



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

(By Authority.)

AN ACT for the relief of the Officers and Soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers, according to the rank assigned them, and which they held on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the volunteers and militia, and the legal representatives of those who were killed or died of their wounds, composing the army that served in the late campaign on the Wabash against the hostile Indians, shall receive the same compensation which is allowed by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers, according to the rank which they held as aforesaid, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of the volunteers or militia, who served in the said campaign, and who were killed or died of wounds received in said service, leaving a widow, or if no widow, shall have left a child or children, under the age of sixteen years, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive the half of the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or receiving the wound of which he died, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the term, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer or soldier, whilst under the age of sixteen years; and in like manner the allowance to the child or children of such deceased, where there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid: Provided, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or to the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every officer, according to the rank which he held as aforesaid, non-commissioned officer and private, of the volunteers and militia, who served in the said campaign, and who have been disabled by known wounds received in said service, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension as shall be directed by the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof of such wound and disability being produced to the Secretary of War agreeably to such rules as he may prescribe: Provided, The rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never, for the highest disability exceed half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of being so wounded or disabled, and that the rate of compensation to a non-commissioned officer and private, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive a sum in proportion to the highest disability, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons belonging to the said army, who may have had a horse or horses killed during the late battle on the Wabash therein, shall be entitled to, and receive the value thereof: Provided, that the proof of the value of such horse or horses shall be by affidavit of the Quarter-Master of the corps to which the owner may have belonged, or of two other credible witnesses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to the heirs or legal representatives of every person who was killed, and to every person who was wounded in the said campaign, who were purchasers of public lands of the United States, and whose lands had not, before the seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, been actually sold or reverted to the United States, for the non-payment of part of the purchase money, a further time of three years shall be allowed, in addition to the time allowed by former laws, to complete their payments; which further time of three years shall commence from the respective times when their payments should have been completed according to former laws.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 10, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

From Cobbett's (London) Weekly Register.

NOTINGHAM RIOTS.

On the 20th February the House of Commons passed a bill for making the crime of frame-breaking punishable with death, instead of transportation, as it was before. Upon this occasion some very interesting observations were made: and, as the subject is of the great importance, I shall insert them here, as I find them reported in the Morning Chronicle, where the debates are most fully and correctly given. I look upon this subject as one of very great consequence. There had been a motion made for previous enquiry into the cause of the violence committed in Nottinghamshire; but this motion was rejected: and the bill was finally passed as above-mentioned. I have no room for adding any remarks of my own; but I beg the reader to peruse carefully those which were made by the members upon this occasion.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that he would be the last man in that house to defend or justify the outrages against which this bill had been provided; but it was a material point to ascertain, before this bill passed into a law, whether it could have the desired effect of putting a stop to these outrages. He did not think it could—and he was fortified in that opinion by the frank declaration of the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Ryder), who had, in introducing the bill into that house, protested against pledging himself to the ultimate success of his own measure. (Hear!) After so strange but explicit an avowal on the part of the originator of the bill, he thought it became the house to be cautious of adding to the pile of their penal laws one of which they only could be certain, that it might take away men's lives without at all restraining their offences.—The law which had been the professed model of the present bill, made the offence of frame-breaking a transportable felony—this penalty, however, was departed from, and the offence made a capital felony. The reason for this change did not appear. It had been said that under the former act no persons could be brought to conviction. If it had been so difficult to get witnesses to prosecute to conviction, when the offence was only transportable, would it be less so under the present act, when the conviction affected life? He thought rather that this very alteration would enhance the difficulty it was intended to obviate. But they had not merely the authority of the right hon. secretary against his own measure—they had that of the minister himself, who had expressed his apprehensions that this offence had not yet reached its height—that it might yet proceed to an alarming extent, and reach perhaps throughout a great part of the manufacturing system of the country. If the evil now to be provided against was so to increase, even under the operation of this statute, why enact it at all? They were not pledged to this particular act. Why not look anxiously for some better remedy? For certainly gentlemen would not contend, that that which could do nothing was the best possible remedy the case admitted of. What has been the immediate cause of these outrages? Distress perhaps unparalleled. Did not this involve a consideration that bound them to reflect upon the measures that had created that distress? Why not then first inquire into the causes of that distress? If they had been pursuing a system which, in its consequences, threatened the people with beggary and want, it was their bounden duty to stop, and change that system, before they sent out an act to hang up the people for outrages into which their own maladministration had driven them. They had no right to be so very keen and prompt in punishing the madness which they themselves may have occasioned. They had been called upon to be firm—let them be firm in resisting the outrages of the lawless; but pertinacious obstinacy in resisting the complaints of a distressed people, was no part of that firmness; but according to their own showing, where was the firmness in making an ineffectual shew of power—in doing that which could do nothing?—Will this act do away the unparalleled distress that has provoked, and must continue to provoke, these outrages?—But mark the inconsistency of ministers, who admitted and denied the existence and extent of that distress, according as such admission or denial was meant to square with the topic then to be disposed of. If the efficacy of the orders in council was impeached, instantly this distress became comparative commercial prosperity. The trade of the enemy was annihilated, and ours was progres-

sively prosperous; but when the house was to be called upon for another penal statute, and when the unprecedented distresses of the people were attempted to be traced to their natural source—the unprecedented errors of the government—then indeed the extent of the calamity was admitted and ascribed to the wide and heavy operation of those decrees which they had been told the orders in council had rendered altogether nugatory and futile. Could the people think them sincere in their professions to relieve their pressures when they found them thus sporting with their distresses? An allusion had been made, to that part of the Jewish law which condemned children who rebelled against their parents, to be taken without the gates of the city and there stoned to death—but were there no obligations on the part of the parent? If the parents profligately and desperately consumed the substance of their children, deprived them of their birth-right, and all means of living, were children so abused bound by all those strong ties of tenderness and piety which connect those sacred relationships in ordinary life? He, for his part, was shocked to see such total indifference on the part of ministers to the sufferings of this class of their miserable fellow-subjects; in the name of those sufferings he called for enquiry into them. They were bound to know what those people suffered before they could ascertain the amount of that criminality which their miseries had extorted, and which they were now going to punish with death. Was it the war? or the mode of carrying on the war? or were they to look at home for the fatal cause—was it to be traced to a total abandonment of all economy at home? If it was one of those, apply the remedy to the source, and do not begin by unnecessarily cutting off the extremities. After vaunting so much about the prosperity of the country, was this the comment put by ministers upon it? They send out this act to tell the people of their commercial prosperity—his first act of what may yet be followed by a bloody code—an act that professedly can neither remedy nor prevent, but hang the criminal without putting a stop to the crime. It was rather an inauspicious act for this new administration to commence with. They begin their new government of a new era by adding, to the capital crimes of the country, an offence arising out of the desperation of unexampled distress—this, he must say, was rather an unfortunate beginning at so prosperous an era for so unfortunate a set of ministers! He asked if they had yet given the people one practical pledge of their sincerity in the cause of economical reform? They had been lately making enormous additions to their civil establishments, and since that they had again thrown back the reversion bill upon the discontents of the country. An honorable gentleman (M. Herbert), had talked of the White Boy system in Ireland, and said, that if the Irish Parliament had not resorted to those vigorous measures which were proposed in the present instance, that system might not have been put down. He (M. H.) could not help thinking this a most unfortunate allusion. The White Boys broke out in 1760—at that period, owing to a great dearth of cattle in consequence of a general murrain in the north of Europe, cattle in Ireland brought so high a price, that it became an object with many landholders to turn their arable into pastures—a system that, by taking in all the commonage, operated in the most hard way upon the poor peasantry.—This produced the insurrection denominated the White Boys—

Mr. Courtney—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to know if this be within order?

The Speaker—I hardly know how to answer that question. If it be within order, I am at a loss to discover how it is so. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Hutchinson—The riots of the white boys were adduced as analogous to those of the frame breakers. We were told that the same vigor which had checked the one would now be necessary to put down the other. I answer, first, that I admit the analogy, because both species of outrages originated in iniquitous grievances and hardships; and, secondly, that as the white boys were put down by redress of their grievances, and not by the rigour of law, that according to the same analogy, you are bound to inquire into the grievances of the frame breakers, and to remedy them without delay, as the most effectual way of put-

ting a stop to these outrages. I know not, sir, whether you can now perceive the applicability of my argument; or whether you are still at a loss to discover whether, in urging it, I am within the limits of order. I repeat then that the vigour of the law failed in putting down the white boys—that it will fail in putting down the frame breakers. But is it meant that the one should be the pure model of the other? Would you introduce the pitch cap, and the other memorable insignia of torture, so well known in Ireland, though not understood here? Would you introduce them into England! The white boys code was fit only for the meridian of Barbary, as it had, indeed, been well described by a most intelligent writer on the state of Ireland. But look at this subject as you will, you are forced to the consideration of the cause—are any portion of the people of England given to wanton riots? was this the national character? was it the character of the manufacturing part of the country?—were they not proverbially a grave, plodding, quiet, discreet, sedate, business-involved class of men? What but intolerable distress could drive such a class to lawless outrage; and if the distress was too great to be borne, the Legislature was bound to interpose some remedy, and not hang men because they could not suffer beyond human nature. I have now stated my objections to this measure, and condole with the new minister that such should be the first act of this new era of the flourishing state of the Empire. The proofs of such national prosperity were unfortunately but too equivocal, if they were to be found only in such a measure as that which they are now about to pass, or in a rupture with America; or in the midst of such general peril, in the alarming discontents and alienation of the Irish people. The man who can repose confidence in those ministers who have brought the empire to such a state, is not only, in my opinion, incapable of forming a sane judgment, but would deserve, while he rant'd about our national prosperity to be hung up in a cage to the gaze of the starving multitudes in this country, and himself be made the sport of those upon whose miseries he could pass so cruel a mockery. If the bill does pass without inquiry, I trust that the people of England will proceed to hold constitutional meetings, and resort to every constitutional mode of redress. I hope that they will at length make that voice be heard within these walls which has had for so long a time such little influence upon our counsels.

The bill was read a 3d time and passed.

From the Alexandria Herald.

THE WAR OFFICE.

After a peace of 30 years it seems as if the people of the United States believe, as well as every branch of the federal government, that war with Great Britain is inevitable, and every measure of importance taken by Congress this session proves the fact as well as it proves their zeal and their patriotism, that war is the object. It is then emphatically asked why we have no organized force adequate to our object? why such delay in raising and organizing an efficient force to carry on effectual war? I state no delay has taken place in Congress or in the head of the war department other than that which has arisen from circumstances over which neither wisdom nor talents could have had any controul. The Secretary of War, in a crisis like the present, is placed in a most responsible situation, and the want of an intimate knowledge of the complicated and accumulated duties and details of the war office, upon the verge of war, naturally produces an impression, not founded in correctness, that unnecessary delay has taken place in organizing a military force. I would ask the persons who have made complaints of delay in this department, to point out the number, nature and extent of the duties which have been omitted or neglected—Preparations for war have progressed slowly; unfortunately so. It has arisen from the novelty of our situation, the nature of our free government, which prevents a hasty and precipitate war, and not for the want of industry or talents in the Congress of the U. States or in the war department; and altho' we may not at this time have a force sufficient to invade the possessions of our enemy, we are in a state of very great security up-

on our seaboard, in our fortifications, upon the Canada line and Detroit, as a force has been assigned to these places, and which will be in place before any blow could be expected from our enemy even if war was declared to-morrow; and although I am not connected, directly or indirectly, with the war office, my situation and duty has given me a view of the proceedings of that department, and I do not hesitate to say that an examination of the subject would satisfy any reasonable, unprejudiced mind that the Secretary of War wants neither talents nor industry, and that he has discharged his duty with as much fidelity, ability and dispatch as any individual could who has not had more experience. At this very moment the greatest difficulties are overcome, and rapid progress is making in the organization of an efficient force, who will do honor to themselves when brought in the field to serve their country, and the time for declaring war need not be deferred on account of the war department. The commencement of war in the United States will always be more or less tardy; but when once engaged in it, the impulse and operations will be irresistible. It is to be lamented, therefore, that so many individuals, who cannot see in detail the great and important duties of Congress and the administration, should make their indiscriminate complaints and censures. I wish to see the administration act with wisdom and energy, as they have done—I wish to see Congress act with ability and prudence, independent of consequences—and all should recollect that the Secretary of War has always been distinguished as a man of talents, as a man of correct principles, as a man of the revolution, and every allowance should be made for a seeming delay in the operations of his department, and until he is known to be deficient, support him. I may be under the necessity of making other statements.

State of North-Carolina,

Halifax County, April Term, 1812.

WE, the Grand Jury in and for the County of Halifax, disclaim all interference in the proceedings of the General Assembly, in our characters of Grand Jurors; but as Citizens of the State, with all due deference to the opinions of others, we beg leave to submit our own.

And whereas some have complained of an Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the year 1802, entitled 'An Act for dividing the State into districts, for the purpose of electing Representatives in Congress,' and an Act passed in the year 1803, entitled 'An Act directing the manner of appointing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States,'" we have taken the same under our consideration, and after examining this clause of the Constitution of the United States, viz. article 2d, section 1st, clause 2d, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress;" and having before our eyes the example of even States, at the last Presidential election, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia; we therefore do

Resolved, 1st, That the repeal of the above named Acts was perfectly Constitutional.

2dly. Resolved, That it was necessary and expedient; because, had the Act of 1802 remained unrepealed, the election for Congress would have come on next August, by which Act North Carolina would have had but twelve Representatives in Congress, but by postponing the election until after Christmas it will have thirteen Representatives; and had the Act of 1803 remained unrepealed, North Carolina would have had only fourteen votes for President and Vice President, whereas now it will have fifteen votes; therefore we are of opinion that North Carolina will, by this measure, have its full weight and influence in both the Congress and Presidential election.

3dly. Resolved, That we do not consider the Rights of the People by any means invaded, because every man who hitherto voted for Electors, has the right of voting for Members of the next General Assembly.

4thly. Resolved, That the Foreman of this Grand Jury is requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Editors of the Register and Star at Raleigh for publication.

WILLIS ALSTON Foreman.  
Joseph Branch, Jas. Allsbrook, sen.  
Nath'l Judkins, James Simmons,  
Abalom Broom, J. Doggett,  
Joseph Pearce, James Barnes,  
Willie Bishop, William Wootten,  
Edward King, W. J. Hamlin.  
NAYS.—Wm. Harwell, W. M. West,  
Henry Shaw, Robert Ivey.

For Sale at J. GALE'S Store,  
"MADISON & RELIGION,"  
"Or a Warning to the People of the U. States"  
BY THERMISTUS.  
Price Twenty five Cents.

Also—Three Sermons on ELECTION, by  
Elias Smith—Price 15 cents.