groceries too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 39 4.

## Was committed

TO Jail on the 3d of June, 1815, a negro man named HILL, 5 feet 9 inches high, about 24 years of age, and says he belongs to John Harris, of the state of Georgia, Old Petersburg, and says that he ran away about the first of April last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

R. DUDLEY, Jailor.  
Fayetteville, June 15, 1815.

## To the People of all Parties in the United States of America.

On the necessity of their being prepared for the defence of their country.

(CONCLUDED)

BOTLER, July 29, 1815.

And, do your federalists imagine, that they would be put in possession of power, if these men could set up a conquering enemy against you upon their principles! If once they saw your country overrun, your government put to the route, they would that very moment talk of the whole of you in a lump. They would call every thing folly, "criminal weakness," short of the utter ruin of your country. Nay, have you not already had a specimen of their moderation? Before the victories of Napoleon last year, they always talked of "the sound part" of you. They only wished to defend our rights, and live upon good terms with you. They said that the "sound part of the people" were with them; and that the war party were a French faction, who hated England because she was the great bulwark of religion." Do you remember how they changed their tone, all in a moment, when they heard of the fall of Napoleon? Do you remember that they then said that no peace could be made with JAMES MADISON; that no treaty ought to be signed, except at the head quarters of the English army in the heart of the United States? Do you remember how soon they dropped all distinctions in their invectives, and called for the flogging of "the Americans?"

Do you remember that they insisted, that no peace should be made with you, until your political institutions had been subverted, until your civil and political state had been destroyed? Do you remember that they said that "the sound part of the people" had been done away? Until this was effected, they said that there could be no safety for the regular governments of the civilized world. Not a word did they then say about the sound part of the community; not a word about the federalists; not a word about "the good people in the eastern states"; not a word about Mr. Otis or the other Ministers, whom they used to praise. They looked upon the conquest of your country as sure; and they were preparing for calling aloud for the "punishment" of you all. It was the "mischievous example of the success of democratic rebellion," that they wished to destroy. And were not the federalists democratic rebels as well as the rest? All your presidents and all your governors were, according to these men's views of the matter, "democratic rebels." What reason, then, could they have to suppose, that they were by these writers, intended to be spared any more than the rest of the people? In all their praises of "the sound part of the people," they were actuated by the desire of obtaining the aid of the federalists, in rendering your ruin more certain and more complete.

Two months have not passed over our heads since these writers were applauding the sending of arms and ammunition to the royalists of La Vendee, whom they called brave, faithful religious, and whom they urged on to exterminate the Jacobins, as they called them, who were opposed to the Bourbons. Now because the Vendean do not seem to relish the total conquest, the dismemberment, and utter ruin of their country by foreign armies, they confound them with the army of marshal Davoust; they lump them along with the other parties, and, even accuse them of ingratitude? They are called ungrateful to England, because they did not appear inclined to aid in the despoiling even the king of his territories; even that king to fight for whom they received their arms and ammunition? But what is this more than they had before done with regard to your federalists? When they saw notices of the meeting of the convention at Hartford, they clucked with delight. They cheered them on—they applauded the conduct of the promoters. But, when the convention broke up, with merely agreeing to an application to be

made to the several states to join them in demanding a reform of the federal constitution, our writers turned round upon them with reproaches of all sorts: "What," said the Times newspaper, "is THAT ALL? We expected a division of the union to be declared at once; at least, the impeachment of Madison and his associates. These conventions are men of no vigor. Why do they not, like the brave Vendean, take arms and cooperate with our military commanders? This was what we expected. Or, at the very least, we expected the neutrality of the New England states to be declared—As things now stand, these states ought no longer to experience, our forbearance, seeing the ingratitude with which our past forbearance has been paid."

Was there ever impudence like this heard of before? Is not this insulting the feelings of mankind? And what humiliation must it have been to Mr. Otis and others, to have been objects of such men's praise! I do not impute to the Hartford convention the base design of aiding in the subjugation of the country, and in the destruction of freedom amongst men; but if we take the then circumstances of America in view, it is impossible to say that they intended to embarrass the general government as to compel it to do what would have been disgraceful, at least to their country, in order to sink their rivals and raise themselves upon their ruins; and this was, at the least, if, carrying party spirit to an unwarrantable length, I am not in doubt in my mind, nor in that of any man of information that I have ever compared with on the subject, that it was the encouragement held out by the conduct of men in the eastern states, which prolonged the war after the peace of Paris, and which, it is not too much to say, during the war, I hope that those who will take warning, that they, the Vendean, will soon see, and the praises bestowed on them by our writers, are only on the pretension, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to subjugate their country.

If I were asked why the writers of ours should be so much desirous of freedom and peace, I should stir up war, internal strife, and all manner of evils against every nation, where freedom is enjoyed. I might answer, that I am not bound to shew the cause of their abominable wishes, having so clearly shown that they have those wishes. But the cause appears to be this: they see, that the weight of the taxes in your land, joined to other causes, such as if the world be left in quiet for many years, produce a great degree of decay in this country. These men have, for many years, been bawlers for war. They now tell us, that the cause has been crowned with glorious success; but they foresee that peace will not be what peace usually has been. They saw that the peace of Paris, instead of crowding our ports with ships and goods, and filling our streets with the bustle of trade, produced a gloomy, a stillness, as to trade, and people flocked to France for comfortable living. They saw enterprising tradesmen and manufacturers flocking to America. They saw the houses in and near London untenanted. They every where heard of the decay of trade, and of ruined farmers. They saw that without a law to raise the price of corn, the taxes could not be paid by either landlord or tenant. They saw, in short, that the war has created the cause of impossibility to live in peace while France on one side, and America on the other, held forth the temptations of liberty and abundance.

And they saw, which, observe, was not the smallest object of their terror, that the landlords and tenants, in almost every part of the country, complained of the hardships of tithes, and pointed out the example of France, where tithes had been abolished. They know, that we have about forty-five millions of pounds, or 180 millions of dollars, a year, to pay in taxes forever, being the interest of the debt, instead of the nine millions of pounds, or 36 million of dol-

lars, which we had to pay on this account before the war. They see, that in consequence of the increase of industry produced in France by the revolution, and of our burdens produced by the war, the French are able to sell in our markets at much less than half the price that we must sell at, or must leave the taxes unpaid. They see all these things. They are seized with a panic, that the "right little island" will become as desolate as the island which CAPTAIN LAKE put the poor fellow Africa, who was saved by the kindness of one of your countrymen; and, in the rage, inspired by their forebodings, they would, if they could, render every other country too miserable for man to live in. They do not recommend the reduction of the army to what it was before the war. They know that this would not answer their purpose. They might recommend the reduction of the navy; but, then, you stare them in the face. The civil list is indispensable. They would recommend to wipe off the debt; but, then, the whole system crumbles to atoms. Their last resource is, the hope, by their writings, to stir up the means of making other nations still more wretched.

The state of this country, as regards the means of enjoying happiness, may be pretty correctly estimated by this one fact: namely, that a notice has been given in the house of commons, that a measure will be proposed, early in the next session, to lay a tax upon the property of all persons, who shall reside out of the king's dominions, from which tax those residing in them shall be exempt. I do not believe it likely for such a law to pass; but, after what we have seen, I do not pronounce it to be impossible. At any rate, the idea has been seriously entertained to produce its effect in parliament. Reflect, then, for a moment, on the means which must be used in order to assess such a tax; reflect on the immediate circumstances, which it would give the government over the person of every man of property; reflect on the vassal-like degradation to which it would reduce us; reflect on the passions, which such a state of restraint would engender; and, then, form to yourself, lives an idea of the desperation, which must have been the parent of such a proposition. The truth is, that the amount of the taxes is now so great, that all but the immense fortunes are sinking under the weight; and that, too, with a rapidity that is quite astonishing. The necessities of the government require so large a part of every man's income and earnings, that numbers are seeking the means of escaping from the demand.

Taxes, when excessive, must create paupers; because they go on pressing the whole of a people downwards; and, of course, those who are but just above the poor list, are forced into it. It has lately been stated in parliament, and that too, by GEORGE ROSE, that the beggars, the common beggars, in the metropolis alone, have increased to thirty thousand! Equal to nearly half the whole population of Philadelphia, when I lived in it. This fact appears to have been stated by GEORGE ROSE as introductory to a measure for putting a stop to the evil. But how? Would he send the beggars to the country? We are overstocked already. Observe, trifling as is this village, scarcely a day passes without bringing one, and generally more, beggars to my door. The vagrant act warrants us in taking them before a justice and having them punished. But, who will take the trouble, even if he wishes to do it? Thus are they left to wander about the country, swarming upon their own bodies; and are produced by causes nearly similar. I have here stated two striking facts; my authority is the parliament itself. I state them here, in the face of the country, and thus invite contradiction, if that be possible.

Let me in this place observe, however, that I do not look upon myself as bound to refrain from making use of the press in America, when I shall think that I ought to state truths, which I dare not state here; but, I never will send to that press any thing, which even a federalist will not say that I ought to be permitted to pub-

lish in any part of the world I write with the strong desire of being read. I see several millions of readers on the other side of the Atlantic. I know many facts, many arguments occur to me, which I am anxious to convey to the whole world, if possible; and, if I am forbidden, under enormous pains and penalties, to convey them through the press of this country, is there any reason why a similar prohibition does not exist, and where any one is at liberty to contradict, or to convey, all I may say? The French and English writers, who used to have their works published at the Hague, at Amsterdam, at Geneva, or elsewhere abroad, were ever regarded as guilty of foul play; but on the contrary, were, by every lover of truth, applauded for the zeal which urged them to resort to this method of overcoming the obstacles to its promulgation.

To return now to the cause of the malicious efforts of the writers, of whom I have so often spoken, and to draw your attention to which efforts, is the principal object of this address—this cause appears to me to be the apprehensions which the present state of the world has given to a hatred of the very name of liberty, and revolution, contracted by these illiberal men ever since they heard their associates with Frenchmen. This I am well convinced, is the real cause of their rancor against France and America, both of which, as they constantly shew, they would gladly see utterly annihilated. Whether there be any reason, who entertain the same apprehensions and wishes, I must leave you to conjecture. But, I know that they do, because they discover the fact by their words. They have said that America is the putrefaction of the government, and the growth of your war. They have said that if the government is not reformed, it will be dangerous. They actually proposed to make you give up all your share of war, to stipulate never to build another, and never more to cast a cannon shot.

You will laugh at this; but I beg you not to laugh at it; or, at least, do something else besides laugh. In the whole course of the world, it may happen that their principles may find the means to work up some power to assail you—Therefore, I say, be on your guard. Peace is what you ought to desire; but, it is peace accompanied with safety. To preserve peace you must always be well prepared for your defence, at least. The navy you will not neglect. Its increase is not dangerous to your freedom; or, not in a way or degree that a large standing army would be considered to be dangerous. It is the necessity of adopting, now in the hour of peace, an efficient system of internal defence of your territory and homes, that I am anxious to impress upon your minds. A large body of soldiers by profession you cannot have without destroying your liberties. You must all be prepared to march from your immediate homes; and all be able to make a skilful use of your arms. MR. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who is generally called Major Cartwright, from his having been a major in the Northamptonshire militia, who quitted the service, as a lieutenant of the navy in the year 1776 or 1777, because he would not fight against what he deemed the cause of freedom; who, to the age of 75, has persevered for 40 years, and still perseveres, in unremitting endeavors to obtain a reform in parliament; this venerable patriot, beloved by all who knew him for his gentle and amiable manners, and honored for his talents and integrity even by those who are the enemies of his political principles, seeing the danger of invasion on the part of France, in the year 1803, and seeing the government in great consternation as to securing the means of defence, republished a work which he had published some time before, entitled ENGLAND'S FOES, a copy of which he sent to all the members of the royal family, to all the ministers, and many other men of weight in the country. To this work, a copy of which is sent to Mr. Matthew Carey of Philadelphia, I beg leave to call your attention.