



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1812.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT To authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor-general, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and required (as soon as the consent of the Indians can be obtained) to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of the lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where the said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress: Provided, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the said boundary lines shall not exceed five cents for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the public lands.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. [May 23 1812.] APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Confirming grants to lands in the Mississippi Territory derived from the British government of West Florida, not subsequently regranted by the government of Spain or of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That citizens of the United States claiming lands in the Mississippi territory by virtue of grants legally and fully executed, received from the British government of West Florida, whose lands have not been subsequently regranted by the Spanish government, or claimed in right of donation or pre-emption certificates granted by the Boards of Commissioners east and west of Pearl river, and whose claims have been regularly filed according to law with the proper register of the land office in the said territory, and are embraced in the report of the Commissioners laid before Congress according to law, be and they are hereby confirmed in their respective claims according to the said grants: Provided, That nothing in any law of the United States shall be construed to prevent a judicial decision of controversies under the respective claims aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING purchased the Stock of Goods belonging to HAYWOOD & COOKE, consisting of Articles of use and necessity, offers them for sale at the House lately occupied by Haywood & Cooke, on moderate terms, for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He hereby returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. M. COOKE. Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1812.

JUST PUBLISHED, And sold wholesale and retail at J. Gales' Store in Raleigh, and at the Store of D. Ochiltree, merchant, in Fayetteville, and retail at most of the Stores in the State, Gales & Seaton's ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1813.

The Astronomical Calculations by P. Brooks of Richmond County, and the Weather Predictions by John Beasley, of Wake County. Its miscellaneous matter is, as usual, interesting, useful and entertaining. Oct. 22.

MISCELLANY.

From the Kentucky "Globe."

SHORT CATECHISM for THE TIMES.

Q. Why do we go to war?

A. To obtain satisfaction for past injuries, and security against future wrongs.

Q. Is there no other means by which these ends can be accomplished but by war?

A. We know of none, we have remonstrated, if not petitioned, until we have lost all claim to respect both abroad and at home.

Q. Why do we select Britain?

A. 1st. Because all hope is lost of ever obtaining justice from her without, while there still remains some hope of an accommodation with France. 2— Because she was the first aggressor.— 3d. Because her crimes are more intolerable, and 4thly, because we have it in our power in a war with England to obtain satisfaction, or an indemnity for past injuries, and more ample security for her future good behaviour.

Q. But has not France given sufficient cause for war also, and why not make war upon her too, if it should be only to show our impartiality?

A. The crimes of France would be considered as sufficient cause for war by a Monarch; but a republic will not go to war while there is any hope of equitable accommodation without; and again, it would certainly be bad policy to go to war against both at the same time. If we can believe that France would only stand by as a neutral during our contest with Britain, and thus we have a right to believe she will do at least, and in that case our privateers may venture with a probability of success into European seas. But in case of a war against both, they could not venture from the American seas, without running great risk. As to shewing our impartiality, we have shewn that sufficiently already; but when we come to fight, we cannot be bound to fight to a disadvantage, merely to save appearances.

Q. But how was Britain first in the wrong?

A. The origin of our present difficulties, was occasioned by the unreasonable obstruction of a commerce which we had enjoyed, and which was sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations—we had a right to trade as usual with the colonies of the belligerents: of course we exchanged our produce for the produce of the French West India colonies; this produce was landed in the United States; and was re-shipped to France. In 1804 and 5, Britain took upon herself to decide, that this commerce should not be carried on, and an immense amount of property of our citizens was captured and confiscated upon his new doctrine, which was an evident violation of the neutral rights of the U. States.

On the 16th day of May, 1806, our minister at the British court received a note informing him of the blockade of the French coast from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, an extent of coast of at least 1000 miles; but this new blockade was not extended to American vessels laden with the actual produce of the U. States, except between the port of Ostend and the Seine. This order of blockade, being a violation of the laws and usage of nations, was met on the part of France, by another, which was equally a violation, called the Berlin decree, which declare the British isles and possessions in a state of blockade.

England, most humanely to favor both France and the U. States, on the 11th of November, 1807, made an order admitting a trade to France, by the vessels obtaining licence in a British port, upon which a heavy tribute must be paid. France in her turn, decreed, that any ship of a neutral nation, that should thus stoop to pay tribute to Britain, or even suffer itself to be searched, should be considered as denationalized, or converted into a British vessel, and confiscated. On the 7th of January, 1807, an order of council was passed, prohibiting all commerce between the French ports or the ports of her dependencies. Thus was Britain first in the wrong not only taking the lead, but persevering therein.

Q. But is there not a partial attachment to France & evident hospitality to Britain to be discovered in the United States government, and a great portion of the citizens?

A. There has not in the measures of government, been any partiality; that a greater enmity exists among the citizens towards Britain than France, may be, but such enmity could not exist without just cause; a vast majority of the citizens of the United States are the descendants of British parents. We are certainly more immediately connected with Britain, by the strongest ties in nature, than to France; but by her greater injustice and cruelty of conduct towards the U. States, she has broken these bands asunder, that should have ever firmly bound them together. And the cause of the difference of attachment, is owing to circumstances easily explained. The merchants, and their adherents in the course of trade, have formed connexions with Britain, in which the sense of past injuries are lost and new attachments formed. The merchant finds interest in commerce with Britain much greater than with France, resentment dies before that all powerful incentive interest; here is the origin of the difference, or rather the two parties in the U. States.

Q. But what should give rise to such implacable enmity to Britain more than France: certainly not merely the priority of offence?

A. Not altogether, but as the priority has been the cause of all our present difficulties, it has become a chief cause—when we take a retrospective view of the conduct of Britain towards the U. States, it is impossible to suppress indignation, and from hence an everlasting enmity exists that time itself will scarcely obliterate.

Q. What extraordinary crimes have the British been guilty of, more than the French?

A. By a review of the conduct of Britain from the commencement of the dispute which ended in the severance of the now U. States, from the British crown, it will appear, that the British government has been actuated by a rancorous hatred and jealousy at the rising prosperity of the United States, and have done all in her power to clip the wings of her prosperity; but the scenes of cruelty which she has exercised upon us, have been the most disgusting, without recurring to the original cause of dispute, which brought on the revolutionary war, we will only notice a few of the leading acts which have frequently, and still continue to be cause of complaint and disgust.

The manner in which that war was prosecuted was truly disgusting. The employment of foreign troops, the cruel treatment of prisoners; the wanton destruction of both the lives and property of our citizens by every means in their power; but above all the employment of the Indians, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages and sex, from the infant in the cradle, to the most aged; the consequent scenes of devastation and blood-shed committed upon our western frontiers; witness, the carnage and conflagration of the beautiful settlements of Wyoming to view the scenes of cruelty and blood-shed, many whole families shut up in their houses and burnt to ashes together; think of parents taking a last embrace of their tender offspring amidst the flames. View the packets of scalps taken from infants of a span, to the grey hairs upon the borders of the grave, sent as a present to the British monarch. All these acts of barbarity committed by the directions, and often in the presence of British officers. But it will be said, this was justly a war of extermination, we were rebels, and ought to be treated as such! Be it so, but when that government had found it necessary to acknowledge us, sovereign free, and independent states, she should then have ceased hostilities, and complied with her engagements; but this she did not do, she still kept possession of posts within our territory, and continued to incite the savages to war upon our frontier settlers—this they continued to do without assigning a reason, for ten or twelve years, and until Wayne carried a campaign to the very walls of the British garrison. The unfortunate savages now learned by experience what credit was due to those inhuman incendiaries. The U. States now obtained another engagement to withdraw her troops from the posts within our territory: but what has been her conduct since? Her subjects, who are traders, and even officers, are still exciting the Indians to hostility: This is not conjecture, it is proved by the statement lately made by Gomo, a Po-

twamatic chief in his talk with Gov. Howard, and even more has been proved. It has been proved that the British officers have held talks with these savages, advising them to keep their eyes upon them, and when they strike, to be ready and strike also, and it appears that they are constantly furnishing them with arms, &c. for carrying on a war against us, not as merchandise, but as presents, all this appears to be a fact, Gov. Craig's statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

To recount all the insolent outrages committed upon the flag of the United States would be too lengthy a lesson, but to sum up the whole in as few words as possible, she continues to capture and confiscate our property at sea upon the most frivolous pretexts, she continues to impress our citizens into her service, under a pretended right to reclaim her subjects. It is a misfortune that too many of her subjects, who emigrate hither, bring with them the same pride and haughty disposition; cursing and despising every thing American; while they extol to the skies every thing of British origin. These outrageous crimes and abuses have implanted in the breast of every real American, implacable hatred to the British Government, and it is in a degree extended to the subjects.

Q. What are we to gain by a war with Britain?

A. We shall expel her agents and incendiaries from the continent then we may expect a permanent peace with our savage neighbors. We shall render her dependent upon us for a watering place, or a harbour where she can take shelter from a storm when in the American seas. Her islands will be dependent upon us, and she cannot afford them protection or quell a rebellion, and of course they will be at their own disposal and our mercy. Under these circumstances we may calculate upon her friendship, but never without.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following propositions to restore Peace by the election of a President, Vice-President, Senate and Representatives, are offered to the consideration of the independent citizens of the U. States, viz.

Let the President and Vice-President be elected exclusively by the Electors Junto.—The Senate by the federal interference office.—The House of Representatives by the direction of the federal banks. The executive and legislative branches thus constituted, let no measure be adopted unless specially directed by English merchants, store-keepers, shop-keepers, and a few orthodox clergymen. Under this wise administration, there is every probability that peace between Great Britain and the United States would immediately take place. As a preliminary to which, the British would probably propose, that every merino sheep should be sacrificed, as their growth serves to increase the American manufactures of clothing. It would reasonably be urged that while they produced such an abundance of wool, that British manufactures would greatly depreciate, and thereby injure the nation who is the "Strong bulwark of our religion." "Orders in council" would be issued to slaughter these obnoxious creatures, and their quarters to be hung up in the Boston market as trophies of the happy restoration of commercial intercourse between America and her parent country. The next business proposed would be, declaring the Pittsfield cattle show to be a riotous and treasonable "assemblage;" the promoters of it a body of insurgents, and the more effectually to prevent all future exhibitions of the kind, all the cattle should be seized by the government, and sent into Hslifac and other places where the British wanted supplies for their armies and navy. To aid, in this laudable plan, encouragement should be given to destroy all manufacturing establishments, either by "fire or other wise," and magazines by some Guy Faux explosion.

Another proposition might embrace the salutary system of dividing the Northern and Southern States, in order that the high price of flour, &c. should reduce the poor of the seaports to the same distressed situation with the vessels of Ireland and Scotland.—And further, in order that some nabobs might monopolize the necessaries of life, an

act should be passed to furnish licenses to certain persons for an exclusive trade to the Southern States. What a happy time it would be, when all the flour, rice, corn, &c. should be in the hands of men, who had "all the money, all the benevolence, and all the religion of the country!!"

In order to render the peace permanent, the FLAG of the navy of the U. States should be deposited in the British archives at the side of the standard of the 4th regiment—the protections of our seamen surrendered to the British minister, the right of paper blockade acknowledged under the hand of the American Secretary of State, and the Fugate Constitution presented to the British as a compensation for sinking the Guerriere.

We trust, however, that though the British should be encouraged to make these propositions, yet the President, Vice-President, Senate and Representatives, elect, might hesitate for "fear of the people" to accede to them.—To remedy which it is proposed, that the "Boston Rebel" be admitted as the EMPERE in all the above propositions. It is then probable that the preliminaries of peace would be as soon settled as Gen. Hull's articles of capitulation, and the carcasses of the merines would be speedily introduced into the Boston market as evidences of their ratification.

RULE BRITANNIA.

From the National Intelligencer, of Oct. 20.

NEW YORK COALITION.

There are two papers printed in the city of New York to which have been assigned by the public voice the honor of being the peculiar supporters of Mr. De Witt Clinton. One of those papers, the Columbian, on receipt of our paper of Thursday last, containing the article headed "New-York Coalition," has come forth, and peremptorily denied its truth. This denial we would cheerfully insert, and let it pass for its current value, but that it is couched in ungentlemanly and intemperate language, such as we endeavor to prevent from polluting our columns. In the paper to which we allude, the statement which we published is attributed to the Administration.—It is not true, it is entirely the reverse of truth, that the statement in question was derived from any one, directly or indirectly, concerned in the administration of the general government—we received it through a very different channel. Another New-York paper, the Statesman, instead of committing itself by denying our statement, sets itself to work to find out how we obtained our information, and thus incidentally admits its correctness. Whether it be essentially true or not, admit, of proof. Our authority is perfectly respectable and entitled to the fullest credit. And yet, should Governor Morris, the person mentioned as having been present at the interview between Mr. Clinton, and the federal committee, come forward and upon his honor declare the statement "entirely false in all its parts—we will confess ourselves misinformed, and admit that such a declaration may not have been made by Mr. Clinton as that "all political connection between himself and the democratic party in the U. States had ceased and would not be renewed."

From the same of Oct. 24.

We copy from a New-York print of October 21, the following articles:

From the Statesman.

At a Convention of the Republican Committee, acting under the authority of the General Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the Republican Members of the Legislature of the State of New-York, to promote the election of the Hon. De Witt Clinton to the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, held at the city of New-York, the 19th day of October, 1812.

Whereas, a gross aspersion upon the political integrity of Mr. Clinton has appeared in "The National Intelligencer" and "Aurora," in the following publication:

[Here follows, at length, our article.] The committee, pledge themselves that the above publication, so far as it relates to Mr. Clinton, is entirely false. We severally know Mr. Clinton and declare that his political sentiments are decidedly Republican.

Wm. W. Gilbert, Tho. Addis Emmet, M. B. Tallmadge, Benj. Ferris, John M'Kesson, Elbert Herring, Preserved Fish, Peter Wilson, G. S. Mumford, John H. Sickles, J. de la Montague, Sam. Harris, Richard Baker, Sam. A. Lawrence.

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sir.—Arriving in town a paper is put into my hand, called the National-Intelligencer, which contains the following article:

[Here follows the extract from the National-Intelligencer, entitled "The New-York Coalition."]

Although I am not a little surprised to see myself brought before the public in this new character, I should take no notice of it were I alone concerned. As to the Caucus spoken of and the part I am stated to have taken in it, the misrepresentations are not worth a defence but as to the meeting said to have taken place between Mr. Clinton & a number of that Cau-