



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Our's are the plans of fair & delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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From the National Intelligencer.

SULLY—No. V.

of the ocean, before they were permitted to stand idle spectators of the accumulated injuries committed upon us?

But, alas! here was the rub. Those who clamored our navy into existence, had political as well as pecuniary views. The government was honest and impartial, without predilection for any foreign nation; but the merchants & their political allies had determined, that it should be exclusively used against France; that it should be used, in fact, for political ends. The moment, therefore, the crisis came, which demanded a determination, either to use it against England, the then principal aggressor, or to let it remain inactive, an instantaneous preference was given to the last expedient, and every effort of the government to maintain and vindicate the commercial interests was opposed and paralysed. The government was tauntingly called upon to let loose its dogs of war on France, while it should basely submit to the injustice and insolence of Britain! To fight France, without trade or navy, and to succumb to England, actually possessed of the empire of the sea, and aiming at its exclusive commerce! And all this, for the sake of defending our trade! What would have been the issue of war with France, even if crowned with a prosperous issue? It would at best have insured the destruction of a few of her frigates, without opening to us a single market, for even our merchants have not been bold enough to recommend bombarding her ports or taking possession of her towns; and what would this have been, but to have added to the comparative strength of Britain, to have augmented her power of injuring us, and to have increased our dependence upon her, until that dependence would have issued in a close political alliance and amalgamation of governments, in which the weak would inevitably become the slave of the stronger power.

This was the object aimed at—not by the merchants—they are not politicians—but by those who unfortunately move them as puppets.

At this very time, when an outcry is raised to merge the outrages and injuries of England in those of France, what is the real & undisguised state of things? It is this:—that France condemns our vessels and confiscates our property, when actually in her own ports or those of her dependants; while England seizes our vessels and property, on the high seas, & carries them into her ports for adjudication and confiscation. I will not be so base as to palliate the wrongs of one nation by those of the other—nor disguise the truth, that France has recently, as England frequently heretofore, given us abundant cause for war. There can be no doubt of it. Before Heaven and our consciences, we may draw the sword upon both or either of them whenever we please, and be crowned by victory, if justice turn the scales. But this does not appear at present to be the question. Whether right or wrong, honorably or disgracefully, it seems to have been long since decided, that we shall not go to war for the sole purpose of vindicating our violated honor; but that it shall be resorted to only according to the prudential calculations of interest. We are to look exclusively to profit and loss; and the government, in defending our merchants, is to turn merchant itself. Much as from the bottom of my soul I disclaim this system—sincerely as I believe that we ought long since, after the ground we have taken, to have gone to combat, still it is notorious from all our proceedings, that another course has been preferred as the wisest, and particularly that the merchants and systematic opponents of the government have resolved in no event to go to war with Britain.

Well, then, if this is the real state of things, however mournful, does it not follow, that if we fight either power, it is not for the purpose of chastising those who have wronged us, thus wiping off the stain on our honor, but for the purpose of defending the property that still remains in our hands and preventing future robberies upon us? No one dreams of our ability, by forcible means, to wrest from the French Emperor, the immense amount of property he has unjustly, infamously, seized & condemned. There may be a possibility of getting it back by negotiation; there is none of getting it by war. Well then—go to war with France, and what is to be gained by it? Already our vessels are prohibited from entering her ports—She has a right to prohibit them. Will war open

one of them? That it will not, must be evident to every man who contemplates the state of Europe, who sees the rigid discipline that holds in subordination the tributary nations, and who, above all, observes the mercenary spirit of the British government, that for base lucre, under the name of licences, permits her enemies (for a good commercial profit!) to obtain supplies, even in her own vessels, of all they want!! War, under such circumstances, would only serve to seal their ports hermetically to us: for who would be fool enough to believe that England, after we had passed the Rubicon with her enemy, would suffer us, without paying a good solid consideration, to usurp her prerogative of trading with an enemy in war as well as in peace. No—Setting herself up to auction, she would not fail to give her licences to the highest bidder, whether Briton, Frenchman or American.

One only resource would be left us. We might capture French ships. But, unfortunately, two things would be wanting to secure this end—1st, French ships to capture—and secondly, the means of capturing them; for the few national vessels she has (and she has none others) would be probably more than a match for ours. Who can doubt this who beholds the inability of England, with her more than thousand floating batteries, carrying terror into every sea, to exterminate them? Compared with them, of what avail would be our ten, our twenty or fifty gun-boats, cutters and frigates?

Those, who still strut in the vain-glorious honors of the period emphatically styled the reign of terror, may appeal to the record of those proud days, and triumphantly demand, whether our little navy did not then effect wonders? Even should I admit that it did effect wonders, I will tell them, that the day of miracles is past. Have they forgotten that France had then an extensive trade, a considerable fleet, numerous and exposed colonies greatly dependant on us for supplies, and that she has been in the crater of a volcano, and her people almost starving for bread, which we alone could furnish? All these circumstances are now wanting. She has now no trade, no fleet, no colonies, a stable government, and an abundance, nay superabundance, of articles of necessity are produced within her own borders, so much so, that she is actually feeding her inveterate enemy with the surplus. Under these circumstances, is it not absurd to talk of going to war with France, for the sole purpose of promoting our interests—of defending our commerce?

The patriotic gentlemen, the moment you name England, turn the current, or more properly speaking, the torrent, of their clamour another way. Towards her they are as clamorous for peace, as they are for war against her enemy—And yet she is infinitely more vulnerable: she has a commerce that spreads over the world, in the partial seizure of which we could find no mean indemnity for injuries done to us; she has colonies some of which we could easily conquer, and others greatly dependent upon us for their subsistence; and she has thousands and tens of thousands of manufacturers dependent upon our demand for their fortunes, if not lives. Yet she is not to be touched.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

UNIVERSAL EMPIRE.

Between the middle and end of the 16th Century, Spain was beheld by the rest of Europe, with as much consternation as France is now. The Spanish Monarch, Philip II. who had a most insatiable thirst for conquest and unlimited dominion, then owned not only Spain, but also Portugal, the 7 United Dutch Provinces, the Duchies of Burgundy & Milan, nearly all the West India Islands and the two vast Empires of Mexico and Peru, extending more than 6000 miles in length, and containing immense mines of silver. Also the Spanish soldiers and their military officers were then ranked among the bravest and best in the world.

The prodigious Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, was fitted out by the Monarch for the conquest of England, and appeared in the British Channel, in the year 1783, having on board about 20,000 land forces. There were, besides, a vast number of flat bottomed vessels, prepared to transport into England an army of 25,000 men, assembled in the Netherlands. This fleet (the *Armada*) consisted of a hundred and thirty

ships, most of which were vastly large; and when it was first discovered in the channel, it appeared in the form of a halfmoon, stretching at the distance of seven miles from the extremity of one division to that of another. At that time it could hardly have been thought possible, that Spain, so rich, so gigantic in power, so insatiable in ambition, would in little more than two centuries, be reduced to its present deplorable condition.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Louis IV. of France, strove hard and avowedly for universal empire, and it seemed for a while as though all Christendom would be forced to bend to his yoke. He was like the devouring wolf pursuing the timid sheep. His conquests were rapid and extensive—Wherever he turned his arms, his enemies fell or fled before him in dismay. After destroying a million, perhaps, of lives, and laying waste whole countries, this devouring wolf was driven back to his den. He was vain like a suppliant to sue for peace, and passed the remainder of his days in gloom and chagrin of disappointment.

Afterwards there was disclosed another aim at universal empire; a most formidable combination of crowned heads which struck with a panic the nations of Europe. It was the famous *Family Compact* established in the year 1762; when the several branches of the Bourbon Family, namely, the Kings of France and Spain and the King of the Two Sicilies, firmly leagued together to support each other, both in defensive and offensive wars. The object of this league was to enlarge and perpetuate the power of the Bourbons, and to bring the surrounding nations to their feet.—See the astonishing issue! In less than half a century from the time this family compact was made, the Bourbons were stripped of all their power & dignities, some of them cut off by the hand of the executioner, and the rest either imprisoned or exiled, and rendered the most wretched of mortals.

There is now making another attempt at universal empire, more vast and formidable than the foregoing ones; but peradventure it may be brought to confusion at last. If Bonaparte has greater power than any other mortal, yet there is a power above him—a power that perhaps may suddenly crush him at the moment of his highest exaltation. If he takes ever so much pains and use ever so much policy, to give deep and lasting root to his family and relations, if he divides amongst them 20 crowns and diadems, yet they may root fall like the family of the Bourbons, who vainly thought that the Family Compact had rendered their power and glory perpetual. The Europeans are a brave and hardy race, and will not, like the Asiatics, endure the yoke of slavery for a very long time.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada, by the English, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gave a death blow to the giant power of Spain. Tho' the English Navy was greatly inferior, both in number and size, it boldly attacked the Armada, captured several ships, burnt several others, and dispersed the rest; which meeting with a terrible storm, not one half of them returned to Spain, and a still less proportion of the soldiers and seamen. This terrible stroke to their naval power the Spaniards never recovered. In the reign of Queen Ann, in the beginning of the 18th century, England or G. Britain was the life and soul of the Confederacy that humbled Louis XIV. and wrested from him the dominions he had conquered.

THOMAS GALES

HAVING obtained a license from the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, will attend the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties, for the purpose of practising Law. His Office will be opened at the southeast corner of the Court-house square.

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Raleigh, July 25.

NOTICE.

TO Joseph Arrington, jun. Peter Arrington, William Arrington and Abel Davis of Nash County—John Portes, Archibald Davis, Benjamin Perry, William Gainer, Cooper Dean, Elias Carr and Green Andrews of Franklin County—Cyrus Rooser, Edward Jones and Benjamin Ward of Halifax County, and all other persons having claims against me.—Take Notice—That I shall, at the Court-house at Warrenton, on Thursday, the 16th instant, claim the benefit of the Act of Assembly, made and provided, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and take the Oath prescribed, when and where, you may attend if you think proper. RICHARD RANSOM. Warren Jail, 2d August, 1810. 2w—67

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Separate Proposals will be received at the Office for the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the 1st Monday in November next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1811, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1812, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

- 1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.
2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3rd. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.
4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

Proposals will be received at the same time for supplying rations within the Districts aforesaid for six years, commencing on the 1st day of June 1811.

- 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Vermont.
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.
9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.
13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.
14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.
15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South-Carolina.
16th. At Oehmüger Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorer and other persons employed in the United States Army at that place, from the 1st day of June 1811, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1812.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, Chicago, for six months in advance; and at each of the ports on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of furnished places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed. The privilege is reserved to the United States, of acquiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be allowed required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS,

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