



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1812.

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VOL. XIII.

POLITICAL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have the pleasure of this day... We have no disposition to trouble our readers again on this subject...

It is already ascertained that the votes of the following states will be given thus:

Table with 2 columns: State, Madison, Clinton. Rows include Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Of the votes of those states which have not yet certainly come to our knowledge, we are by this time enabled to form a tolerable estimate.

Table with 2 columns: State, Madison, Clinton. Rows include New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana.

Of some of those which in the above statement we have assigned to Mr. Madison, some may affect to doubt; but in our opinion, unreasonably and without plausible ground.

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

Table with 2 columns: Madison, Clinton. Rows include Already chosen, Remainder calculated.

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 government 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.

NEW-YORK COALITION.

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.

With this additional charge, we resume the ground first taken by the National Intelligencer, and again by the Boston Chronicle.

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

2dly. That the basis of this coalition were two declarations made by Mr. Clinton. The first to a certain number of Federalists...

We invite Mr. Clinton, for his friends, into a court of law, to try the truth or falsity of these allegations; and we agree to shorten the process in any way that shall be indicated...

JOHN ADAMS.

The following is the answer of John Adams Esq. to a letter requesting him to become a candidate for the Electoral College of Massachusetts.

Quincy, 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 proposal you have made to me.

To have remained inactive in my solitude would have been agreeable to me, but 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 any of those congregations of people, of whatever character or station, that are called caucuses, conventions or assemblies, 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 attachments to individuals, to parties, to states 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 Government, for myself, my family, or my friends.

It is very true, that I have been so long accustomed to consider the American Confederation as one—the Northern and Southern, the Eastern and Western the Transallegianian and the Atlantic divisions of it, as parts of the same great whole, entitled to equal rights private immunities and advantages; and obliged to sustain equal burthens; to perform equal duties, and to afford equal encouragement to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and other Arts and Sciences, in their proper places—that the habit 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 protection and defence: Because as a Naval Power is an essential and fundamental article in our National System of practical policy for the

preservation and perfection of our Union, 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.

Descended from that vigorous youth, who first leaped upon the rock at Plymouth, and from other lines of ancestors, who all lived in this district; having 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, unbiased and unalloyed suffrages of the Citizens of this District, to the important office of an Elector—more important, perhaps, at this dangerous and disastrous crisis than at any former period, I shall endeavor to execute the trust, according to the best of my knowledge, judgment and conscience.

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

From the National Intelligencer

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have neither time or room, nor can it be necessary, to say much on the subject of the President's Message presented to our readers in our last number.

While the state of our affairs is lucidly and candidly exhibited, the tone of the message appears to us to be aptly suited to the character of the times. The forcible appeal 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 be removed and its object attained.

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 to learn that, in a period of six months, 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.

her decrees which had a long time previously taken place, and which is alluded to in the message, was at best ungraciously published; and, unaccompanied by a restoration of any part of the property seized, is little less than a mockery of our claims for redress.

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 armament would long ago have coerced.

History of North-Carolina.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The following Extract on this subject is taken from Dr. Williams's History of North-Carolina, just published.

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 Yadkin, Catawba and Broad rivers, that originate in the mountains, pass into South-Carolina, are of little use for transporting produce.

From this short account of the imperfect state of commerce, in the most healthy and fertile part of the country, the reader will discover how probable it is that the citizens 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 calculated, few of them are so well calculated, as North Carolina for increasing their wealth by manufactures. All the necessary materials for manufactures are found in the state, and provisions are remarkably cheap.

It is to be presumed, we say; for the Moravians, who are remarkably prudent and industrious, have lately made considerable progress in the manufacture of cotton; and in the course of the last year, (1811) several gentlemen in the low country, where they work under great disadvantages, have introduced machines for spinning cotton.

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 manuring 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 pasture. He did not consider that such grass is equally profitable to the soil and the stock.

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 cruelties of British bondage. They arrived here in the cartel schooner Nassau, Captain Driggs, 6 days from Nassau; where they had been collected from American vessels, captured by British cruisers at different times since the commencement of the war.

We should have been glad here to have closed the account:—and, but for the cruelties of an enemy, whose boasted magnanimity forms the daily theme of panegyric, with her servile, unprincipled, and treacherous partizans among ourselves it would be unnecessary to say more, but when we are told of her cruelties exercised upon our fellow-citizens when Prisoners of War, such as would disgrace the savage nations she shamelessly calls her allies, we think it our duty to expose them.

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. Caraway, was taken by the British brig Rhodian, who fired and continued to fire under American colours till after the Dash had struck.

Prisoners of War from Privateers are all without distinction, crowded on board a prison ship, and no parole allowed.

Six men from the Sarah-Ann, Capt. Richard Moon, also taken by the Rhodian, were sent to Jamaica, to be tried for their lives as British subjects.

A Portuguese, by the name of S-more 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 answered the necessary calls of nature at night, they were compelled to take their victuals in by day.

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, some even of their wearing apparel, were obliged to pay Ten Dollars a piece for their passage, from Nassau to this place.