

Political

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this State, has been ordered from our frontiers for the defence of a neighbouring State;—And, whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain General, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command, and at the disposal, of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of this State, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister State, fully competent to all the purposes of self defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable, good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy:—And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the State:—

Therefore, to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future: Be it known, that such portion of the Militia of said Third Brigade, in said Third Division, as may be now doing duty, in the State of New York, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State, both Officers and Men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said Brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the Orders of Brigadier General JACOB DAVIS, who is appointed by the Legislature of this State, to the command of said Brigade.

And the said Brigadier General DAVIS is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith; to see, that the Militia of his said Brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the Law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the Frontiers; and in case of actual invasion, without further Orders, to march with his said Brigade, to act, either in co-operation with the Troops of the United States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this State from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the only rallying word will be—“OUR COUNTRY.”

Feeling, as the Captain General does the weight of responsibility, which rests upon him, with regard to the Constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of the community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions, and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an unequivocal declaration, that in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this State, must be reserved for its own defence and protection, exclusively—excepting in cases provided for, by the Constitution of the United States; and then, under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and of the Independence of the U. States, the thirty-eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's command, SAMUEL SWIFT, sec'y.

Montpelier (Plattsburgh) Nov. 15, 1813.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

SIR—A most novel and extraordinary Proclamation from your Excellency, ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third brigade in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York; both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residences, has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampled, requires, we should state to your excellency, the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your Excellency's Proclamation. With due deference to your Excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty, when required, to march to the defence of any section of the Union.—We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us, as Governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your Excellency states, that “we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of Vermont,” we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service, in which we are now engaged? If we are legally ordered into the service of the United States, your Excellency

must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we are illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it, is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your Excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country, will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, & to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.

We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights, as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the basest purposes. It is, in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object your excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages, to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have, however, the satisfaction in forming your excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers, by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect; and although it may appear incredible to your excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive, and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves, in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that the folly and infamy of the proclamation, to which your excellency has put your signature, is not wholly to be ascribed to your excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers, with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are with due respect your excellency's obedient servants—

- Luther Dixon, lieutenant.—Elijah Doe, jr. major.—Josiah C. Out, major.—Charles Bennett, captain.—Jesse Post, captain.—Elijah W. Wood, captain.—Elijah Birge, captain.—Martin D. Follet, captain.—Amasa Mansfield, captain.—T. H. Campbell, lieutenant.—G. O. Dixon, lieutenant.—Francis Northway, lieutenant.—Joshua Brush, lieutenant.—Daniel Dodge, ensign.—Saulford Gadscomb, captain.—James Fullington, quartermaster.—Shepard Beals, surgeon.—Passet, surgeon.—Seth Clark, jr. s'g mate.—Thomas Waterman, captain.—Benjamin Follet, lieutenant.—Hira Hill, surgeon's mate.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Quincy, 2d Nov. 1813.

SIR, IN the “Boston Patriot,” of the 6th of October last, was published a series of observations, purporting to have originated in “The Yankee,” and commencing with the following statement:—

“The morality, religion and patriotism of Mr. Quincy may well be appreciated by the public, when they are informed, that he is now carrying on a foundry for casting cannon balls, and has a contract at this moment, with Mr. Secretary Jones, for furnishing the government with nine hundred thousand pound of balls to annihilate the enemy; and very probably the very balls that destroyed the enemy on Lake Erie were manufactured at his foundry.”

The succeeding remarks tend to impress the public with this idea, that notwithstanding, in my public capacity, I had opposed the war, in my private, I had consented to derive an advantage from it. An inconsistency the writer concludes, only to be reconciled on the score of avarice.

To this calumny, it was my intention to oppose no other shield, than that, which conscious integrity spreads over its possessor. Nor should I now deviate from my original purpose, had not letters from friends in other States, assured me that the story was gaining credit at a distance; the boldness of the assertion having had the effect of evidence. It being difficult for honorable minds to conceive, that so unqualified an allegation could have been made unless there was something, in the nature of my engagements, to give it countenance, or at least, pretence.

Under these circumstances I feel myself called upon to state, that I am not, and never was concerned, or had any interest, remote, or contingent, direct or indirect, as a principal or partner, or attorney, or in any other manner whatsoever, in or with any foundry for casting cannon, or any other foundry, or manufactory whatever; that I have not, and never have had any contract, or interest, or share in any contract, made by myself, or any one for me, with

Secretary Jones, or with any department or officer, or agent of the government, or with any person in its behalf; that, out of the public treasury, I have never, in the course of my life, received any money, to the amount of one farthing, except the ordinary compensation of a Member of the House of Representatives;—and that THE ASSERTION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE QUOTED PARAGRAPH IS AN IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD, WITHOUT ANY, TO ME KNOWN, COLOR OR APOLOGE.

I have been thus distinct, because the facts warrant the above declaration, and because the malignity, which could invent so unwarranted a calumny, must be fully competent to the meanness of suggesting some subterfuge, should the terms of my denial be limited to the tenor of its first inventions.

Of the base men, who could fabricate such a falsehood, or knowing its nature could circulate it, I cannot condescend to ask the contradiction of it. But I have a right to expect from my political friends an extensive circulation of this denial. And I cannot but believe, that even political opponents who have been unwittingly instrumental in spreading such a calumny, will not be so absorbed by party passions, as to be unmindful of what they owe to truth and to justice.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c. JOSIAH QUINCY.

BENJAMIN RUSSEL, Esq.

FROM PENNANT'S HISTORY OF INDOSTAN.

HISTORY OF SUGAR.

Sugar was originally brought from India by the introduction of the plant Saccharum Officinarium. I shall here give some account of this useful article, and its various removals from its native place into Europe, where it was for some ages, cultivated with great success. “Arabia,” says Pliny, “produces Succaran, but the best is in India. It is a honey collected from reeds, a sort of white gum brittle between the teeth, the largest pieces do not exceed the size of a nut, and is used only in medicine.”

The cane was an article of commerce in very early times. The prophet Isaiah, (xiv. 21) and Jeremiah, (vi. 20) make mention of it. “Thou hast bought me no sweet cane with the money,” says the first, and the second, “To what purpose cometh there to me the sweet cane from a far country?” Brought for the luxury of the juice, either extracted by suction, or by some other means. In the notes on the elegant poem, the Sugar Cane, Doctor Grainger informs us, that at first the raw juice was made use of, they afterwards boiled it into a syrup and in process of time, an enbricating spirit was prepared therefrom by fermentation.

Sugar was first made from the reed, in Egypt, from thence the plant was carried into Sicily, which in the twelfth century, supplied many parts of Europe with that commodity; and from thence, a period unknown, it was probably brought into Spain by the Moors. From Spain the reed was planted in the Canary Isles, and in the Madeira by the Portuguese. This happened about the year 1506. In the same year Ferdinand the Catholic, ordered the cane to be carried from the Canaries to St Domingo. From those islands the art of making sugar was introduced into the island of Hispaniola, and in about the year 1623 into the Brazils, the reed itself growing spontaneously in both those countries. Till that time sugar was a most extensive luxury, and used only as Mr. Anderson observes, in feasts and physical necessities.

I shall here anticipate the account of the state of sugar in Spain, where in Europe it first became stationary, borrowing it from the 9th volume of my outlines of the globe. It was till late years cultivated to great advantage in the Kingdom of Granada, and great quantities of sugar made in the ingenios mills. In the year 1722, in the city of Mearill, were eight hundred families. Their principal commerce was in sugar and syrups made in four sugar works, from the plantations of canes, which reached from the south side down to the sea side; but these and the other sugar works are greatly decayed, by reason of the excessive duties. This with the increased demand for sugar, on the prevailing use of chocolate in the kingdom, which requires double the quantity of that article, has occasioned a drain of a million of dollars out of the country, in payment for sugar, preserves and other confectionaries.—This is very extraordinary, considering that Spain is possessed of some of the finest sugar islands, besides the power of manufacturing it within its home dominions.

A Bank Check,

DRAWN by the Cashier of the Norfolk Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia on the Petersburg Branch of the same Bank, in favor of William Kirkpatrick, or order, for 25.00 dollars, dated 10th Sept. 1813—endorsed payable to J. B. Blount, or order, Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina at Edentony &c. The above Check is supposed to have been delayed or miscarried at one of the Post Offices between this and Edentony.—Notice thereof has been given to the Petersburg Branch aforesaid and payment stopped accordingly. RICHARD BRADLEY, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Wilmington, N. C. 25th Nov. 1813. 22 2w. The printers of the Norfolk Ledger and Petersburg Intelligencer are requested to insert the above for one week in each of their papers. R. 3.

For Sale,

EIGHT hundred thirty-three and a third acres of land in Granville county, on the waters of Grassy and Island Creeks, of a good quality, such as the farmers in that county use in raising tobacco, corn, wheat, &c.—Negroes will be taken in payment if most convenient for the purchaser. The land may be seen on application to EDMUND TAYLOR, esq. of Granville, and terms made known by application to the subscriber in Raleigh. WM. HILL, 22 2f. November 28, 1813.

For sale,

THE handsome little FARM, of one hundred acres, about 4 miles to the East of Raleigh. Apply DANIEL DU PRE. Raleigh, 19th Nov. 1813.

Public Sale.

THE parties have agreed that the sale of the interest of Benson Card, to the house wherein he now resides, other improvements on lot No. 36, with one four wheel wagon, gear and four horses, heretofore advertised in the Minerva, shall take place on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. BEVERLY DANIEL, Trustee. Dec. 3, 1813.

State Bank of N. Carolina,

RALEIGH, NOV. 29, 1813. At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, a DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank was declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, on and after the first Monday in December next. W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Ross & Cooke,

OFFER their services to the Public AUCTIONEERS during the Session of Assembly.—They will sell Dry Goods, &c. from 12 to 2 o'clock each day, and Books every night. Their Store is large and commodious, and a good fire will be kept. Any person wishing to have Goods, &c. sold in this way, will please to send them to their Store with invoices. Raleigh, 18th Nov. 1813. 20 1f

Wm. W. Mason,

SADDLER, at the South-East corner, near the Market, Raleigh, keeps constantly on hand an extensive supply of Saddles, Harness, &c. made up in the most durable manner, and in a style of elegance inferior to none in the state. P. S. A large assortment of Leather always for sale at a low price; and Country Saddlers supplied with materials in their line. 20 4f Nov. 12, 1813.

Lands for Sale.

To be sold at vendue, at the house of Alexander Terrens, in Iredell county, on MONDAY the 24th day of January next, the remaining Real Estate, belonging to the heirs of ALEXANDER WORKE, deceased, to wit:—

Lands in Iredell County.

1105 acres of land on the waters of Davidson's Creek, near Centre Meeting House, in Iredell county, on which is an excellent dwelling house, with all necessary out houses, late the residence of Col. Worke.

157 acres of land, on Davidson's Creek, near the aforesaid tract.

34 acres of land, on Davidson's Creek, called White's place 53 acres of land near the same.

Lands in Mecklenburg County.

223 acres of land, formerly the property of Andrew Alexander.

400 acres of land, lying on Second Broad River, in the county of Rock-hurd.

A sale will positively be made of the shares of all those who do not dissent before the 24th day of January next. A liberal credit will be given, and bonds with approved security required.—Any further information necessary will be given on the day of sale. M. STOKES, Attorney for the Heirs of Col. Worke. Nov. 8, 1813. 22 3f

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.)

SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY

Lottery.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and Total. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.

1072 prizes, } Not two blanks to \$15,500
2026 blank, } a prize.
3:00 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$15,500
The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

State-nary Prizes as follows:

First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each
First drawn Ticket 200 dolls.
Ditto on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 50 dolls. each
Ditto on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, 20 dolls. each
Ditto on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets each.

The said 20 tickets to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500 inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly according to the 35th.

First drawn on the 40th day, Dolls. 200
Ditto, " " 42d day, Dolls. 100
Ditto, " " 45th day, Dolls. 50
Ditto, " " 50th day, Dolls. 200
Last drawn Ticket, Dolls. 2000

The public will perceive that in the foregoing scheme, an alteration has been made by converting the 1000 dollars into a floating prize, and the 2000 dollars into a stationary premium. This change has been resorted to for the sole purpose of hastening the drawing, by placing in the power of the managers to commence under the sale of a smaller part of the Tickets.—They are aware, that in times like the present, of general pressure, individuals do not willingly let their money remain where it is inactive. It is therefore their wish and their expectation to be enabled to begin the drawing of the scheme at or shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature. Those who may have already purchased tickets, and do not approve of the foregoing alteration, will be at liberty to return their numbers on or before the first day of January next, but not afterwards.

TH: B. LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAM ROBARDS, WILLIS LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WM. M. SNEED, Managers.

Tickets at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Minerva Office. Nov. 19. 20 1f

A few Tickets

In the Baltimore Trinity Church Lottery, FOR SALE AT A. LUCAS'S OFFICE.