

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND
North-Carolina State Gazette.



Ours are the plans of fair delighful Peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

VOL. X.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1809.

No. 508

Treasury Department,
March 27, 1809.

By Authority.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, all ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of any foreign nation with which commercial intercourse is permitted by the act, intitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," be permitted to take on board cargoes of domestic or foreign produce, and to depart with the same for any foreign port or place with which such intercourse is or shall, at the time of their departure respectively, be thus permitted, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as is provided by the act aforesaid for vessels owned by citizens of the United States; any thing in the said act, or in the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or in any of the several acts supplementary thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
GEO. CLINCH,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate
May 30, 1809 — APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

NATIONAL MILITARY DRESS.

A premium will be offered at the next Arlington Sheep Shearing, (30th August, 1810) for the best model of a National Military Dress, to be adopted to the military service of the U. States in general, and the Militia in particular.

The Dress to consist of a short Jacket, with sleeves made of the ordinary size, loose, & resembling the Hunting Shirt of the Western Riflemen. The body color to be white, green, blue, or yellow, and ornamented with buttons, bindings, cord, fringes, laces, or tassels, of any color. The Cap or Bonnet, to be red, containing a cover of leather within the crown, water proof, and a small leather flap over the eyes—the leather to be concealed. The Bonnet to be puckered on the crown, and to have a sach of blue and white netting around it, at the left side a black leather cockade, with loops and tassels, white, and three feathers the centre blue, and pine inches in height, the others white, and six inches in height. In the front a small steel plate, with the name of the State, and Regiment, to which the candidate may appertain.

The materials to be either cotton, or flax, of the growth and manufacture of the U. States, and the workmanship to be exclusively American. A special account of the expense to be given in with the dress. The sewing to be done by women alone. The smallest foreign article, will exclude the candidate. The materials for this work are within the reach of every husbandman; his barn door will furnish the plumes, and his field supply the cloth, thread and trimmings. The premium, TWENTY DOLLARS.

If the Highlander delights in his bonnet, and plaid, which he wears in all climates, and would sooner part with his life, than the habit of his fathers—Why should not the soldier of American Freedom appear with patriotic dignity and pride, while clothed in the produce of his native soil? Hero, the pomp of war may be derived from those domestic resources which give industry, wealth, and honor to our country. The soldier be attired for the field in the offerings of duty, or affection; perhaps the work of a wife, a sister or a friend—whenever he looks upon his humble garb, his family and fire-side will arise in sweet remembrance, and make each thread appear an amulet for his safety.

The American matron, like the Spartan mother, may bid her son "return victorious, or return no more." May tell him, that the garment which was the work of her own hands, should give a warmth to his heart, and inspire him with love and duty in the cause of his country.

However foreign nations may ridicule our affected splendor, & the vain mimicry of wishing to shine in borrowed

plumes, they will always feel a particular respect for the sight of an American Hunting Shirt, well knowing that the men who wear that badge, are the growth of our clime, and have ripened in our soil.

If the American Republic is to be preserved in those principles by which it was founded, then should every thing which is national, be esteemed as virtuous, & the rising generation be taught to venerate our domestic interests as the source of their country's stability and welfare.

If luxury and the affectation of foreign splendor, are to be attributes of a nation whose greatness has arisen from her own virtuous integrity, then have our statesmen toiled, our heroes bled in vain, and the Spirit of the Revolution may weep for the degeneracy of the last of Republic's, whose early fame seemed destined to restore the better ages of humanity.

The Proprietor of the Arlington Institution, begs leave to observe, that no particular state or district is comprehended in this advertisement; but the premium offered for example and the benefit of our country is large.

GEORGE W. F. CUSTIS.
Arlington, May 22, 1809

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

CHINA.

While we were expecting to hear from the French who had penetrated into Persia with an intention of obtaining an influence over the affairs of the English in India, we hear of the French in the empire of China. When we had ascertained the population upon the extreme parts of China, especially the western, no natural obstacles appeared to the means of penetrating this empire from that quarter. It was the policy of China, which had kept it in latter years from interruption. Should the court admit European visitors, it might easily as before have been penetrated by their designs. To compare with the news that the French had introduced the Christian religion into China, we produce the letter of Father Pellisson, dated at Canton, Dec. 9, 1700—"The Emperor of China not only granted to the French Jesuits to reside in a house of his palace, but a place near their residence, upon which they might build a church, and promised to contribute to this design. In January following, Father Gerbillon, made known to the Emperor their purpose to raise a church, and their confidence that he would contribute to it. The Emperor not only granted this and other favors, but expressly commanded one of the Mandarins of the palace to superintend the building of it. It is now almost finished. When the Emperor gave permission to build the church, he said he contributed in honor of their religion and persons."—If the French Jesuits of the beginning of the past century, had such influence beyond other men, we cannot doubt that the superior talents of those who exercise religious functions in France, might succeed with all the powers of eloquence in favor of a Christianity, which would much less interfere with the manners of a court or the established usages of an empire. A late traveller, Mr. Barrow, has favored the world with the following reflections on his travels in China, during Lord Macartney's Embassy. He informs us that the old king resigned the throne to his son in 1796, after a reign of 60 years and died in 1799, at 83 years of age. He observes after the highest praise of the four Emperors who had been on the throne—"The present Emperor is said to possess the learning and prudence of his father, with firmness; but it is probable he will have a more difficult task in governing the empire than either of his predecessors. In proportion as the Tartar power has increased, they have become less solicitous to conciliate the Chinese. All the heads of departments are now Tartars. The ministers are all Tartars, and most of the high offices of trust and power, are filled by Tartars. And although the ancient language of the country is still preserved as the Court language, yet it is more than probable, that Tartar pride, increasing with its growing power, will ere long be induced to adopt its own." Lord Macartney observes—"Every change in the state of man ought to be gentle and gradual, other wise it is commonly dangerous to himself, and intolerable to others. Thus,

then, the Chinese, if not led to emancipation by degrees, but let loose upon a burst of enthusiasm, would probably fall into all the excesses of folly, suffer all the paroxysms of madness, and be found unfit for the enjoyment of rational freedom."

AMERICAN NAVY.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, containing a view of our Navy, was laid before Congress a few days ago:

Navy Department, May 24.

SIR—I have the honor of transmitting to you herewith, to be laid before the house of representatives, the enclosed paper marked A. which will afford a general view of the state and disposition, at this time, of the vessels belonging to the navy of the U. States, and of the gun-boats.

It appears proper here to observe, for the information of the house of representatives, that the frigates Constitution and Chesapeake, the ship Wasp, the brigs Hornet and Argus, and the schrs. Revenge and Enterprize, were in commission prior to the passage of the act, entitled "An act authorising an additional naval force," passed 31st January, 1809; and the frigates President, United States, and Essex, the corvette John Adams, the brigs Siren, Vixen, and Nautilus, and the cutter Ferret, have been put in commission since the passing of that law, agreeably to its provisions; that the frigates United States, and Essex, & the corvette John Adams, have had such thorough repair and improvements, that practical gentlemen pronounce them to be at this time, better and more efficient vessels than they were when originally launched; and that the frigate President is now undergoing a thorough repair, which is nearly completed, and being repaired under the advantages afforded by extensive experience, she will be in all respects, greatly superior to what she was when first launched. Respectfully submitted.

PAUL HAMILTON.

The hon. Jps. B. Varnum, Speaker of the H. of Representatives.

[A]
EXHIBIT, shewing the state and disposition at this time, of the vessels belonging to the navy of the U. States, and of the gun-boats.
Frigates Constitution, at New York; United States, at Norfolk; Chesapeake, at Boston; Essex, at Norfolk—officered, manned, victualled, and in other respects prepared for service.

Corvette John Adams, at Baltimore—officered, and nearly manned and prepared.
Frigate President, at Washington—officered, and nearly manned—will be ready for service in July.

Ship Wasp, at Philadelphia; brigs Hornet, at Norfolk; Argus at New-York; Siren, gone to France; Vixen, at Charleston; schooner Revenge at New-York—in all respects prepared for service.

Sch. Enterprize, at Norfolk—officered, victualled, and completely repaired, and nearly manned.

Brig Nautilus, and cutter Ferret, at Washington—preparing for service, but recruiting orders not issued.

Frigates Congress, Constellation, N. York, Adams, and Boston, at the navy-yard, Washington—require repairs.

Gun Boats—24 gun boats at New-Orleans—orders given to reduce their crews to the number required for their navigation and safety.

13 gun boats at Charleston, 21 at Norfolk, 10 at Baltimore, 20 at Philadelphia, 52 at N. York, 2 at Westley, R. I. 2 at Norwich, Ct. 4 at Wilmington, N. C. 1 at Boston, 9 at Portland, (Maine), 1 on Lake-Ontario, 2 on Lake Champlain—in ordinary.

9 gun boats at Washington—in the yard, without expense.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S CELEBRATED LAST LETTER.

Yesterday we were favored with a copy of the following Letter of Sir John Moore, which has just been printed, in pursuance of the order of the House of Commons, and concerning which great curiosity has been excited.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Corunna, January 13, 1809.

"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lordship the events which have taken place, since I had the honor to address you from Astorgo, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier General Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your Lordship knows, that if I had followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favor the cause in which they were engaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion, it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me without a single movement being made to favor my retreat.—The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favor, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcebeles. I retired, covered by the 95th regiment & marched that night to Herresias and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope either to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was not Marshal Soult's object. He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, bivouacking for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the tenth instant.

"At Lugo, I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the Peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Ares or Redes Bays; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the Admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Corunna: had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbor will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to lay in it. In short, my Lord,

State of North-Carolina.

Rutherford County, April Term, 1809.

Peter Fisher

James Bell and Nicholas Madgett.

In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Madgett, one of the defendants, resides out of this State. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said Nicholas appears within the three first days of the next term, and plead, answer or demur, the bill (as to himself) will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte*. Ordered also, that this order be published three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register.

A copy. Teste,
NOAH HAMPTON, c. m. c.