North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fairdelightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY AUGUST 16, 1810.

VOL. XI.

From the National Intelligencer. SULLY-N. V.

It is extremely questionable, whether eny nation has profited by maintaining or extending its commerce by force of arms on the ocean. It can be demonstrated, that the attempt, on our part, to defend or extend ourtrade by such means, in our infancy, must have proved abortive.

When the federal Constitution was framed, power was given to the general guvernment to protect & regulate commerce. But it does not appear that it then entered into the contemplation of any of our distinguished citizens to attempt during our national immaturity its protection on the high seas. It was necessary, for immediate purposes, that this power should be given to the govern meat, for the defence of our ports and harbors, and, as the constitution was permanent, thatit should be given to an unlimited extent, to admit of further use in the degree in which new circumstanees should dictate. But it may be easily affirmed, that the investiture of the power was no proof of the opinion, that, under existing or analagous circumstances, we ought to embark a navy on the occan. The acts of the government are the best commentary on this remark. For during the early, indeed. almost the whole period of General Washington's administration, no naval force was created ; and, when established, it was not only extremely small, but raised for the express purpose of protecting our trade against the pirates of the Mediterranean. And yet, at and about this period, we received injuries from England and France, which would have justified a resart to force. At this time, too, the maritime strength of these powers was nearly conai, and that of each was counterpoised by the naval armaments of other Epropean powers. Had it been our policy, then was the time to usher in our myal character. Had we created even a small well equipped fleet, by joining either with that of France against England, or that of England against France, or uniting with that of the northern powers against both, we might have stood some chance of rendering it so efficient, as to insure a tolerable respect to our commercial rights. It is not impossible but that we might have averted, if not altogether prevented, the entire momopoly by Britain of the dominion of the ocean. But all these benefits were viewed with indifference by the vigorous mind of Washington, compared with the evils which would inevitably have flowed from opening this Pandora's box of a free government. Contemplating with an e qual eye the interests of the whole community, and valuing liberty infinitely more than riches, he was unawed by the clamors of merchants, for whose understandings, it is probable, he entertained but little respect. He was prudent as well as valiant ; and he would have been among the last men to hazard, by prefnature enterprises, the independence and glory, which he had so eminently participated in acquiring. If, then, it was wrong at that time to embark a naval force on the ocean in defence of commerce, was it the dictate of wisdom to do it a few years since ?

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

RALEIGH

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 paralised .--The government was tauntingly cal'. d 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 of 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.

evident to every man who contemplates the state of Europe, who sees the rigid discipline that helds 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, al er we had passed the Rubicon with herenemy, 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, Fienchman 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 syled the reign of terror, may appeal to the record of those proud days, and triumphantly demand, whether our litthe 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 ex posed 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 wheting. 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. Un der these circumstances, is it not abourd || lasting root to his family and relations, 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 torrest, 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 vulnerarable : 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.

one of them ? That it will not, must be || 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 it's present deplorable condition.

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RÉGISTER,

In the latter port 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 purruing the timid sheep. His conquests were rapid and extensive-Wherever he turned his arms, his enemies fell or fled before him in dismay. Af er destroying a million, perhaps, of lives, and laying waste whole countries, this devouring wolf was driven back to his den. He was fain 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 sev ral 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 pow er of the Bourbons, and to bring the sucrounding nations to their feet .- See the astonishing issue ! In less than half a century from the time this family com pact 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 morals. There is now making another attempt at universal empire, more vast and formidable than the foregoing ones; but peradverture 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 if he divides amongst them 20 crowns and diadems, yet they may roon fall like the family of the Bourhons, 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 Asiatic., 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 Novy 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

No. 569

War Department, July 10, 1810.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

HAT Separate Proposals will be received. 1 at the Office for the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'slock 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.

Ist. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and their immediate viminities, 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 Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4 h. At any place or places where troops areor 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 Distric's aforesaid for wo years, commencing on the latday of June 1811.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, matched, or recruited willin the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

oth. 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 Gonnecticut 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 recruid within the state of Pennsylvama. 12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recru ted within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

At the former petiod, it might have availed, at the latter period it was total, ly impracticable : the balance of power was gone ; one nation monopolised the whole of it.

At this latter period, moreover, be it || we have taken, to have gone to combat, recollected, that the greater part of the || still it is notorious from all our proceed. outrages on our trade were committed by Britain. It was against those outrages that the commercial clamor was raisen ; and it was to avenge them that the tables of Congress were covered with memorials. It was in vain that the republicans protested against the folly of attempting to protect trade ; they were overruled, and a large naval force was equipped. What has been the effect ? Has trade been protected by it ? Has a single outrage been averted ? On the contrary, it can be proved, in more than one memorable instance, to have invited insults and injuries, which can perhaps only be stoned for with blood. Consistency and national character required, after the creation of this force, the use of it against those who violated our rights. Allow, that it was created entirely for defence. Oughtwe not then, with France, and what is to be gained by selves ? Should not every plank in our from entering her ports-She has a

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 I rance 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 bythose 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, i 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 boltom of my soul I disclaim this system-sincerely as I believe that we ought long since, after the ground

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

UNIVERSAL EMPIRE.

Between the middle and end of the 16th Century, Spain was beheld by the dominions he had couquered. st of Europe, with as much conster

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14:h. 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.

16.h. At Ochmulgee 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.

17th Proposals will also be received, as al foresaids 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 armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory 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 quar ers of a pound of pork, eighteen cunces of bread or flour, one gill of 1um. 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 pure thereof bear a just p. oportion 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, Chikago, 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 fornised 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 expence and risk of issung the supration 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 S:ates at the price of the articles cap-tured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposi-tion of two or more persons of creditable cha-racters, 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 sequiring 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 co' sumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding W. EUSTIS three months. July B.

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ings, 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 wi h 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 fu-

ture 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, inmay be a possibility of getting it back by negociation ; there is none of getung it by war. Well then-go to war

nation 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 Engfamously, seized & condemned. There lland, and appeared in the British Channel, in the year 1788, having on board about 20,000 land forces. There were, besides, a vast number of flat bottomed vessels, prepared to transport into Engwhen attacked, to have defended our- fit? Already our vessels are prohibited | land an army of 25,000 men, assembled | when and where, you may attend if you think in the Netherlands. This fleet (the Ar-Bational ships have gone to the bottom I right to prohibit them. Will war open a mada (consisted of a hundred and thirty

THOMAS GALES.

HAVING obtained a license from the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, with attend the County Courts of Wake and the ad joining Counties, for the purpose of practising Law His Office will be opened at the south east corner of the Court-house square. -- 66

Raleigh, July 25.

NOTICE.

O Joseph Arrington, jun. Peter Arring ton, William Arrington and Abel Davis of Nash County-John Portes, Archihald Davis. Benjamin Perry, William Gainer, Cooper Dean. Elias Carr and Green Andrews of Franklin County-Cyrus Rosser, Edward Jones and Benjamin Ward of Halifax County, and all other persons having claims againstime -Take Notice-That 1 shall, at the Courthouse at Warrenton, on Thursday, the 16th instant, claim the benefit of the Act of Assembly, made and provided, for the relief of Insolvent Debiors, and take the Oath prescribed AICHARD RANSOM. proper. Warren Jail, 3d August, 1810. 2w-67