



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

Vol. XIII.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1812.

No. 658.

(By Authority.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the Executives of the several states and territories, to take effectual measures to organize arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war; and, in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective states and territories—the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective states and territories, as he may deem proper, and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and emoluments as the officers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and during the time of their service the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the U. States when called into actual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, in all the exigencies provided by the constitution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said detachment shall be subject to the penalties of the act, entitled "An act, for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five;" and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of whipping, as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, as now used and practised, stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations shall be substituted in such manner as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall, while in actual service, be convicted before any court martial of any offence, which before the passing of this act might or could have subjected such person to be whipped, shall, for the first offence be put under such stoppages of pay as such court martial shall adjudge, not exceeding the one half of one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may, moreover, at the discretion of such court martial, be confined under guard, on allowance of half rations, any length of time, not exceeding ten days for any one offence, or may, at the discretion of such court martial, be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying any expences incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 10, 1812—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON

May be had at J. Gales's Store—Price \$7
PRICE & STROTHER'S
MAP of NORTH-CAROLINA
On Cassava and Rollers

THE EMBARGO.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. ROBERT BROWN, a Representative from Pennsylvania, together with a letter of reply from JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. from the same state, to whom Mr. Brown was requested to shew the letter. We are gratified at this opportunity of exhibiting the weakness of federal sophistry in vivid contrast with the strength of Republican truth and argument.

LETTER TO GEN. ROBERT BROWN.
Philadelphia, April 6, 1812.

SIR—I address you at the request of a number of your constituents, Millers at Easton, in order that you may distinctly understand that the Embargo, as imposed for ninety days, is productive of very injurious consequences to them, and if followed by war, as is expected, will occasion their ruin.

An Embargo merely for one month, at this season of the year, inasmuch as it delays shipments until their arrival in Europe is so near the European harvest that the prices are affected, would be highly detrimental; continue it ninety days, you produce most serious loss; if followed by war inevitable ruin results.

You will do me the justice to believe, that in this address I have no intention to question the propriety of any vote you may give; my intention is solely to point out to you the consequences to your constituents. When they shall find themselves precipitated from the heights of prosperity to beggary, they will question. You will no doubt have fortified yourself with sufficient reasons; it may however not be ill-timed to forewarn you, that nothing known to the world will answer. Being bound in honor to France, is a veil of gauze distinctly seen through by the blaze of the American ships on the ocean. The ambition to possess Florida will have but little influence on persons dispossessed of their homes by the Sheriff. Tell them the Orders in Council are not rescinded, they will reply that those orders neither diminish their profits nor their happiness, but as both were involved by a crooked insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth & supported by a majority in Congress. Mystery will avail nothing. The wretched are clear sighted, and they will soon discover the depth of any pretext. They cannot be deceived, they will not suffer without complaint.

To you, sir, they look up at this crisis; they call on you to save from destruction one of the most extensive of the manufacturing interests of the country; that interest essentially connected with the agricultural, which is the vital interest in the country. I allude to the milling—which is emphatically, what I have described it, of primary importance.

I am aware that you may think I use too much freedom, but, sir, I wish this letter shewn to Mr. Roberts and to Mr. R. dman, for it is intended for all. I do not pretend to question or impeach your motives. I wish you to lay it to your understandings and to your consciences—then do what you think right before God and man—and shall conclude with repeating, that on you the welfare or ruin of thousands depends, and that you are warned of it at the request of several of your anxious constituents.

Your fellow citizen,
P. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Washington, April 13, 1812.

To Mr. P. HOLLINGSWORTH.

SIR—A letter addressed by you to General Brown, of date the 6th inst. which you state to have been written at the request of a number of his constituents, Millers at Easton, on the subject of an Embargo and War, has, at your request, been put into my hand. You must be aware sir, that your letter bears on its face something like impertinence; notwithstanding which, I am disposed not to question the legitimacy of your commission to address us, nor the right of the Easton Millers to appoint you their attorney in the business. The fidelity with which you have executed your trust, I concern not myself with.

It has however become proper for me to pass in review the soundness and consistency of your strictures, your censures and your admonitions. This, sir, I shall do with equal freedom and candor; as I believe neither the time nor the occasion justifies any other course. Personally to you, I am utter stranger. Judging of you therefore through the medium of your letter only, if I am forced to disclose impressions which

may not flatter you, you can easily discover the cause why I shall have been thus unfortunate—the misuse of your pencil.

You remark that an embargo will injure the Easton Millers—followed by war it will involve them in absolute ruin. If such shall be the result, you cannot regret it more than I shall. As far as I had it in my power they have been furnished with information in due time of what was likely to take place, and stood advised of the necessity of caution in their dealings. How far you may feel a quitted of pursuing a like course, I presume not to judge.

The minority in Congress have obstinately persisted in denying the sincerity of the majority in making preparations for war. If the Millers at Easton have become the victims of a delusion thus produced by this illiberality in the Congressional minority and their friends, with them lies the responsibility, not with us. That an embargo and war will be productive of private embarrassment, is certain; but a view of the circumstances which will result from a failure to resort to war under the present relations between the U. S. and G. Britain, or a resort to war without a previous embargo, will show that this latter alternative would work greater evil. Had war been declared without warning to the merchants to arm or forbear making shipments, their ships must have been liable to ruinous depredation, while neither they nor the nation would have had an opportunity of retaliating the injury on the depredator. In such an event, the clamors at the coffee-house would have been louder at this time. An embargo therefore became an indispensable measure preparatory to a state of war. After a lapse of near four months from the adoption of the report of the committee of foreign relations by the House of Representatives, taken together with the subsequent transactions of Congress, a strange blindness, to give it no harsher name, to the current of events, only could have induced the involvement of those engaged in the manufacturing of flour in deep losses.

I presume sir, you will hardly accuse Congress of precipitancy in the commencement of a war, or the Executive of an improper solicitude to hasten that event. If you are prepared to aver that America has no cause of war with England, which your letter seems to infer, you are the only man I have found who holds such an opinion. Almost all agree there are many sufficient causes of war, and that the catalogue is daily increasing by a repetition of injuries, any one of which calls for resistance with all the energies of the nation. Let me call your attention to the period when these outrages commenced, and to their character.

The impressment of American seamen into the British naval service, has been an outrage endured so long that it is as painful to the American mind to recur to the time of its commencement, as to contemplate the atrocity of its character, or to behold the utter prostration of national independence in this most odious of all species of personal enthrallment. The seizure of our vessels in our own waters, and on our own coasts, is another wrong which to overlook would be to disavow one of the most valuable of our national rights. This too is an injury which we have so long sought to avert by negotiation ineffectually, that some politicians may have forgotten its nature. But the interdiction of commercial intercourse between this nation and others in amity with it, in the produce of our own soil and industry, which has existed since 1806, either in the shape of paper blockades or orders in council, and against which this Government has remonstrated, negotiated, and even supplicated, without obtaining the least mitigation of the injury done it, has completed the climax of aggression. To the above cited efforts to obtain even a forbearance on the part of Britain from further injuring our commerce, restrictions of a pacific character have been applied with as little success. Under such circumstances, when the essential principles of that independency which was achieved through tremendous perils, rather than pay a three-penny duty on tea, is violently and pertinaciously attacked by that very nation whose shackles were then gloriously broken; are the councils of the nation to be influenced by any consideration less than one that involves the vital interests of the whole American people? I trust not. In the contemplated state

of war, the coffee-house may not have its present influence; particular branches of business, perhaps, must suffer; a considerable amount of industry may be taken into military pursuits; some sacrifices of profit and convenience the nation must make, but they will be offered on the altar of public good and national independence.

The administration with long continued and unceasing efforts has sought to avoid war by negotiation and pacific appeals to the interest of the British nation, until oppression and violence have by turn incorporated themselves into the permanent policy of her government. In the recent debates of their Parliament the ministerial speakers did not confine themselves in their defence of the Orders in Council to the principles of retaliation on their enemy, but assumed the ground that they were a part of an obvious policy to weaken or at least prevent the growth of a commercial rival in the United States. We then have no choice but open war or submission to a doctrine of absolute recolonization. On such an occasion there can be no doubt which of the alternatives will be chosen by the high-spirited people composing the American commonwealth.

I value the spirit of enterprize of our merchants as highly as any man, and no one could feel more disposed to foster and encourage it, could it be done without a surrender of that proud spirit of independence and high sense of justice which would be ill exchanged indeed for the commerce of the world. The American people I feel confident are incapable of bartering virtue for gain, and that now, as in 1776, in their estimation nothing is valuable in the absence of the dear-bought gem of independence.

I shall now, sir, notice more particularly some parts of your letter. You ask it of us as a justice, that we should not consider you as questioning the propriety of any vote we may have given, and in the sequel of the same paragraph you observe that the orders in council have neither injured the interests nor the happiness of our constituents only "as both have been involved by a crooked and insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a majority in Congress." Let me request you to pause over this sentence and ask your conscience if a man of truth and candor could have penned it? You commence with declaring you do not impeach our motives; you conclude with saying a majority, to which two of those you address are proud to belong, have involved the interest and happiness of those for whom you act, by pursuing a crooked and wicked policy in the face of truth. Twice in your letter you say you do not impeach our motives, and yet you charge us, being of the majority of Congress, with pursuing a wicked policy in the face of truth, destructive of the interests and happiness of those whose interests and happiness it is our official duty, as it ought to be our care, to conserve. This charge lies particularly against Gen. Brown, supposing you to refer more particularly to time past. It would be an unnecessary task for me to defend Gen. Brown's character against your criminations. His whole life has been one continued display of amiable and useful virtues. The bitterness of party asperity cannot fix a blemish on his character. In the present disputes with Britain he differs from you in opinion—so would he have done, very possibly, at the era of independence, had you been mature enough to have formed one. His virtue was then tested by an imprisonment under the British at New-York, incurred by his being found in arms in defence of his country's rights; and not a single act of his public or private life since has been at variance with his conduct at that time.

We utterly disclaim your assumption that any obligation to France either ought or does influence us to vote for measures preparatory to a war with England. To France the United States owe nothing. She owes them much indemnity for spoils committed on their commerce, which she has hitherto unjustly withheld. But whence, sir, this solicitude to brand a majority of Congress with alien partialities—is it to apologize for their being felt somewhere else? Further to press this part of your letter I forbear, than just to observe that your charge of wickedness on Congress and on the President, as affecting the interests of the citizens, while you deny that the orders in council have produced such an effect, discloses something like foreign partiali-

ties, not for one foreign nation more than another, but for a foreign government in preference to our own. In your insinuation that an ambition to possess Florida actuates us to vote for war with England, you cut up your own argument. In seizing Florida, we should be as likely to incur a dispute with France as England, if not more so. To such arguments, sir, we shall not recur in defence of our votes. Be assured we have neither acted without consulting our consciences nor without a due regard to our responsibility to those who have constituted us their representatives. We at all times hold ourselves accountable for our stewardship to them. Even on very slight evidence of your authority to act for any of them, we do not plead irresponsibility to you.

It will be obvious to you that in this reply I have not sought to be over courteous with you,—your letter released me from that obligation. I trust you will not accuse me of a failure to fulfil my promise to deal freely and candidly with you.

In taking leave, suffer me to intimate to you, that to the very doctrines set forth in your letter, held and promulgated by a few who think with you, we owe very much, if not entirely, our necessity at this time to go to war. A belief on the part of G. Britain, which she has sufficiently disclosed to the world, that she had many partisans in America who are able so to divide and paralyze our councils, as to make us unequal to self-defence, has invited and encouraged her aggressions, and still encourages a persistence in them in face of the most imminent hazard of a war.

While your letter, sir, proves that there are a few persons out of Congress who are ready to succumb to British domination and outrage; yet, from the acceptance of honorable and responsible military commissions by the most respectable members of the federal party, it must be manifest that the nation is assuming an attitude for a resistance as formidable as its wrongs have been monstrous and long continuing.

In your own words, I wish you to lay these things to your understanding and to your conscience, and then act as you think right before God and man.

With American feelings,
Your fellow-citizen,
JONATHAN ROBERTS.

PROPOSAL

By Thomas Dobson, 2d South St. Philadelphia,
For Publishing by Subscription,

THE History of North-Carolina.

By Hugh Williamson, M. D. L. L. D.
Member of the Holland Society of Sciences, of the Society of arts and sciences at Utrecht, and of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Work is now in the press, and will be comprised in two handsome octavo volumes, printed on superfine wove paper, with an excellent type; and will have a Map of N. Carolina, engraved on purpose for the work, prefixed to the first volume. It will be delivered to subscribers at four dollars for the two vols. neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery of the books—No copy will be delivered without the money. For such copies as may not be subscribed for when the work is finished, the price will be four dollars and a half.

Subscriptions received at J. Gales's Store.

Sherriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Court-house in Asheborough, Randolph County, on the 20th May next,

THE following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and costs for advertising, for the year 1810, viz. 360 acres on Deep river, bounded by Ratchiff's lines.

700	do	do	Juhen's do lines.
500	do	do	Underhill's do
500	do	do	do do do
500	do	do	Henley's do
500	do	do	Dollarhide's do
930	do	Little River	do Graves's do
410	do	do	do do do
560	do	do	Brookshier's do
500	do	do	Latham's do
500	do	do	do do do
500	do	Hannah's Creek	do Brookshier's do
500	do	Betty M'Ge'e's Creek,	Balfour's do

The above land is supposed to be the property of one O'Daniel of Baltimore, and was not given in for the year 1810.

ISAAC FANE, Sh'ff.

April 5, 1812. 13: 57

WILL BE SOLD

On Saturday the 16th of May next, at the Court-house in Elizabeth, Bladen county,

THE following Lands lying in the said County, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due thereon for the year 1809, viz.

4000	acres	the property of Jacob Rhodes.
360	do	the property of Robert Gibbs.
625	do	the property of Stephen Starling.

MATTHEW KELLY, Sh'ff.
March 10. 54