NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1812.

VOL. XIII.

FOLITICAL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have the pleasure of this day bying before our readers several remas of Elections which place the real elevation of James Madison to the Preserver of the United States beyond a doub. The reign of an areby will soon bat un end, and the arts of deception ceist. Order and union will be rue.s ubished; and the people will be no longer abused by falshood, or cheated by misrepresentation. We congratulate our readers on a prospect so auspiclous to the interest of the nation, and to the ascendancy of Republican princi-

lt is already ascertained that t the following states will be votes of given thus : Madison, Clinton

Vermont Connecticut 25 0 Pennsylvania Virginia Of the votes of those states which have not yet certainly come to our knowledg , we are by this time enabled to form a tolerable estimate. Civing to Mr. Clinton every vote in the least ful they will stand as follows :

NEW-YORK COALITION-

RALFIGH

We have no disposition to trouble our readers again on this subject, after the confirmation of our statement relative thereto, by the Aurora and Boston Chronicle. Within a few days, how. ever, a small pemphlet has fallen into our hands, headed " The Coalition," from which we extract the following parographs, which are there preceded by some severe strictures on the negaary letters of Gouverneur Morris and H rrison Gray Ous :

"With this additional charge, we resume the ground first taken by the National Intelligencer and again by the Boston Chronicle. We assert, under he most careful investigation, and solemn conviction of the truth of what we do assert :

" 1st. That a coalition does exist between Mr. De Witt Clinton and the Federal party.

" andly. That the basis of this coalition were two declarations made by Mr. Clinton. The first to a certain number Federalists (of whom G. Morris was ore) that all connexion between him (Mr. De Witt Clinton) and the Democratic party had ceased, and would not be again renewed; and the other, if elected President, he (Mr. Clinton) would put an end to the war in twen'ytour hours. "We invite Mr. Clinton, or his friends, into a court of law, to try the with or falsity of these allegations; and we agree to shorten the process in any way that shall be indicated, so that the result can be promptly had. We also dare Mr. Morris to present himself before any judge of the supreme court of this state, and make oath that the former of these declarations, or something tantamoent thereto, was not made in his presence. Should he take this perilous step, we pledge ourselves to the public to fix upon him a wilful perjury."

on, our Constitution, our Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacture, and all other Arts, Sciences, Comforts, Conveniences and Embellishments of Life ; so an understanding, and a will to encourage and promote a Naval Power, is, in my humble estimation, essential to the character of a President of the U.S. If, by an error in judgmen', or misconception of character. I should be led to vo:e for any gentleman of different sentiments and find myself disappointed in my expectation, it would be a source of mortification, regret, and remorse to the end of my life.

Descended from that vigorous youth. who first leaped upon the rock at P'y mouth, and from other lines of ancestors, who all lived in this district; bay ing been born and educated in it, and in former parts of my life personally and familiarly acquainted with every county of it : if there is a spot of earth for which I have a more tender affection than for any other, it is the Southern District of Massachusetts.

If, with these views and sentiments, I should be designated by the free, unbiassed and unsolicited suff ages of the Citizens of this District, to the important office of an Elector-more important, perhaps, at this dangerous and dis- ['is taken from Dr. Williams's History astrous crisis than at any former peri-

preservation and perfection of our Uni- 11 her decrees which had a long time previously taken place, and which is allu. ded to in the message, was at best ungraciously published ; ard, unaccompanied by a restoration of any part of the property seized, is little less than a of the last year, (1811) several get-lemockery of our claims for redress,-These must be it justed, or the nation will not be satisfied.

REGISTER

As for the Algerines, we trust the renewal of hostilities on their part will be the signal for an exemption, henceforth and forever, from tribute to Barbarian despots. We have always viewed it as an ignominious purchase of their forbearance, which half the money expended on a suitable arm ment. would long ago have coerced. And we cannot help wishing the war with England a speedy conclusion, (supposing England to have had no hand in fomenting their present hustility) if it were only to give our gallant sons of ocean n opportunity to chastise the insolence of these piratical states.

History of North-Carolina.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The following Extract on this subject of North-Carolina, just published.

ges. It is to be presumed, we say ; for the Morarians, who are remarkably prudent and industricus, have lately mide considerable progress in the manufacture of cotton ; and in the course men in the low country, where they work under great disadvantages, have introduced machines for spinning coton. This spiri', as we infer from the manner in which it spreads, will soon pervade the commoniy: a circumstance that must produce a balance of trade in favor of the state."

No. 68

N. CAROLINA FARMING.

The following is a Note on this subject, taken from the above Work:

"While new lands could be taken in at discretion, the planter, never took the trouble of monuting his field. While food for his stock was plenty in the woods, he never thought of sowing his fields with clover or other succulent grass for passure. He did not consider that such grass is equally profitable to the soil and the stock. His labor is now increased in cultivating more land, than otherwise would have been sufficient. The first planters never housed their calles And though cattle at persont, are not raised with so much case as formerly, there is not a planter in ten who provides shelters for his neat cattle ; and a great proportion of them do not provide diy stables for their horses. They are not aware. that by sheltering their stock from stormy weather and cold rains, they would have larger cat le, and those cattle would thrive upon two-birds of the food they now consume. They would gain much by a little care."

doublini, they will s	rang as tutions	÷2.
1.2.1	Madison. Ch	mo
New Hampshire .	. 0	8
Rhode Isiand	9	31
Massocusietta	. 7.	5
New York		8
New Jersey	. 0	8
Delaware		4
Maryland .	1. A. 3. 6 . 10	e
North Carolina .	15	0
South Carelins	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	0.
Georgia .	the set of	0
Kentucky	Alla Bar 1	0
Tennessce	A	
Ohio . ·	A	0
Louisiana	Sec. # 300 - 64	0

Of some of those which in the above statement we have assigned to Mr. Madison, some may affect to doub ; bu in cur opinion, unreasonably and without plausible ground. We know it has been said that North Carolina is not secure ; that indeed, though there be in the Legislature a majority of thirty Republican votes in joint ballot, yet it would be an eary matter to buy over sixleen votes and thus change the re suit. Let the speculators andeceive. themselves ; they have no Yezoo Legislature to deal with. We have some equaintance with North Carolins, and a least know that she is incorruptible by such divices. Not all the wealth of all the Indies, in our belief, could, purchase ten votes in her Legislature. Whether this language, which, we are is used, is not unfrequently heard in coaversation, and which has been more than hinted at in the public prints, be terious or in mere gasconade, we do not pretend to say; but this we know, that If the election of Mr. Madison depend ed on the vote of North Carolina (which it does not) we would ask no better as surance of success.

It appears then, according to our esimate, that the following will be the final result of the Election

9.1

72

Madison. Clinton Aready chosen liemainder calculated 137

And we venture to assert, relying on time to verify our prediction, that the result will not vary five votes, one way or the other, from our estimate.

News from New-York.

The last news from the seat of gov. imment of that state is, that a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature had been held, at which 70 members were present, for the purpose of designating fit persons as candidates for the Electors in that state of President and Vice President of the United States. A motion was made, that the Electors should be taken from the Congressional districts in that state, to be selected by the members from each of loose districts respectively. This proposition was rejected, 36 to 32. Whereupon, those friendly to the election of M. Madison, to the number of 18, withdrew, and the remainder of the persons present selected a list of Electors favorable to Mr. Clinton. So that the vote of that state is secured to the Coalition Candidate, unless the Federalhis run a ticket of their own; in which rase, being more numerous than the Cliptonians in the Legislature, their ticket will most probably succeed.

JOHN ADAMS.

The following is the answer of John Adams Esq. to a letter requesting him to become a candidate for the Electorial College of Massachusetts. It is needless perhaps to say, that he is brought forward by the friends of Madison.

Duincey, Oct. 26th, 1812. Gentlemen .- I have received the polite and obliging letter you did me the honor to write me, on the 23d of this month, and I ought perhaps, to have taken a longer time to consider the serious proposi ion you have made to me. To have remained inactive in my solitude would have been agreeable to me, bu' common decency and civility require of me, a respectful answer to gentlemen of your honorable characters and conditions in society.

I can acknowledge no authority in a ny of those congregations of people, of whatever character or station, that are called caucuses, conventions or assembloges, any more than in the same number of citizens scattered over an hundred hills or a thousand vallies. It is very true, that I never could bear the shackles of faction-wear the livery of party, or descend to low, dark insidious or jesuitical intrigues. It is very true that I have no attach

ments to individuals, to parties, to s'ates or to nations, any farther than I believe them disposed to do justice to the U.S. of America.

It is very true that I have no private interests, hopes, or wishes to promote in either the National or the State Govern. ment, for myself, my family, or my friends. It is very irue, that I have been so long accustomed to consider the American C infederation as one-the Northern and Southern, the Eastern and Western the Transalleganian and the Atlantic divisions of it, as par's of the same great whole, entitled to equal rights privileges immunities and advantages ; and obliged to sustain equal burthens, to perform qual dutics, and to afford equal encouragement to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and other Arts and Sciences, in their proper places-that the hab't has become a second nature. I must, moreover, explicitly declare, that I could not give my vote for any man though he were the greatest and best in America, if I had reason to believe him hostile to commerce, or indifferent to a maritime Attitude and Armour, for its pro ection and defence : Because as a Naval Power is an essential and fundamental article in our National System of practical policy for the cument announcing that revocation of will aveil themselves of those advanta i places

od, I shall endeavor to execute the trust, according to the best of my know. ledge, judgment and conscience.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your affectionate fellow citizen, and most obedient humble JOHN ADAMS. servant,

From the National Intelligencer

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have neither time or roum, nor can it be necessary, to say much on the subject of the President's Message presented to our readers in our last number. A few remarks will suffice for the present.

While the state of our affairs is lu cidly and candidly exhibited, the tone of the message appears to us to be aptly suited to the character of the times. The forcible at real to the good sense and patriotism of the nation, with which the message concludes, comes home to the bosom of every man in the nation. It was not wanting to fortify the public sentiment ; which, as expressed at every recent election not influenced by considerations and circumstances foreign to the question of war, is decidedly in favor of the course the National Council. have pursued ; but it is important, as expressing the determination of the Executive branch of our government, at least, not to remit its exertions towards a vigorous prosecution of the war against our declared enemy Great Britain, until the cause of that war he removed and its object attained. At the same time that this spirit is displayed, we are gratified to learn that the olivebranch has been proffered to that enemy in such a manner as to convince the most wilful or incredulous of the sincere disposition of our government to cultivate the relations of ami y with her, on terms short of a surrender or reliaquishment of essential rights. To have made further advances or offered greater inducements to the enemy, with a view to persuade her to a sense of justice, would have been to have betrayed the confidence a great people had reposed in their public agents, to have bartered away their birth-right for fimsy unsubstantial shadows; and yet to have | their laborers at a small expense; for offered less might have given room to many of th m live above one hundred cavillers to question the sincerity of the desire for peace from which the proposition resulted. The prospect of peace having vanished, let every man rally round h s country's standard, and, in the spirit of the message, derive fresh vigor and spirit from the partial reverses our arms have experienced in the com- factures are produced in the statemencement of our military operations, from causes into which we will not now the iron is excellent in quality. Fiax enquire. The other topics embraced by the message possess a minor interest, in comparison with that of our relations with Britain. We will only at present remark, that the people of this country will be greatly and justly disappointed be presumed, that people who live in to learn that, in a period of six mouths, no change had occurred in our relations with France, of whose former violence and rapacity, yet unatoned for, we have so much reason to complain. The do-

" Although it appears by the face of the map, that Carolina is well watered by numerous rivers that run through the state, yet those rivers are of little use in promoting the commerce of the greater number of the inhabitants. The Yadkir, Catawba and Broad rivers, that originate in the mountains, pass into Sou h' C-rolina, are of little use for transporting produce. Clarendon, [Cape Fear] Neus and Tar rivers have their sou ces near the borders of Virginia ; Roanoke originates in the mountains. This river is navigated by boats that carry one hundred and fifty or two hundred barrels from Albematle scund to Halifax. Clarendon is navigated by similar boats from tide water to Fayetteville; Neus to Kingston; and Tar river to Tarborough. The delays however of this tedious river navigation which terminates in small towns, of tittle trade, interferes exceedingly with the objects of the planter. Hence it follows, that the greater part of the tobacco, flour and pork from the high grounds, in the eastern part of the state, are sent to Virginia; and the produce from the western part of the state, is sent to Charleston in South. Carolina. Hence too it follows, that the custom-house books, in N rth Carolina, give a very imperfect account of the produce and exports of the state. " From this short account of the im perfect state of commerce, in the most healthy and fertile part of the country, the reader will discover how probable it is that the cit zens of North Carolina, in a short time, will turn their attention to domestic manufactures. There is not, as we conceive, a state in the Union better calcula ed, few of them are so well, calculated, as North Carolina for increasing their weal h by manufactures. All the necessary, materials for manufactures are found in the state, and provisions are remarkably cheap. In the flat country, near the coast, there is a want of running streams, and machinery, for saying labor, cannot be wrought by water; but people who live in the middle and upper part of the state have a plentiful supply of small streams, fit for mills and machinery of

THE WAR.

BRITISH CRUELTY.

From the Charleston Investigator.

We had yesterday the pleasure of witnessing the return of 112 of our brave Seamen, from the ciueltics of British bondage. They arrived here in the cartel schooner Nassou, Captain Driggs, 8 days from Nassau ; where they had been collected from American vessels, car tured by British cruizers at different times since the commencement of the war.

We should have been glad here to have closed the account :--- and, but for the crueities of an enemy, whose boasted magnaninally forms the daily theme of pan gyric, with hor service, unprincipleo, and treacherous partizans among ourselves it would be unnecessary to say more, but when we are told of her cruelties exercised upon our fell w-citizens when Prisoners of War, such as would disgrace the savage ostions she shame-lessiy calls her ellies, we thick it our . dury to expose them. Such wanton violation of the laws and usages of War, can only be counteracted by a proper and rigid retaliation; which, however hard upon its unhappy victims, we beheve has always been the necessary and only effectual resort of the injured party.

The following account was given us by a number of the prisoners together. on board the Cartel, before they landed.

The privateer schooner Dash, Capt. Ca. raway, was taken by the British brig Ruodian, who filed and continued to fire under American colours till after the Dash had struck.

Prisoners of War from Privateers are all without dis inction, crouded on board a prison ship, and no parole allowed. Sx men from the Sarah-Ann, Capt. Richard Moon, also taken by the Rhodian, were sent to Jamaica, to be tried for their lives as Bri ish subjects.

miles from a shipping port. Hence it follows, that Lidian corn, of which they raise large crops with little labor, and other provisions, may be purchased among them for little more than half their value on the coast. The raw materials that are used in the chief manu-They have iron ore in abundance, and grows well in the state, and the wool of their sheep is of a good quality. It is hardly necessary to observe, that they raise, in every part of the state, all the cotton they can use in the most extensive manufactories. It is certainly to healthy climate where provisions are remarkably cheap, who are well supplied with good streams of water that | some even of their wearing apparel, are easily managed, and who have an ample supply of all the raw materials,

every kind. These people can support

A Portuguese, by the name of Semore Swarry, belonging to the Dash, was forced into service on board of one of the British brigs of war.

Some of the prisoners were flogged on board the prison ship.

The tubs or buckets in which they auswered the necessary calls of nature at pight, hey were compelled to take their victuals m by car.

Their allowance of beef for five men. was not more than enough for one.

These poor fellows, although many of them had been stripped of their all, were obliged to pay Ten Dollars a piece for their passage, from Nassau to this