



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1812.

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(By Authority.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act for the better regulation of the Ordnance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is established an Ordnance Department, to consist of a commissary-general of ordnance, an assistant commissary-general, four deputy commissaries, and as many assistant deputy commissaries as the President of the United States may think necessary, not exceeding eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general be authorized from time to time to employ as many wheelwrights, carriage-makers, blacksmiths and laborers as the public service may in his judgment require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry and be further allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars per year, and four rations per day for clerks in his department, the assistant commissary-general of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry, with three additional rations per day; the deputy commissaries of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry with two additional rations per day, and the laborers shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry with one additional ration per day.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a master wheelwright and carriage maker, and a master blacksmith, be allowed thirty dollars each, per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that any other wheelwrights, carriage-makers and blacksmiths, be allowed each sixteen dollars per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the laborers each be allowed nine dollars per month and one ration per day.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary-general of ordnance to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shells and shot, procured for the use of the army of the United States; and to direct the construction of all carriages, and every apparatus for ordnance, for garrison and field service, and all ammunition waggon, pontoons and traveling forges; also, the direction of the laboratories, the inspection and proving the public powder, and the preparing all kinds of ammunition for garrison and field service; and shall, half yearly, examine all ordnance, carriages, ammunition and apparatus, in the respective magazines, magazines and arsenals, and cause the same to be preserved and kept in good order.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall execute all orders issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, in conveying all ordnance, ammunition and apparatus, to the respective armies, garrisons, magazines and arsenals; and in time of war he shall execute all orders of any general officer, commanding in any army or garrison, for the supply of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, pontoons, forges, furnaces or apparatus, for garrison, field or siege service, and forward the same without delay and in good condition.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall half yearly transmit to the Department of War a correct return of all ordnance, ammunition, military stores and effects, in the respective garrisons, arsenals, magazines, posts, and camps, with a statement of their order, quality and condition; and also what may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of each and every article in the ordnance department, and shall, in all things, faithfully and without delay, execute the orders of the Secretary for the Department of War touching the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the superintendants of military stores, keepers of magazines and arsenals, shall, half yearly, make correct returns to the commissary-general of ordnance of all military stores that they respectively have in charge; and that the assistant commissary-general of ordnance, the deputy commissaries and assistant duties shall faithfully, and with-

out delay, execute all orders that shall be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, the commanding general, in time of war of any corps, camp or garrison, or of the commissary-general of ordnance, in their respective departments, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of ordnance shall make a correct report of the artificers and laborers from time to time employed by him, and transmit the same to the adjutant general.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 14, 1812.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON

An Act respecting the pay of the Army 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 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Army of the United States, shall receive the same pay, forage, rations, clothing and other emoluments as the officers of the same grade and corps, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are entitled to by the act, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," passed April 12th 1808; and to the aid-de-camp of a brigadier, to a brigade quartermaster, brigade inspector and adjutant, there shall be allowed forage for one horse only, or in lieu thereof ten dollars per month; and to the brigade majors under the act passed January the eleventh one thousand eight hundred and twelve, there shall be allowed forage for one horse, or in lieu thereof ten dollars per month; and the pay of a quarter master sergeant shall be nine dollars per month.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON

An Act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

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 authorized to make such regulations and arrangements for the safe keeping, support and exchange of prisoners of war, as he may deem expedient, until the same shall be otherwise provided for by law, and to carry this act into effect, one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON

An Act to admit the entry of vessels of the United States on certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to admit to entry any vessel or vessels of the United States which may have been laden in any of the ports of India, and whose master, supercargo or owner may have been compelled to give bond under penalty, that their respective cargoes shall be landed in some port of the United States: Provided, That the duties on such cargoes be secured or paid agreeably to law, and their cargoes be deposited in public stores under the care of the collector of the port where such vessel or vessels may arrive, there to remain at the risk and charge of the owner or owners thereof, subject to the future disposition of government in relation to the said vessels and cargoes.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 5, 1812.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON

Dr. Robertson's Medicines.

Just received from Philadelphia, by J. Gales, a fresh supply of Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, Gout & Rheumatic Drops, Stomachic Wine Bitters.

Public Sentiment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LYNN TOWN MEETING.

At a legal Town-meeting, convened at LYNN, in the County of Essex, on Saturday last, 18th July, at the instance of a few federalists, for the avowed object of appointing delegates to meet a County Convention, to be holden at Ipswich, for the purpose of opposing the energetic and necessary measures adopted by the national government; on their petition being read in meeting it was voted, with but little opposition, that said petition be *tho' own under the table*; which was accordingly done. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then proposed to the meeting, and passed with but four or five dissenting votes:

Whereas the inhabitants of this town have been convened this day, by the Selectmen, on the petition of sundry individuals, to take into consideration the present situation of our national affairs, and to ascertain whether they will appoint delegates to meet a County Convention, intended to be holden at Ipswich, for the avowed purpose of "petitioning the President and Congress of the United States to put a stop to the existing war;"—and whereas several of our neighboring towns, affecting to feel deeply interested in the prosperity of this State, have adopted measures and expressed sentiments, stamped with hypocrisy, sedition and rebellion—sentiments, which ought to excite the indignation of every patriotic citizen, and are well calculated to arouse the feeling mind to the support of that Constitution, and the just defence of those inestimable rights so dearly purchased by our worthy ancestors.—We feeling, in common with all enlightened Freemen, a deep sense of the importance of UNION and HARMONY in the states; alike interested in the safety and welfare of our Country; and practising what the enemies of our Federal Constitution and Government have so vauntingly professed,—(an adherence to the maxims and principles of the Man who has been justly styled the "Father of his Country")—consider ourselves obligated on the present occasion to declare our sentiments, and are willing to appeal to the good sense of every unprejudiced mind, to determine how far our actions accord therewith:—Therefore,

Resolved, That we place full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of our General Government, and that we pledge our firm support to the energetic measures they have already adopted, and which we are happy to find, have been seconded by the Senate of this Commonwealth; and we will use every exertion to effect due obedience to the Laws of the Constituted Authorities of the Union.

That at a crisis like the present, when the nation is engaged in a "war for its Sovereignty & Independence," opposition to the measures of the General Government, in any shape, or under any pretence, becomes unpardonable, and dangerous to the peace and safety of the community; and has a direct tendency to encourage the depredations of our common enemy, and protract the period for a just and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we consider men, who convene in times like the present for the purpose of weakening and disgracing the government of our choice (for such we believe is the object of the contemplated Convention) as the old stock, or the legitimate offspring of the "TORIES of '76;" men who would sacrifice the honor and interest of their Country to the caprice of their wills: men to whom the last address of our beloved Washington is a perpetual gall; and who, although they assume the name of "Washingtonians," would, if possible, annihilate the ashes of the departed "Father of his Country."

Resolved, That we hold ourselves in readiness to repel any invasion on

the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States; and as it is obvious that there are British hirelings, spies, and their adherents, who are determined if possible "to sever us from our brethren and connect us with Aliens," we therefore do pledge our lives and all we hold dear, in support of the Union of the States and of those rights which our fathers and brethren have sealed to us with their blood.

CALEB DOWNING, Moderator. Attest—H. HOLLOWELL, Town Clerk.

DEDHAM TOWN MEETING.

The citizens of this town were convened in legal town-meeting on the twentieth of July inst. The object of their meeting was to encourage the present drafted militia to do their duty; which was done by assuring them a sufficient reward for their services by an unanimous vote for that purpose. The conduct and declaration of the men assembled on this occasion, fully evince that a great majority of the citizens of this town may be counted on the side of their country on the day that shall try men's souls, should unfortunately an internal faction, in conjunction with our foreign enemies, reduce us to that condition. An article was inserted in the warrant inviting the town to express their opinions on the late communication of the Selectmen of Boston. They adopted the following resolutions and sentiments, by a full and almost unanimous vote:

As the citizens of Dedham, to express themselves in the language of Washington, sincerely believe that "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive and of fatal tendency," and the report and resolutions of Boston, bearing date the 15th of June last, communicated by their Selectmen to the Selectmen of Dedham, requesting their co-operation in the same, openly and without disguise recommend a general combination to counteract a just and necessary war, waged for the protection of our violated rights and liberties; and as the same Report and Resolutions contain statements false in point of fact, disgraceful to freemen, when considered as an exhibition of their feelings and spirit, erroneous when viewed as opinions of public measures, hostile in their design to the National Union, and highly disorganizing in their tendency:—

Therefore Resolved, By the citizens of Dedham, in legal Town Meeting assembled, that the above Report and Resolutions of Boston, being in substance an exhortation to submit to the insults and aggressions of Great Britain, and an attempt to suppress that manly spirit and patriotic enterprise which is now displaying itself in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, ought to be dismissed with indignation and contempt, which proceedings and sentiments so disgraceful will ever excite in the minds of a free, enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That since Congress has thought proper to declare war for the protection of commerce, for the liberties of our citizens, for our national sovereignty and independence, and for a republican form of government itself—we hesitate not to declare our firm resolution to prosecute it with all our energy.

JOSEPH SWANN, Jr. Moderator. Attest—JOSIAH DANIELL, Town Clerk.

[Similar sentiments have been expressed in many other Town Meetings in Massachusetts.]

THE VOICE OF JOHN ADAMS.

The following extract of a letter from the venerable Patriot, the late President of the U. States, Mr. ADAMS, to Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Pittsfield, (Mass.) deserves the respectful consideration of every dispassionate American.

"Quincy, July 6, 1812. "DEAR SIR—I have received the favour of your letter of the 28th of last month, which has revived the recollection of our former acquaintance in France, England and Holland, as well as in several parts of our own country.

"I think with you, that it is the duty of every considerate man to support the national authorities, in whose hands so ever they may be; though I will not say whatever their measures may be.

"To your allusion to the war, I have nothing to say, but that it is with sur-

prize I hear it pronounced, not only by newspapers, but by persons in authority, ecclesiastical and civil, political and military, that it is an unjust and unnecessary war; that the declaration of it was altogether unexpected, &c.

"How it can be said to be a rational, a social or a moral creature, can say that the war is unjust, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

"How it can be said to be unnecessary, is very mysterious. I have thought it both just and necessary for five or six years.

"How it can be said to be unexpected is another wonder. I have expected it more than five and twenty years, and have had great reason to be thankful that it has been postponed so long. I saw such a spirit in the British Islands, when I resided in France, in Holland, and in England itself, that I expected another war much sooner than it has happened. I was so impressed with the idea, that I expressed to Lord Lansdowne, formerly Lord Shelburne, an apprehension that his Lordship would live to make, and that I should live long enough to see another peace made between Great Britain and the U. States of America. His Lordship did not live long enough to make the peace, and I shall not probably live to see it; but I have lived to see the war that must be followed by a peace, if the war is not eternal.

"Our Agricultural Societies may not be so much regarded, but the great interest of Agriculture will not be diminished by the war. Manufactures will be promoted."

INFAMOUS.

We put the following on record to show posterity, when the Essex Junto are dead and gone, what sort of traitors composed it.—Every one will recollect that when the disclosures of Mr. HENRY were announced to the nation, they excited the most extensive ferment amongst the Federalists of Massachusetts, who, to a man, in and out of Congress, strenuously denied that any of them entertained sentiments hostile to the sacred union of these States. But now, in the Boston Centinel, the leading paper of the party, the daring idea is openly advanced that the Union is opposed to the interests of the northern and southern sections, and that it ought to be dissolved!! The nation have it now established upon the authority of the leading Federalists in Boston themselves, that they are FOR THE UNION! The "main pillar of our national independence—the support of our tranquility at home and peace abroad—of our safety and prosperity—of that very liberty which we so highly prize," is now assailed, not covertly, but openly assailed, by the pretended friends, but base traitors of the god-like Washington.....Americans.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

The Duty of the Northern States.

"You ask my opinion on a subject which is so often talked of—a dissolution of the Union. On this subject I differ from my fellow citizens generally, and therefore I ought to speak and write with confidence. I have for many years considered the Union of the northern and southern states as not essential to the safety, and very much opposed to the interest of both sections. The extent of territory is too large to be harmoniously governed by the same representative body. A despotic prince, like the emperor of Russia, may govern a wider extent of country, and numerous distant nations; for his will controls their jealousies and discordant interests. But when states having different interests are permitted to decide on those interests themselves, no harmony can be expected. The commercial and non-commercial states have views and interests so different, that I conceive it to be impossible that they can ever be satisfied with the same laws and the same system of measures. I firmly believe that each section would be better satisfied to govern itself. And each is large and populous enough for its own protection, especially as we have no powerful nations in our neighborhood.

"These observations are equally applicable to the western states, a large & distinct portion of the country, which would govern themselves better than the Atlantic states can govern them.—That the Atlantic states do not want the aid of the strength or the councils of the western states, is certain, and I believe the public welfare would be far better consulted and more promoted in a separate than in a federal condition. The mountains form a natural line of division—and moral and commercial habits would unite the western people. In like