



Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace.
Unwary'd by party rage, for like like Brothers.

Vol. XIII.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1812.

No. 676.

(By Authority.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to establish a Quarter-master's Department and for other purposes.

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 a Quarter-master's Department for the army of the United States, to consist of a quarter-master-general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require; the quarter-master-general and deputy quarter-masters to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the assistant deputy quarter-masters by the President alone. And he hereby is authorized moreover to appoint such additional number of deputy quarter-masters, not exceeding four, to be taken from the lines or not, at his discretion, as in his judgment the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, with forage for two additional horses; the deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive sixty dollars per month, five rations per day and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision; the assistant deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to and receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, but, if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to their duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the quarter-master general, his deputies, and assistant deputies, when thereto directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipage and other articles requisite for the troops, and generally to procure and provide means of transport for the army, its stores, artillery and camp equipage. That the quarter-master general shall account, as often as may be required, and at least once in three months, with the Department of War, in such manner as shall be prescribed, for all property which may pass through his hands, or the hands of the subordinate officers in his department, or that may be in his or their care or possession, and for all monies which he or they may expend in discharging their respective duties; that he shall be responsible for the regularity and correctness of all returns in his department, and that he, his deputies and assistant deputies, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall severally take an oath faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a commissary-general of purchases, and as many deputy commissaries as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary general of purchases, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military stores, clothing, and generally all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the deputy commissaries, when directed thereto, either by the Secretary of War, the commissary-general of purchases, or in case of necessity, by the commanding general, quarter-master general or deputy quarter-masters, to purchase all such of the aforesaid articles as may be requisite for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That neither the quarter-master general nor the commissary general shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner, in whole or in part, of any sea vessel, nor shall either of them purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, public lands or any other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the United

States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if either the said quarter-master general or commissary general shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, the parties so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and shall be removed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the commissary general of purchases shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the compensation to a deputy commissary shall not exceed two and one half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of purchases shall, before he enters upon his duties, give bond with sufficient surety to be approved of by the Secretary of War, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and the deputy commissaries each in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of their office respectively, which bonds shall be lodged with the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of May next, so much of the act entitled "An act to establish the office of purveyor of public supplies," as relates to the appointment and services of a purveyor of public supplies, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in the mean time, the purveyor shall deliver over to the commissary general or one of his deputies, the public stores and property of all sorts in his possession, who shall receipt to him for the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the quarter-master general and commissary general, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed for the compensation of the necessary clerks in the quarter-master general's office, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; and for the compensation of the Clerks of the commissary general, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred dollars per annum, with such books and stationery as may be necessary to the quarter-master general's and commissary general's departments.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general, be authorized to appoint a principal waggon-master, and as many waggon-masters as he may judge necessary for the service of the army, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master general or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the waggons and other means of transport necessary and proper for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no waggon-master shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in any waggon, or means of transport employed in the service of the United States; nor in the purchase or sale of any horses, harness, waggons or other means of transport, procured for, or belonging to the United States, except as agent for the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the principal waggon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each waggon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general be authorized to appoint one principal forage-master, and as many assistant forage-masters as the nature of the service may require, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master general, or any of his deputies, to provide and deliver out forage necessary and proper for the military service of the United States; nor shall any forage-master be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase or sale of any article of forage procured for or belonging to the United States, except as agent for the United States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal forage-master shall be entitled to and receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and that the other forage-masters shall be entitled to and receive thir-

ty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four conductors of artillery, who shall be appointed by the President alone, each of whom shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of artillery.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation on the first day of April next; and that so much of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as respects the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after that day; but all those agents shall continue to perform their respective duties in the mean time, and until the deputy and assistant deputy quarter-masters shall be appointed and ready to enter on the execution of their respective offices; to whom the said military agents and assistant military agents shall then deliver all the public stores and property in their possession.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all persons attached to the public service by virtue of this act, shall be subject to military law, except the deputy commissaries.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and he hereby is authorized in the recess of the Senate to appoint the quarter-master general, deputy quarter-masters, commissary general, and deputy commissaries, or any of them; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 28, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An Act respecting the enrolling and licensing of Steam Boats.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, a Steam boat employed or intended to be employed only in a river or bay of the United States, wholly or in part by an alien, resident within the United States, may and shall be enrolled and licensed, as if the same belonged to a citizen of the United States, according to and subject to all the conditions, limitations and provisions contained in the act, entitled "an act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," except that in such case no oath or affirmation shall be required that the said boat belongs to a citizen or citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of such Steam-boat, upon application for enrollment or licence, shall give bond to the collectors of the district to and for the use of the United States, in the penalty of one thousand dollars with sufficient surety, conditioned that the said boat shall not be employed in other water than the rivers and bays of the United States.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

March 12, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Resolution on the subject of Arts and Manufactures.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form, as shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the United States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States, together with such other details connected with these subjects as can be made from the abstracts, and other documents and returns reported to him by the marshals and other persons employed to collect information in conformity to the second section of the act of the first of May one thousand eight hundred and ten, and such other information as has been or may be obtained which the subject will admit of; and that he report the same to Congress.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

March 19, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

BLANKS

Of every Kind, for sale at this Office.

Good out of Evil.

How often have we reason to be thankful for the unintentional good that flows from the actions of bad men! The freedom that so happily and pre-eminently distinguishes us, as well as the mild, beneficent religion we enjoy, owe their existence, if not entirely, certainly in a great measure, to tyranny and intolerance. A few ambitious men, who facied the world to have been made exclusively for them, set up a despotism in politics and religion, denounced all those who did not fall into their ranks and menaced them with the sword or the faggot. This is a plain picture of old times. It was this tyrannical and persecuting spirit that founded the American colonies, and particularly the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Freedom, political and religious, was the boon for which her hardy and intelligent sons endured every privation. What freedom? A liberty to act as they pleased without regarding the equal rights and common interests of their brethren? A liberty to violate and oppose laws framed by all for the benefit of all? A liberty made up of licentiousness? Was this the object, for whose possession they resigned their property and their lives? Was it for this, that they fled from one tyranny, that they might establish another? Their annals announce a far different character. They shew us in every page, that they viewed themselves as brethren of a common family, that they justly considered genuine freedom as consisting in the maintenance of laws enacted by men fairly selected for that purpose. They knew, and their patriotism shews it, that where the empire of the laws ends, tyranny begins.

Such were the primeval sentiments of the sons of New-England, and such the principles which covered with so bright a glory their revolutionary services.

Such, we believe, are still the sentiments and principles of a great majority of their descendants. They feel the dignity of their condition and realise the important destiny of their country. They have no consciousness of being fallen from the high estate of their fathers. They feel like men, who have not merely personal ends in view but who have likewise a country to protect, a national character to maintain, a government to support. And above all, they never lose sight of the consecrated maxim of confederated states, that "united they stand, divided they fall." This class of men have the virtue, and physical strength too, of that important section of the Union; and should treason start from her hiding place and aim at the lawless possession of power, she will infallibly feel the weight of their arm.

While, with pride, we do justice to this honorable body of men, we can no longer conceal from ourselves the fact, that there likewise exist in that country juntas of restless and ambitious men, who, whatever their motives may be, are at this moment trading close on the path of treason, not that legal treason that exposes their necks to the halter, but that political treason that justly exposes them to general reprobation. By the Constitution of the U.S. treason consists in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. What difference is there *in foro conscientiae* between the legal treason that furnishes supplies in men, or clothing, or money, and the moral treason, that, by rendering our own government an object of contempt and hatred, while that of our enemy is defended and eulogised, gives strength and power to the latter at the expence of the former; that, as far as it can, un-nerves the arm of our strength, and subjects us to the mercy of the enemy, making her, instead of our government, the arbiter of our fate. Our constitution and laws, laudably jealous of the rights of the citizen, may

protect him from a judicial vengeance so fatally abused in dark ages; but we maintain, that just in the degree in which the laws of free government are in such cases inefficient, public opinion should be active and imposing. That freedom of opinion and of language, oral or written, is entrenched with so much circumspection, from the conviction that in a virtuous community, it would be directed to ends promotive of the public welfare.

When, therefore, either bad or intemperate men abuse it, there is the strongest call on good men to use it for its legitimate purposes. These men call themselves republicans. But can he be justly considered as a republican who refuses to submit to the will of the majority fairly and legally expressed? Expressed, too, in their own way. We say in their own way. For, the war that is now waged, has been declared in direct obedience to that very Constitution of which they were at its adoption the warmest advocates? Who, that is sufficiently old, does not recollect the enthusiastic strains in which the federalists of New-England urged its adoption? In the excess of their zeal, they arrogantly claimed to themselves its exclusive merit; and assumed a name identifying themselves with it. This very Constitution says that "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and sea." And now these very federalists, apostatising from their creed, are busily occupied, by night and by day, in sowing the seeds of disaffection, in paralising the energies of their government in uttering the most atrocious libels, which they know to be false, for the basest or most ignoble ends. To seize such an opportunity of signaling their hostility to their government, can spring from but one of two motives. Either they are determined permanently to unite the destinies of their country with England or they are ready, for the paltry attainment, of offices to sacrifice the best interests, the dearest rights of their country. Let them take either alternative, and they will equally merit the detestation of good men; and we may add, they will also receive it. These patriots should not deceive themselves. Their local fervor is very limited. There is no sympathetic feeling either in the middle, the southern, or western states. There it is the pride of men of all parties to rally round the standard of the union; and there the man, be he who he may, who, in such times, refuses to bow to the majesty of the laws or to enforce the energies of the nation against her powerful enemy, is pined or despised. It is true that this sentiment, though indignant, is calm; it does not vaunt itself in rapid words, or buoy itself on the waves of noisy meetings; but it is not on this account the less solid, nor will it be the less resolute and stable. Those who feel it are habitually accustomed to realise the blessings of the Constitution under which they live and prosper. Satisfied with the enjoyment of equal rights, they bear the inestimable value of maintaining the empire of the laws, even when those laws are in some respects repugnant to their feelings. Witness the memorable insurrection in Pennsylvania, when in common with their fellow-citizens, of every party, they marched with alacrity at the call of their country to enforce an obedience to laws which they condemned.

It has been the misfortune of the leaders of the federal party, in the paroxism of their passion, on several memorable occasions to throw off all disguises. The effect on the public mind has been uniform. Reprobation and defeat have invariably ensued. The same cause, on the present occasion, will produce the same effect. There is not a dispassionate man of the party, that is not disgusted with the unjustifiable lengths to which the disaffection of Boston has proceeded. National Intelligencer.

TAKEN UP & COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C. on the 11th July, a Negro Man, who calls himself HENRY, of a yellow complexion; says he belongs to James Dixon, of Newberry District, S. Carolina—brought with him one striped homespun coat, and one pair of panistons and a waistcoat, also striped—a black broadcloth coat, and a shirt vulid at the bottom. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. McCLEARY, Jailor.

Aug. 1, 1811.

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