



"Ours are the plans of peace, delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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From the BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

The extract, which we subjoin, from the Speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the New Army Bill, conveys some very useful sentiments, in a clear and correct style. The advantages, which the opponents have over the friends of government, by appealing to the weakness or the frailties of the people, is sufficiently obvious; and it is the imperious duty of a reflecting people, to guard against the sophistries and delusions, which cunning may suggest, and avarice and the love of ease sanction. The path of duty is always arduous and ascending; the path of ease downward and seducing. An economical people will be assailed by cries of boundless expense, from the syrens who aim to ensnare them. A humane people will be dinned with the piteous moans of philanthropy. A religious people will hear the hypocritical cant of their intended inveiglers, against so wicked a procedure as war. Yet when reason is sullied to test the pretence of artifice, the disguises of party will be vain and unavailing. The truest economy will be found to be the thorough vindication of national rights by competent means. The most real humanity will dictate the struggle, which will cause a rescindment of that cruel system, which entails slavery on a class of our citizens. The most sincere religion will be displayed in a vigorous and principled assertion of a righteous cause; and will find, in the volume of inspiration, numerous instances, where the Almighty urged to the battle field; and protected with his shield and inspired with his special aid the *Joshuas*, who fought in defence of right, by the command of Heaven.

Perversions of the best principles are the most common; because the cloak is the more valuable for unworthy motives. Hypocrisy never seeks to hide her real aspect, in any other than a plausible guise. The man, who wishes to effect a sinister object, would be a fool as well as knave, if he did not give it the most engaging appearance. In any transaction in life, if the real motive be not a good one, the invariable course is to give a plausible pretence. Thus it is that we find attachment to Britain, in the form of fear of France; a wish to sever the federal Union, dubbed by the name and title of Federalism; a disaffection towards the existing government, a pretended idolization of a deceased ruler; and anxious efforts to disseminate faction and sow division, an avowed love of religion and order. The more hideous the reality, the more fascinating will be the pretence.

Mr. Calhoun has truly stated the ground on which the Republican cause rests; and the appeal to the people, must terminate in its support, or the Republic is already in dotage and in danger. A people, worthy to be free, will feel, that such an appeal to their just pride and enlightened reason, must receive a proper response; or they themselves are unworthy of the constitution which secures their rights, as the final sovereign, appellate power. Happily for our country, after all the unexampled arts and industry and boldness, of the favorites of a foreign enemy, the American people do not indicate the degeneracy, which would seal their ruin. On the other hand, the great body of them look back to the illustrious examples of the hard struggle, but glorious event, which made them a nation; and forward to the trials and the successes, which must prove them a firm and a brave one. They consider that this first war under the constitution, must test its competency and validity. They are solicitous to prove it amply sufficient for all the requisites of national defence and the maintenance of national rights and honor. Such, at least, do we believe the sentiments and the feelings of a large, a sufficient proportion of our population. It was expected, that faction would struggle, in times like these; with double violence; and it is so. It was feared that the unprincipled of our own country might plot with the designing agents of our enemy, who are among us; and we have good reason to apprehend, that these fears are realized; and that our land is not free from the stain of treason, as well as espionage. Yet these dangers can be controlled by vigilance—and the enemy vanquished by valor. The great body of the people are sound, and faithful to themselves;

and the factions will yet slacken in abortive labor, and the treacherous meet the fit and necessary punishment.

An obvious improvement of the sensible observations of Mr. Calhoun, is, that the friends of government ought to rouse to the importance of their duties, and counteract the necessary disadvantages, under which they are supposed to labor. The "leaders of the party," whose interests are adverse to the public in earnest, unfortunately have tenfold the industry of the faithful. "The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light."—Brethren, these things ought not so to be. The government, it is true, is entrusted with the management of public concerns; and the power of calling forth and directing the resources of the country. But a popular government must be inefficient, in trying times, unless seconded by the ardent exertions of its friends. You, the people, are at war with Great Britain, as well as your rulers; and you should recollect, that it would be worse than an Egyptian task, to require them to "make bricks without straw;" or vindicate your rights, unless you aid them, heartily, in the struggle. True interest and a fit sense of that national honor, which is national safety; just economy, real religion and humanity all concur to demand from the people of America, united, cordial, firm, and persevering effort, to support their government in its conflict with the proud oppressor, to ensure their own safety, and avenge their slaughtered brethren. The following are the judicious remarks of Mr. Calhoun, to which we have alluded.

"On the one hand our opponents had manifestly the advantage. The love of present ease and enjoyment, the love of gain, and party zeal, were on their side. These constitute part of the weakness of our nature. We naturally lead that way without the arts of persuasion.—Far more difficult is the task of the majority. It is their's to support the distant, but lasting interest of our country. It is their's to elevate the minds of the people, and to call up all those qualities, by which present sacrifices are made to secure a future good. On the other hand, our cause is not without its hope. The interest of the people and that of the leaders of a party, are, as observed by a gentleman from N. York (Mr. Stow) often at variance. The people are always ready, unless led astray by ignorance or delusion, to participate in the success of the country, or to sympathize in its adversity. Very different are the feelings of the leaders; on every great measure they stand pledged against its success, and almost invariably consider that their political consequence depends on its defeat. The heat of debate, the spirit of settled opposition, and the confident prediction of disaster, are among the causes of this opposition between the interest of a party and their country, and in no instance under our own government have they existed in a greater degree than in relation to the present war. The evil is deeply rooted in the constitution of all free governments; and is the principal cause of their weakness and destruction. It has but one remedy, the virtue and intelligence of the people—it behoves them, as they value the blessings of their freedom, not to permit themselves to be drawn into the vortex of party rage. For if by such opposition the firmest government should prove incompetent to maintain the rights of the nation against foreign aggression, they will find realized the truth of the assertion, that government is protection, and that it cannot exist where it fails of this great and primary object. The authors of the weakness are commonly the first to take the advantage of it, and to turn it to the destruction of liberty."

From the Military Monitor.

TO THE

CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES.

The time when party distinction was comparatively innocent has passed away; and the day that requires union has dawned. We must now become one people, or we must cease to be a people exercising the right of self-government. The robber is at the door, and we must no longer cavil as to the policy of permitting him to enter and possess himself of our estate. With one cry, we must say, no! with one impulse, in one body, we must resist the

invader. If we have enemies amongst us, we must watch them, we must mark them; if, in our camp, there is an adherent of the enemy, let him be driven forth and sent to associate with his friends; he must be no friend of ours, if his actions are doubtful, or his policy neutral; "He that is not for us, is against us." When peace shall again smile on our land, when the enemy, defeated and disgraced, will again return to his home, and again purchase peace by concession, then we may debate how the government ought to be administered, whether by Federal Republicans or by Democratic Republicans; but the contest of the present period most, like that of the revolutionary era, owe its success to an united people; the distinctions of Federalist and Republican, as well as those of war-party and peace-party must disappear; as must every other, calculated to mask the hypocrite or conceal the enemy. That alone, which will distinguish between friends and foes, must remain. Rallied round our country's standard, let us bury all political jealousies. At our country's altar, let us, with one voice, swear to live free or die. On each side of that altar there should be placed a standard; on that to the right, the word WHIG must be inscribed; on that to the left, the word TORY. There must be no neutral ground on which the vacillating or the masked enemy can rest. They must be with us or they must be against us. They must be whigs or they must be Tories. This was the doctrine of 1776. It must be that of 1813. We are not degenerated; we are now, as our fathers were then, AMERICANS:—"Divide and conquer" is the watch word of the enemy. Let our's be, "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together." Thus will the hiding plates of the internal enemy be laid open, the mask of the hypocrite be removed, and the neutrality of the lukewarm cooled into its real character, or forced to seek warmth at the fire of national resentment; and thus will the national government be enabled to calculate, with precision, the real force of the country, as well as to judge that of the enemy.

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

GREEKS IN FLORIDA.

In Mr. Macon's speech, during the late session of Congress, wherein he spoke of the British practice of naturalization, there was an allusion to the Greeks in Florida, which we believe was understood by but few of those who heard him, and fewer still of those who read the speech. The following extract from "Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana" will show the circumstance to which he probably alluded.

As the Floridas have often changed masters, some variety in the population may be expected. The Spaniards were the first to make permanent settlements in them. The peace of 1763 put them in possession of G. Britain, when a number of English, Scotch and Irish were incorporated with the ancient inhabitants. They also received an accession during the American revolution, when many of those disaffected to our cause obtained refuge in the Floridas; and the proximity of our settlements has prompted many of our citizens since that period to become Spanish subjects.

One remarkable fact relative to the population of the Floridas must not escape notice. While these were in possession of the English, a plan was concerted to entice a colony of Greeks into the country. Sir William Duncan and Doctor Turnbull were at the bottom of this transaction. The country was represented to the Greeks in the most favorable light; they were promised fertile fields and land in abundance; and also transportation and subsistence. Hence fifteen hundred souls were deluded from the islands in Greece and Italy, and landed in East Florida. They were planted at a place called New Smyrna, situated about seventy miles to the southward of St. Augustine. But what was their surprise when, instead of cultivated fields, they were ushered into a desolate wilderness, without the means of support! What mortified them still more was, that some of them

were tantalized with the use of rented lands for ten years, at the expiration of which they reverted again to their original proprietors, when the poor settlers were once more reduced to poverty and misery. Some of them indeed could not obtain land on any terms. Hence they were obliged to labor for the planters in the character of slaves, and to experience hunger and nakedness. Overseers were placed over them, and whenever the usual task was not completed, they were goaded with the lash. Families were not allowed to live separate from each other; but a number of them were crowded together in one mess, and condemned to promiscuous repose. The poor wretches were not even allowed to procure fish for themselves, although the sea at their feet were full of them. People were forbidden to furnish them with victuals; severe punishments were decreed against those who gave, and those who received the charitable boon. Under this treatment many of them died, especially the old people. At length in 1769, seized with despair and sensible of no other alternative than escape or death, they rose on their cruel tyrants, and made themselves masters of some small vessels. But their designs were frustrated by the prompt exertions of the military; and this revolt closed with the deaths of five of the unhappy ringleaders.

This transaction is so contrary to the reputed humanity of the English nation that it requires some credulity to believe the solemn report of a British officer who was an eye witness to what we have related.

From the Savannah Republican Ledger.

AMERICAN SOLDIERY.

The despicable loquacity that loves to dwell on our military misfortunes since the commencement of the war; and the corrupt press which is all eulogistic when speaking of *Indian Savages* and more savage British barbarians, and vituperative only when it treats of American citizens; these have conjointly rendered it expedient, if not necessary, impartially to review what malignant prejudice so virulently condemns.

No opportunity was afforded the spirit of the American soldiery at Detroit to display itself; until the disgraceful surrender by the fatal general roused it to an exhibition in murmurs, tears, and gesticulations of wrath. These conclusively testify that it would have grasped at fame with the avidity of famishing eagles, and snatched victory from the arms of blackest danger, had it been under the guidance of one fit to direct it.—By the surrender of Detroit the general lost his reputation; but the American soldiery, not being allowed to act at all could not possibly, therefore, have at that place acted unworthily.

At the battle of Queenstown, the American soldiery displayed a degree of intrepidity and honorable thirst for military glory, which would have been worthy of Sparta in the zenith of her greatness, and which might have been a new gem for history to have decked Athenian annals with. The British, invaded, driven from their post of defence, the American partly pursuing the fugitives and partly occupying their captured fort, nothing but the advance of their numerous reinforcements, and the cowardice and treachery of the beings on the opposite shore, who, seeing this, yet would not reinforce those they called their countrymen; nothing but these events, unexpected as they were, prevented the complete triumph of the American arms. At Queenstown it was fully tested that a force of American soldiery against an equal one compo-

* We have had conversation with several officers who were engaged in the battle of Queenstown, and we are assured that there were but 12 boats, which, when crowded, were capable of carrying 20 men each, and these were all the means provided to carry over a boat 4000 men, in the face of forts, artillery, and musquetry.—Dem. Press.

sed of the heterogeneous strength of trans-atlantic savages and savage Indians, will terminate in favor of the former. Such an immense superiority in numbers, as the reinforcement really gave the latter, could alone make their success probable.

The expedition of Col. Campbell against the hostile Indians of the Massassinewa tribe (hostile only thro' British arts, accursed and corrupting as they are) was conducted with a show of skill, proofs of valor and ultimate success, that adequately prove the lofty and animated strains of General Harrison's peevyric to have been well earned.

Brigadier-General Tupper's success against the British and savage allies on the eastern side of the Miami, has afforded another splendid proof of the unbending and persevering valor of American soldiers when their commander is worthy of their confidence. How mortifying to the allied savages must have been the sudden transition from fancied victory to assured vanquishment! May continued success crown the patriotic efforts of Tupper, who promises fair to be the Wayne of this war, and has given our Indian foes (so made by British bribes) cause to hold him in terror already.

In several minor engagements of skirmishes, the American soldiery have displayed a correspondent spirit of intrepidity, among which, as the most conspicuous, may be cited the triumph of Major Young at Regis.

Reviewing these facts, and feeling as jealous (we are convinced) as need be of our military character, we must confess we see much to swell our hopes; but nothing to depress our spirits. To produce a depression of these is the aim of all that vile defamation, which is insidiously vented forth under the mask of mourning for our disasters. But we will defeat the machinations of our enemies, internal and external: those shall not deceive us through the press—these shall not conquer us in the field.

The American soldiery have proven, in fine, on every occasion, that they deserve the best commanders; and the very best in our country they should and are about to have.

A CONTRAST.

It is extraordinary that those who suffer the least from the burdens of the war are the most clamorous in complaining of them, and in opposing it. The middle states, the south and the west, whose persons and purses are liberally devoted to the service of government; whose rivers and harbors are blocked up by the enemy; whose commerce is entirely suspended; who boldly march through the desert wilderness, amidst the severest inclemencies of the winter season, to encounter the British and Indian savages: who willingly meet death in its most horrid form, to vindicate the honor and interests of their country; these people, so far from assailing the government with murmurs and abuse, nobly urge it on in the contest, in the midst of all the peculiar hardships and cruelties which they have endured since its commencement. The more they suffer from it, the more they seem resolved upon prosecuting it until its success shall be complete. Their zeal and patriotic bravery rise as adversities thicken. But that such men as Gov. Strong and the Governor of Connecticut, their prompters and their disciples, who have refused even that aid which they were constitutionally bound to render against the common enemy, should keep up a tumultuous hue and cry against a war in which they take no part, in which they suffer comparatively little, and which was waged to protect their peculiar and most essential interests, the interests of navigation and commerce, evinces a degree of impudence and depravity to which we would fain hope, every respectable American were a stranger. If they will not co-