



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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(By Authority.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act concerning the Naval Establishment. 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 and empowered to cause to be immediately repaired, equipped and put into actual service, the frigates Chesapeake, Constellation and Adams, and that a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers and seamen of the navy may be increased so far as may be necessary to officer, man and equip the vessels so to be put into service, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, annually for three years, namely one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be appropriated towards the purchase and supply of a stock of every description of timber required for ship building and other navy purposes; and that the first appropriation thereof be made in the purchase of timber suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Green, New York and Boston.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That as soon as it shall be deemed compatible with the good of the public service, the gun boats now in commission be laid up, and with those not in commission, be distributed in the several harbors of the maritime frontier which are most exposed to attack, to be carefully kept and used as circumstances may require.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Purser in the navy of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of Purser, who shall not have been thus first nominated and appointed, except Purser on distant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed, as aforesaid: And every Purser, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of Purser in the navy of the United States.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. May 6, 1812. APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

An Act to provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

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 cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois River, two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the River St. Francis and the River Arkansas; the said lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands in the same territory. And the lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section number sixteen in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives by the act, entitled

"An act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and by the act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto, and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor such warrants shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of Secretary of the Treasury or of such other officer as may at the time have, by law, the superintendance of the general land office of the United States at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner as the officer, at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid shall be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. May 6, 1812. APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

Public Sentiment.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

At a Convention of Six Hundred Republican Citizens, representing all the towns in York County, Massachusetts, on the 10th of September, a Patriotic Address was agreed upon. After stating the causes which have led us into War, they go on to say—

"It is with mortification and regret, that this convention perceive, that there is a desperate and malignant faction, among us, organized, to embarrass the Government in prosecuting the war, to aid and encourage the enemy and effect a Separation of the Northern from the other States. Within the memory of many of us, the British nation was destroying our property, burning our cities, barbarously butchering our wives and children, and attempting to fix the badge of slavery on us and our posterity. Now, we find among us, her advocates from the pulpit, the bar and the bench, APPLAUDING HER CANDOR and MAGNANIMITY, MAGNIFYING HER POWER, PALLIATING HER AGGRESSIONS, and JUSTIFYING HER, FOR THE WOUNDS SHE IS INFLICTING ON OUR COUNTRY. It is with that indignation, which the love of country should always inspire, that we perceive that the sacred desk has, in many instances, been prostituted to base and TREASONABLE purposes.—When men so respectable and influential as the clergy, pervert their sacred office, and, in time of war, endeavor to "persuade men" to acts of opposition and REBELLION, it becomes us to watch, with unusual solicitude, over our rights; and withdraw all countenance and support from men who have proved themselves unworthy of their office.

"At this time it is particularly es-

essential that you be watchful over your liberties. Most of the heroes of the revolution have gone to reap the reward of valor and patriotism—Your WASHINGTON is not with you, to animate by his examples, or instruct by his precepts—Already, are his predictions beginning to be realized—Already you have the testimony of a respectable, honorable and honest federalist, that a state convention is summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration THE EXPEDIENCY OF DISSOLVING THE UNION.—The storm of civil discord is gathering, the thunder roars at a distance, and the lightning gleams on the dim mantle of night—Prepare to meet, to resist its fury.

"How do you relish the expressions of joy, which you hear at a little British success? What do you think of the man, who rejoices at the misfortunes of his country?—It is not three years since the federalists were complaining that the Government was destitute of energy, and embargo and non-intercourse were submission—Now, war is the worst of calamities—When Mr. MADISON made the arrangement with Mr. ERSKINE, they said that this ought to have been done before, and it was what England had ALWAYS BEEN WILLING TO DO.—When England refused to ratify this arrangement, they blamed Mr. MADISON for doing it at all. They affect to deprecate a treaty with France, as the prospect of effecting one increases, and to wish it, as the prospect diminishes.—The republicans do not feel indifferent to the wrongs and insults we have received from France—They are satisfied that unless atonement is made, war ought to, and must ensue.—But the aggressions of one nation, are no palliation for those of another—And with what consistency, can the professed friends of peace, wage a war with both nations at once? Has not the constitutional authority of the United States, a right to select one, of two enemies, each of which has given us ample cause of war.

"We love peace—we deprecate war—but we apprehend that a peace purchased by the surrender of our essential rights, would render us contemptible in the eyes of the world, and invite aggression, rather than prevent it.

"What then is to satisfy the opposers of the Government? Power! POWER UNDER THE AUSPICES AND GUARANTEE OF BRITAIN! For this, they would barter the dearest rights of their Country.—For this, they would wade through blood—It is for this, they justify the enemy, condemn their own government, and rejoice at the success of England, and the misfortunes of America—It is for this, we think, the Governor has been induced to refuse the militia, and ministers of religion have converted the desk into a theatre of abuse, ribaldry and vulgarity. Despairing of governing the whole, this party would sever the Union, that they might govern a part.

"Are you prepared to cut the cord, which binds us together, and re-unite us with Britain? Are you Southern brethren, who fought by your sides, and shared with you in the distresses, and glory of the Revolution, to be abandoned for the vain and dazzling splendor of royalty? Will you raise your hands against your brethren, and involve your Country in all the horrors of a civil war, merely because certain Gentlemen in Boston want power? No, Fellow-Citizens, the fire of Patriotism is kindling in your bosoms—You will indignantly frown at, and manfully resist every attempt to weaken that Union, from which you have derived so much prosperity and happiness. What boon are we to obtain by a dismemberment of the Union? After brother has murdered brother, parent child, and child parent; after cities are involved in flames, monuments of wealth and grandeur tumbled into ruin, and the temples of the most high prostrated in the dust; what new privilege will have been secured? What violated right preserved? What better government established? Weak and unable to protect ourselves, we should be compelled to call to our aid, some foreign nation, and surrender our liberties, as the price of our protection.

"Let us remember that, for thirty years, we have enjoyed the rich fruits of our glorious Revolution.—That our rulers are chosen by, and responsible to us.—That we are not taxed without our consent.—That our lives, liberties and property are secured to us by wholesome laws, under the Administration

of intelligent judges and impartial jurists—And that our worship is free and our religion requires no human "bulwark" to defend it.—Let us unite to detect, suppress and resist plots, conspiracies, rebellion and treason, and to defend the honor and glory of the American name; remembering, that a vigorous prosecution of the war, is the only way to effect a speedy, safe and honorable peace.—And looking to the God of Armies, for his divine protection, we have good reason to hope and believe, that he, who has so often "made bare his arm for our salvation," will lead the United States to victory, glory, peace and happiness."

From Cobbett's London Political Register.

AMERICAN STATES.

A second American war seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the round of adventures in this jubilee reign; and this, it seems, we have now got. It was very hard to persuade people that America would declare war. I begged of the Prince Regent not to listen to those who affected to laugh at American hostility. I told him, in so many words, that we should have war, unless we redressed the grievances that America complained of. Scarcely any body could be prevailed upon to believe this;—but it is come true, it seems, after all. The anti-jacobins will not believe me; they despise my warnings, and they pay for it in the end. Not only the public, but the government in England wholly disbelieved that the Americans would go to war. The truth is, that there are so many newspapers in England, whose sole purpose is, to deceive the public, that the wonder is that any truth at all ever gains general belief. There has, however, been an extraordinary degree of obstinacy as to the real intention of America with regard to war. Nothing could induce people to believe that she would go to war. I asserted and proved, as I thought, that it was naturally to be expected that she would go to war, unless we did away the orders in council, and also the imprisonment of American seamen; but scarcely a soul would believe. Perhaps, it may be good for the cause of freedom that I was not believed! But let us now quit the past and look a little to the future. What will take place now? The letter, or pretended letter, from Liverpool, under the date of the 18th inst. would make this cheated nation believe that the moment the news arrives of the repeal of orders in council, the quarrel with America will be at an end. It will be best, however, to let the letter speak for itself:—"I have to advise you, that a pilot-boat is arrived here to-day from New York, which she left on the 22d ult. bringing an account that the Senate, after deliberating seven days, had come to the resolution of declaring war against Great-Britain, 10 to 13. An express had arrived at N. York to Maj. Bloomfield, which he read at the head of his army, formally announcing that the U. S. had declared war against G. Britain—I think it proper to add, however, that the houses in New-York which dispatched the pilot with this information, for the purpose of making speculations in produce, expressly ordered that, should the orders in council be revoked, their friends here were on no account to make any purchases for them. This is a convincing proof that this declaration of war will be short lived, and on the arrival of the Gazette, containing the revocation of the orders in council, all matters in dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled. The Mackarel schooner had been dispatched from New-York by Mr. Foster direct to Falmouth, the day before the pilot-boat sailed. When the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reach'd Washington, but was known at N. York." Thus a new falsehood is to be set on foot. We are now to believe that the declaration of war is to have no effect. Till now it has been asserted, distinctly asserted, that the

Senate had rejected the proposition for war. This, as the reader well knows, has been stated most distinctly, with all the circumstances attending the fact. It was not only asserted, that the Senate had rejected the proposition, but the number of the majority against the motion was given to this deceived, this cheated, this insulted nation. In the Courier newspaper of the 17th inst. was published the following paragraph:—"We stop the press to state that we have just learned, that on a motion made in the House of Representatives for declaring war against G. Britain, the question was carried by a large majority; out on being brought up to the Senate it was REJECTED by a majority of two."—This was published on the 17th of July, and on the 20th the above letter from Liverpool. Now, upon what authority was the first statement made? Clearly upon no authority at all. It was a falsehood—a falsehood intended to deceive the people of England—a falsehood intended to cheat them—a falsehood intended to answer the most base and yet most foolish purposes; for, on the 20th, out came the truth by sheer force.

I have heard a gentleman say, that he verily believed, that if the French were at Dover, half a million strong, these same newspapers would represent Napoleon as at the last gasp. I hardly believe that; for, by the time he was safely landed, they would be considering of the means of going over to his side, and would, in their own minds, be settling as to their price. But short of a crisis like that, there is nothing that will induce them to desist from persevering in falsehood to the very moment of detection. To the very moment! They know well, that a few weeks, days or hours, the falsehoods answer their purpose. And, when one falsehood is worn out, they have another. Thus it is, that this nation is deceived; it is thus that it is more deceived than any other nation upon earth; and that, at last, when a calamity comes upon it, it seems to be, thunderstruck at what all the rest of the world clearly foresaw. It is thus, too, more than by any other means, that the country has been brought into its present humbled and distressed state. The people have always been believing pretty nearly the contrary of the truth while the event was coming. The result has, in almost every case, been precisely the opposite of what was expected; and the world have thought the people of England mad for their silly expectations; but, if the world knew the means that are used to make the people of England believe falsehoods instead of truth; if the world knew, that the people of England, during the progress of any expedition or other warlike undertaking, for instance, hear nothing but falsehoods respecting it, the world would not be surprised at the disappointment of the people of England at the result. These observations apply with peculiar force to the dispute with America, who has been represented to the people of England as being, even now, wholly incapable of going to war, and whose government has been represented as acting contrary to the sense of the people in all its acts of resistance against England. Now, however, we are at war, if the above news be true; and even now new falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us.—But does the reader not perceive, that if America has declared war, she is at war? And that if she is at war, there must be a treaty before there can be a peace? To make a treaty of peace will require some months, at any rate; and does the reader suppose that the Americans, after the expence of arming has been encountered, will disarm till she has obtained satisfaction upon all the points at issue? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many; and does the reader suppose that the mere news of the repeal of the orders in council will satisfy her? Besides, if there were no subject of disagreement but that of the orders in council, does not the reader perceive that the repeal has not been full, and complete, and unqualified; and that if it were so, America cannot be expected to disarm without some sort of compensation? What! is our government to commit upon the Americans whatever acts of aggression it pleases; and, after that, when America arms and declares war, are we to suppose that, to effect an in-