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AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A SQUARE, THE FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

From the Virginia Patriot, Halifax County Oct. 15th, 1812.

Mr. Monroe many years since made an advantageous treaty with the ministry of England, Mr. Jefferson rejected it without even submitting it to the senate; lest it should be adopted; and democracy, having no cause to rail against Britain, should derive from the want of its usual food.

In the spring of 1810 Congress passed a law declaring that the non-intercourse law should be renewed against that belligerent which should refuse to repeal its Orders or Decrees, provided the other should so repeal. In August of the same year, the French minister informs our minister at Paris, that the Decrees of France should be repealed the ensuing November, on certain conditions: the one was such as it was well known would fail; the other was, that we should "cause our rights to be respected;" by which was meant, and nothing else was meant, that we should go to war with England. On the 2d of November, right or wrong, so or not so, Mr. Madison declared by a solemn proclamation that they were repealed. They may have been partially relaxed, but have been generally executed ever since. Bonaparte most proudly declares that they are not repealed; but continue the fundamental law of the Empire. In the face of such undisputed assertions, and still constant execution of them, still there are some who are convinced they must be repealed, because Mr. Bonaparte is such an honest good man, who never told a lie in his life.

Citizens of Virginia, nearly thirty years have elapsed since this happy country, with trivial exception, has enjoyed the multiplied blessings of peace: During which time our population has more than doubled; the best Constitution the world ever witnessed has been established, and for many years wisely and prosperously administered; our shipping has been increased from 250,000 Tons to 1,500,000; our seamen from 18 to nearly 100,000; our exports and imports have been increased ten fold; and the whole valuation of the United States from 850 to 3,000 millions. The produce of the farmer has been wafted to every sea by our own canvas, bringing home the comfort, and luxuries of life. The soil has leveled the wild wood of the wilderness; and the streets of cities are now paved, where a short time since wanted the deer or roamed the growling bear and spires of temples dedicated to god pierced the clouds that formerly sailed over strange beasts and men not less savage. Universities, Academies and other institutions of literature have carried science to every man's door. Religion, daily approving to purity by disrobing herself of superstitious garments has every where spread her soothing influence. Industry has not been without a certainty of reaping its fruit, the whole body politic has been in perfect health, increasing in power, in wealth, in honor, in virtue and in happiness.

As if angry that heaven had so blest us a few years since our own government began to lay its heavy hand upon our prosperity. France wished, Jefferson listened, and Congress consented to bring the axe of destruction to the root of commerce. The design was too horrible not to be at first disguised. Non-importation, embargo and non-intercourse were first used. Insufficient these to satisfy the Emperor of France, with whom we have long seemed to be, and with whom shortly we probably shall be in cordial alliance, for the purpose of destroying the only power that keeps Bonaparte from the mastery of the world, our own government has, in cold blood, wantonly, wickedly and deliberately jeopardized our Independence; struck out our growing prosperity; risked our Constitution and our union; and, marring all our bright prospects, embarked us in a warfare where defeat is possible and where victory is certain ruin.

In the midst of life we are in death. We are entered on a war unnecessary & ruinous, without preparation and without adequate object. Nothing but the voice of the people, firm, loud and deep, can prevent a vast waste of blood and the

expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. The union and the Constitution must, if possible, be preserved; for which purpose a period must be put as soon as may be to this mad warfare, by the immediate election to office of the friends of peace, and not less the friends of peace than the foes of a French alliance.

France has long paid suit to Columbia. She like the Fair of this Assembly, young, lovely, innocent and enchanting, but unlike them I trust too credulous, has imprudently listened to the threats and the flatteries of the Trans-Atlantic seducer of Republican chastity.

"The woman that deliberates is lost." Columbia has deliberated, long deliberated She has been overpowered by solicitations. Her unnatural guardians at the city of Washington have consented to her dishonor. But, between consent and consummation there is yet time for prevention. Gallant Patriots, rush to her rescue! Save her honor—make not her future life infamy, distress and slavery. Save, oh save her; for by such, deed of duteous chivalry alone can you save yourselves from being hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Gallic Tyrant.

The chains are already in the forge at Paris, Mr. Barlow may shortly send them covered with the parchment of a treaty of commerce and alliance.

The authors of similar predictions in Holland, in Switzerland, in Austria, in Italy, in Prussia and elsewhere were pronounced Dreamers. Citizens of Virginia, if you dream that such predictions are but dreams, too soon will you awake to the remediless reality.

The remedy is yet with yourselves. It may depend on the ensuing election in this state. Not contented with a simple vote, you ought to spare neither time, toil nor expence to keep the Gallic frost from the blossom of our Independence. Else, before the sun shall have rolled away another year distress may come home to your plantations and your firesides. Else time may prove true the declaration of the eloquent and patriotic John Randolph, that this "War with England is an idolatrous sacrifice of the honor and interest of America on the altar of French Rapacity, Perfidy and Ambition." The pretended causes which the war was declared do not now exist. Make the ears of every friend of the war ring with the questions; For what are we now fighting?—Is there a prospect of success? If successful, what possible benefit can arise to recompense the loss of blood and treasure?

Surely no man in his senses can believe it possible that this war may be advantageous to the country. If we get Canada, what is it worth? And, if we get Canada, shall we have the command of the ocean?—No.

If Mr. Clinton should not be the next President, what are the people of this state to expect for four years to come? No market for corn wheat and tobacco—heavy taxes—immense increase of national debt—fathers, sons and brothers slain in an unnecessary war, and widows and orphans bewailing their loss—perhaps a separation of the union, perhaps the loss of the constitution, and not improbably, in our apprehension, real if not ostensible subjugation to France.

No crisis, Citizens of Virginia, has been so important as the present since the establishment of our Independence. Never was it more the duty of every patriot to exert himself for the welfare of his country, perhaps for its very independence and national existence.

LYCURGUS.

County, Va. Oct. 14.

FROM OHIO.

The following letter is interesting. It is from a gentleman of the first respectability and of unimpeachable politics. The dissatisfaction of the citizens of Ohio is general. The exertions of the people to carry on the war have been spontaneous, voluntary, and as yet at their own expence. Governor Meigs has paid nine thousand dollars out of his own purse to prevent the troops from stopping and starving on the road. They feel the weight of a war carried on by the states of New York, Ohio, Kentucky and (in a little measure) Pennsylvania, almost without the aid or direction of the general government, while the other states are quiet and undisturbed spectators of the hardships and privations endured by the patriots who sustain this

country's defence. A change in the cabinet system is loudly and universally called for. and nothing else will satisfy the community.

N. Y. Col.

Cleveland, (Ohio) Sept. 16, 1812.

The surrender of Detroit is an event which has spread confusion and destruction over the whole extent of this state. There have been but few people murdered but thousands have been robbed of all their property, by the Indians. Few men in our country have had so fair an opportunity of rendering great service to it as General Hull; and not a man in it has it in his power to do so much mischief as he has done. Whether his conduct is to be attributed to treachery or cowardice, it is needless to enquire, inasmuch as the result is the same. An army is now forming, which will consist of 10,000 men from the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They are expected to meet at the Rapids of Miami, about 18 miles from the S. W. corner of Lake Erie; from whence they will proceed to Detroit and Malden. Gen. Harrison is said to be at Fort Wayne or near it, with 5 or 6000 men. General Winchester is at Urbanna, with 3 or 4000 men. General Wadsworth is at this place with 300 men; and the remainder of his division, which is to be composed of 1500 men, will join him in a few days. We hear that there is a large body of Indians opposite to General Harrison. No large party of Indians has been discovered near this place. Small parties have appeared about Sandusky; have murdered two men, and burnt all the houses. Three families have been murdered about sixty miles from here; and it was yesterday said that General Taylor of this state, and two men, on their way from Canton to Urbanna, were killed by a party of Indians. This news was brought to General Wadsworth by an express from an officer belonging to his division. The public mind is in a state of fermentation. The officers of Hull's army have gone home, disgusted with the childish measures of the administration. Madison's friends begin to abandon him. Mr. Clinton will have considerable support here for the presidency. I have seen and conversed with several gentlemen of some influence, who say they are determined to exert themselves in his favour. It is now a most favorable time to make an impression. Governor Meigs is very popular in this state, and if he should espouse Mr. Clinton's election, it is said to be probable that the state would give almost an unanimous vote for him.

The people of this state are very tenacious of a republican administration. If Mr. Madison should succeed in the election, republican majorities would dwindle into minorities, and federalism rise on the ruins of the party. This is what they begin to fear.

I have lately arrived at this place, where I shall continue some time unless I proceed with the army, which I think probable.

FROM VERMONT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Burlington, Vt. Oct. 8.

I have just arrived here, after a tedious journey, in which I experienced considerable mortification at seeing the granary of our country emptied, to furnish supplies to our enemies. I may say, with confidence, we met not less than 4 or 5000 bushels of wheat pouring into the towns on the Hudson. Indeed, it is much to be feared a scarcity will be produced in this neighbourhood, which will render it difficult to supply our army in this station during the approaching winter. Without the interference of congress the high price offered in the Atlantic towns will be the lean kine of Pharaoh, producing in this country an Egyptian dearth. In passing through this state, I conversed with several gentlemen on the subject of the presidential election, and I was much gratified to find Mr. Clinton gaining in the estimation of the Vermonters. Committees are formed, and men of influence are taking measures to impress on their fellow citizens the importance of selecting a man of firmness and capacity to remedy the evils of a weak and timid ministry.

There are between 3 and 4000 troops at Plattsburgh, the most of which are expected to winter on this side the lake. There are already nearly 1500 militia in camp at this place. Barracks are building here capable of containing about that number & no more. If general Bloomfield should abandon or weaken Plattsburgh, depend

upon it that place will fall into the hands of the British, affording an instance of raprice and incapacity in our councils, equally disgraceful and much more distressing than the capture of Hull. The officers on this station are disgusted at the tardy operations of government, and anxious to commence their campaign in the enemy's territory. They say if Plattsburgh should be evacuated, the large deposit of provisions in that place will be a sufficient inducement of itself to prompt the Indians to invade it; which they, with a few regular troops, can with certain success. Should this take place, one of our finest frontier towns will be sacked by a barbarous horde of savages—the provisions laid up for the spring campaign taken or destroyed, and the operations of the northern army impeded nearly a year.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The supporters of Mr. Madison's reelection are in a deplorable quandary how to act. De Witt Clinton in that light, which will most diminish his prospect of success. Frequently he has been represented as a very good democrat, with but one fault, which is that his appetite has come before dinner time. He would be well enough adapted, they say, to succeed Mr. Madison, after whose second term they would unite in giving him their undivided and cordial support. They publish his speeches reflecting upon the Federalists, and re-echo whatever he has uttered in unison with the most distinctive tenets they profess.—All this is not so much intended to strengthen his patience and encourage his moderation as to convince the federalists they would gain nothing by preferring him. It is all addressed to them. But this policy having been pursued a little too far, has endangered their own candidate, by the delectable compliments it has bestowed upon his antagonist. Many simple democrats have been led, by such means, to reflect, that if, as is admitted by Mr. Madison's friends, Mr. Clinton is as orthodox as himself in point of faith, it might not be amiss to try whether he would not mend state affairs a little, by restoring commerce, dissolving the French alliance, making peace or conducting the war in a more creditable and efficient manner than it has been, or is likely to be. Hence it has become absolutely necessary for the Madisonian navigators, who, by wishing to avoid Scylla, have nearly fallen upon Charybdis, to take another tack. Accordingly, the Court Gazette, which can assert any thing that can be composed with types, declared a few days ago, that Mr. Clinton had solemnly abjured his faith and renounced the democrats, in the presence of several federalists; and that this was so certain and notorious, that it could be proved in any court of law—meaning, we suppose, provided no objection should be made to believing the oath of the person willing to swear it. There might, it is true, be some difficulty on this point, as there was with the testimony of Mr. Speaker Sheldon in Southwick's case, and Mr. Attorney General Montgomery in Mr. Chase's impeachment. But supposing all these embarrassments to be got over, and the renunciation of Mr. Clinton should be believed, *quer.* how many federal votes would it ensure him, which he could not otherwise obtain? Here lies the difficulty. The federalists may make either of them President, and if they could, on the present occasion, believe the assertion of one rival in favor of another, which, generally speaking, is the best testimonial a man can have, they must of course award the palm to Clinton; for, having abjured the democrats, he must be in a fair way of becoming a federalist. But as we cannot believe the Court Gazette meant to take so decisive a part, we must suppose that it has suffered the mortification of a quiz, or means to act the part of the bat in the fable of The Birds and the Beasts, or indeed any thing, except that Mr. Clinton is a federalist.

A more precious historical document than the letter of Gen. Hamilton, which we copy from the Richmond Patriot, seldom appears. We know it to be genuine having personally made a copy from the original in the hand writing of that great man, with which we are well acquainted.—This copy was probably destroyed with a mass of papers by the Baltimore mob, but we retain its contents sufficiently to speak of its correspondence with that now presented.

It removes a mountain of calumny both