

ment is not at present known on the subject. The people have never yet believed us serious in our intention of making war against Great Britain. Let us wait till we can have a full and distinct expression of their opinion. Are you afraid that opinion is against the war? and if so, are you hardy enough to make war? Do you forget your origin, that you are creatures of the people's favor? That it is their power which you are exercising, and that you have no strength of your own? He must be little instructed in the nature or history of our government, who supposes that a war can be long supported against the will of the people. The constitution makes the general will, the basis of the Government. That will upon all occasions must be consulted, and must be obeyed. You may commence the war against the will of the people, but how long can you exercise the powers of government against their will? He knew well that some Gentlemen calculated much from the war spirit. That war spirit, was at most but the ebullition of the passions; short-lived in its nature as are all the passions.

Taxes and privations will soon extinguish it, and you will have to settle your account with a nation in their sober senses. If unfortunately, the spirit of the war should inflame the party passions to madness, and the people should be willing to sacrifice their country to support a party, then indeed might Ministers calculate upon holding their power.—But can we foresee the consequences of this inflaming the furious passions of a whole people? Have you a saving power in the Constitution, which shall bring us out of the mad struggle, an entire nation? Our constitution, was designed for peace and protection but not for offensive war, its great aim was to preserve among ourselves the principles of civil and political liberty. So cautiously in many cases have the abuses of public authority been guarded against, that the salutary exercise of power has been denied. Against a foreign power, with a united people, it may not be deficient in energy; but divided among ourselves, it is without force. It possesses no saving principle, if the North become arrayed against the South. And if the course of things should lead to this conflict, we should have left only the recollection of having lived under a common government. What is there to insure us against this dreadful event? If the northern states conceive their interests to be sacrificed, and find their sufferings disregarded, will they long yield to an authority which has not power to control them. The authority of the government once successfully resisted, it is afterwards despised, and there is an end of the constitution and of the union. With any nation, at any time, war is a hazardous experiment with our government. In peace, we have experienced its blessings. We have seen ourselves under it, one of the most happy and flourishing people on the earth. Greatly is it to be dreaded that the frail barque will endure the storm of intestine division, and of foreign war. Upon a question of doubtful expedience, you are about rashly to hazard the existence of the union. Can the Senate be exempt at this moment from the most awful impressions, How great is our trust and our responsibility! The destiny of millions depends upon our decision! Shall we make it hastily? I pray God to relieve us from the infatuation of such blind precipitancy and I call upon you while yet it is not too late, while yet you are standing on the brink of the precipice, to pause solemnly, and contemplate the consequences, before you take the final fatal step, which may plunge the nation into an abyss of inevitable ruin.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

THORNE PILOT BOAT.

This pilot-boat returned yesterday from a cruise of 16 days, having been employed by government to cruise for Commodore Roger's squadron, but did not fall in with them. Went as far as the edge of the Grand Bank; saw only one ship of war, supposed to be British.

Passed Newport on Saturday morning, and spoke the following vessels in the Sound, all bound to N. York.

Ship Maria Penn, 40 days from Liverpool—the captain of which informed, that in lat. 48, long. 40, he passed through a British fleet of about 100 sail in the night; was not spoken by any of them.

Brig Brutus, Moore, of Norfolk, 55 days from Cadiz, with 12,000 men; that the French threw 500 shells a day into Cadiz; and that it was dangerous for shipping to lie in the harbor.

REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Pilot of the Thorne, has politely furnished us with the London "Star" of the 7th ult. which he received from the captain of the brig Felix, mentioned above.

This paper contains an important debate in the British Parliament, on the subject of the Orders in Council, of which we can only give an outline to day. The obnoxious orders, were unquestionably repealed a few days after the debate took place: But what hearing this repeal can have on us now that war is declared, God only knows.—But, we would recommend to Mr. Madison, immediately to send Commissioners to England, to negotiate a Peace.

In the House of Commons, June 16, Mr. BROUGHAM, brought forward his promised motion for the repeal of the orders. The following was his motion: "That an humble address be presented to his

Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the House had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country, that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the orders in council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his Royal Highness of their desire that the Maritime Rights of the Country should be maintained unimpaired, they recommend the Revocation of those orders, as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of the neutral powers."

Mr. Brougham made along speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rose in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord CASTLEREAGH (one of the ministers,) at the conclusion of his speech, said, "He thought with the Hon Gentleman who brought forward the motion, that it would be wrong to notice any irritative measures which had been lately adopted in America, as that could by no means be productive of benefit, but might tend to widen the breach subsisting between the two countries. If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgement between the crown and the American government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive government of this country that shewed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negotiations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the countries."

Domestic.

ZANESVILLE, July 22, 1812.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that Gen. Hull & his army have landed safe in CANADA, with little or no opposition and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, 2 miles below Detroit on the English side. There is no mar to this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the Army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Dent, Paymaster, from this town, Captain John Sharp, of Marietta, a Lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50; and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here mentioned.) The report of Mr. Hughes, captain of the army, and two of Col. Byrbee's daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening directly from Urbana, and who brought us Gen. Hull's Proclamation of the 12th inst. states, that a quarter-master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich, who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river, a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off and the ball passed through Major Munson's arm and entered his body as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live.—Col. Cass after the army arrived in Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to Fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100. 700 of whom are Indians.

BY WILLIAM HULL,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NORTH WESTERN ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command, has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the Territory of Canada. To the peaceable unoffending inhabitants, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness, from Great-Britain you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct, you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing, of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution. That liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world: and which afforded us a greater measure of peace, and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights, remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage,

the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of free-men. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the van guard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interest, and the just expectation of my country you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women & children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The U. States offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General,

A. P. HULL, Captain of the 13th U. S. Regiment of Infantry and Aid de Camp. Head-Quarters, SANDWICH, July 12, 1812.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

The quota (90 men) of the Militia of this County, which are to be stationed at Fort Hampton, under Major TISDALE, marched from this place on Thursday last, under the command of Captain DADE.

Those of Beaufort County which have been ordered on the same service, arrived here yesterday evening on their way to Fort Hampton, under the command of Capt. Brooks.

TO THOMAS WATSON, ESQUIRE, EDITOR OF THE TRUE REPUBLICAN.

SIR, It seems you are not pleased at being held accountable for the contents of your paper, and by the declaration of your independence and the threat of your resentment, you probably flattered yourself to escape all further correction for your publications. I have the misfortune sir, to be most perfectly indifferent as to your inclination or feelings on this subject, and armed as you are with ink and types, backed by "the mess of infidels & democrats," and covered as you are by the shield of ignorance, malice and impudence bound together, I shall address you again with the same freedom and contempt with which I should spurn you if you stood before me in your natural insignificance of person & character.

The animal who under the signature of "POPILIUS" some weeks since, honored Mr. Stanly with the abuse which attracted my former notice, has after a fortnight's drudgery again presented himself to the public. In a community where Watson and ***** are known, an attack from them of mere slander and abuse would be disregarded with contempt, because accusation has only weight from the respectability of the accuser; and when such men slander a man of standing and character, they but cast peas against a rock, their labour is worse than vain "the vipers bites a file." The publication in question (and it is immaterial to me by which of you it is written) attempts to give an improper direction to the public mind upon an important question at an interesting crisis of our affairs: under any other circumstances I should hold your yelping upon the subject of Mr. Stanly's opinions or Monroe's treaty, as perfectly indifferent as the baying of a dog at the moon. In a contest with such opponents I can have no difficulty, and from victory can derive no honor—to such a contest I have no temptation other than that which induces the farmer to venture within the atmosphere of a *Polecat*, when it becomes necessary to drive off the vermin that infest his field.

You say sir, that "Corrector" accuses "Popilius" of poverty, and treats with contempt opinions which he as a poor man

A thing with the mention of whose name I would not pollute my lips.

may chance to entertain of Commerce, and that the poor are told "their voice is no longer to be heard nor regarded." This is "a lye gross as a mountain." Corrector charged you with publishing the ravings of a Vagrant. Stand forth Popilius, while I unmask you to the public, and hold up your hand while they compare you with the definition of a vagrant which I copy from the act of Assembly of the State. "A person who without any apparent means of subsistence neglects to apply himself to any honest calling for his support—from such offenders found sauntering about neglecting business and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming and other undue means, Justices of the Peace shall demand surety for good behavior or send them to prison, and if they fail to give security the Court shall hire them out to pay jail fees; but if the character of the offender is so infamous that no one will hire him, he shall receive thirty-nine lashes, and the costs of his imprisonment and punishment shall be a county charge." Go forth Mr. Watson into the streets and into the highway, bring the people to a knowledge of your coadjutor Popilius, let them examine his life by the standard of the act of Assembly, and can you find one who will not admit the justice of my application to him of the term VAGRANT? This vagrant nevertheless pretended to feel concern for the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States: When a man "who never did and probably never will own a pig or a peck of corn," who avows the opinion, that all property should be common, and the fruits of the labor of the industrious subjected equally to the disposal of the profligate and the idle, when a notorious vagrant, with these first principles of a highwayman, affects concern for the interests of agriculture and commerce, and laments that industry should lose its reward, we look upon him as we would upon a disciple of Tom Payne, who should be found amusing himself in expressing solitude and apprehension for the cause of christianity: We see the artifice by which the knave attempts to bend the sacred cause of truth to the aid of falsehood, we detect and despise the impostor. Such was the interference of Popilius in behalf of commerce, agriculture and Industry: a mere pretext to serve a party purpose;—so it was treated. The stigma which Corrector applied to Popilius alone, to an individual vagrant you have attempted to cast upon a body of men!

Your declaration that "Corrector" has injured the election of Mr. Stanly, and that my exposure of a vagrant is imputed to him as a contempt of the poor, excites only derision. The dishonest artifice will not avail. Correctors meaning will be gathered in his writings not in the tortured misrepresentations of Popilius. Mr. Stanly's opinions of men either rich or poor will be taken from his conduct towards them. When unmerited misfortune meets his reproach, when the poor man turns unrelieved from his door, when the widow and the orphan do not find him their advocate and friend, the public will discover his change of principles and mark him as the enemy of the poor and the despiser of the friendless.—Until then the community are not so poor in understanding as to look to ***** for character, nor to take the libels of Watson for proof. The same liberal minds, which with a good natured smile at the delusions of self love, receives with caution the testimony which one man dictates in his own favor, will weigh with justice and candor the abuse of the hireling opponents of another. Mr. Stanly's election is in the hands of his fellow-Citizens: he is incredulous indeed if he doubts the issue.

You imputed to Mr. Stanly as evidence of "a vicious heart and infatuated head" the opinion ascribed to him that the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Monroe and Pinckney ought to have been ratified by Mr. Jefferson. You attempted to shew the incompatibility of that treaty with the interests of the United States, by examining the 3d Article regulating trade with the British East-India possessions—the 11th Article settling the dispute about the Colonial or Carrying trade and the want of an Article on the subject of impressments. I promised in my reply to confine myself in refuting your objections to the particular articles which you had selected as requiring the rejection of the treaty; and I might with confidence leave the question so far as it has gone upon that reply. Hardened in evil, unblinking at exposure, and unrestrained by detection; you come forward again to the charge with assertions unsupported by proof, quotations ignorantly misapplied and violations of truth of the most palpable nature. Once again then Sir, I will follow you in your crooked and dirty path.

You say, Sir, that Corrector asserted the 11th article of the treaty "was more favorable and acceptable to Mr. Jefferson than he had expected or wished"—You quote falsely—my language was the article was "more favourable to the United States than Mr. Jefferson had hoped to ob-