



AND

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1813.

VOL. XIV.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE AURORA.

SIR— I have two motives in addressing this letter to you. The first is, to solicit your assistance in the arduous task imposed on me by the unfortunate circumstances in which I am placed; the other is, to obtain some consolation, if my difficulties are such, that you can suggest no way of removing them. I shall not make use of any common-places, to wheedle you into a reluctant attention to my complaints—but come at once to the brief narrative of my distresses.

You must know, then, sir, that I have a large family, which, with all my exertions, I can scarcely keep in any tolerable order. I have seventeen sons, all stout, hearty young men, settled on farms of their own—besides six other sons, who will soon arrive at years of maturity, and be clamorous for a settlement. Though they all possess the conveniences, and most of them the luxuries of life, yet, every moment of my existence is embittered by their discontent, and jealousy of each other. I am perpetually assailed from all quarters with complaints, and accusations of favoring one more than another, though God knows, I have spent many sleepless nights in devising plans for their mutual accommodation, and have constantly aimed to do them equal justice.

These disputes first arose between my oldest sons, Codline and Virginius, and have since been gradually extended through the whole family.—Codline, who had a particular turn for the mechanic arts, commenced business as a preacher of religion, & talker of morality, to which he afterwards added the occupations of ship-building, fishing and trading. Virginius, who understood but little of these things, applied himself to the cultivation of his farm, and the raising of black cattle. By the employment of these, and his own assiduous attention, he raised immense crops of corn, tobacco and rice. When his crops were gathered in, Codline would come with his ships, and carry the produce to market. Thus they continued for some time, in the interchange of civilities and benefits, and it was truly delightful to behold the harmony and good understanding that subsisted between them. But this was too great a happiness to last long. By frequenting foreign parts, Codline became disgusted with the simplicity of home; while the demon of envy whispered in his ear, that his brother Virginius was getting rich faster than himself. He began to make comparisons between his own professions and prospects, and those of his brother, and continued his silent sullen observations, till he could no longer conceal them. He then gave vent to his unhappy feelings in obscure hints, that Virginius was growing rich at his expence; that he should finally be starved, or come upon the parish; while Virginius would be rioting in the wealth procured by his labors. Virginius at first, paid no attention to his ill humor, thinking it only a transitory emotion, which would soon subside. But the malady was too deep seated to be subdued by reflection. Codline's mind had become alienated from his family—his foreign connections had warped his affections—and the passion of avarice had supplanted every sentiment of generous attachment to his natural connections at home. Whenever he returned from his foreign voyages, it was observed that he was always accompanied by two or three strangers, and that his temper had been more and more soured; for notwithstanding his shrewdness, Codline is but a simple fellow, and can easily be imposed on by any one who will take the trouble to study his humor. In the mean time, one of our neighbors, who had carefully watched his movements, in order to turn them to his own advantage, now saw

a favorable opportunity of interfering in our family disputes. He accordingly dispatched a secret messenger to Codline, to work upon his passions, and urge him to an open quarrel. The effects of this intermeddling were soon perceptible in Codline's language and deportment. He now assumed a bullying, imperious tone, and threatened the whole family, that he would pull down the house over our ears, unless we would consent to be ruled by him. We were all astonished at this unaccountable humor; for it was not then known that our neighbor had been privately tampering with him. We remonstrated with Codline on his unreasonable and ridiculous pretensions. We calmly admonished him to moderate his passion, representing in the most affectionate manner, the confusion he would introduce into our family concerns, and the ruin that must ultimately fall on himself. Instead of attending to our friendly expostulations, he became still more outrageous; instead of adopting a course of conduct more consistent with reason and his own interest, he sent messengers to some of his brothers, privately inviting them to favor his views, and secretly promising them great rewards, if they would support him in his project of assuming the sole command in the family. Having been instructed by his foreign teachers how to proceed, he adapted his offers to the prevailing passions of such of his brothers as he thought might be won over. To one he held out the most alluring prospects of gratifying his ambition—to another he proposed new channels of trade, and a good market for his merchandise—to a third he offered to take him under his wing, and protect him from all harm—making, all the while, the most bitter complaints how unjustly he had been treated. By these intrigues, he at length succeeded in forming a party. Some of his brothers began to think, or pretended to think, that Virginius had not used him well; while the others were firmly persuaded that he was mad, and that he ought to be confined, and subjected to medical treatment.—Just at this juncture, the neighbor whom I mentioned above, and who had long owed us a grudge, perceiving that matters were in the train he had planned, declared himself the inveterate enemy of our whole family, excepting Codline, for whom he expressed an uncommon regard and friendship. He collected his tenants, his boatmen and woodsmen, and made a furious attack upon us in every direction. If any thing could have brought Codline to his senses, it was thought this conduct of our envious neighbor would have done it. But no! The crisis of his madness had not yet arrived. On the contrary, he declares he will give us no assistance whatever: that he will only take care of himself, in his own way; that we have richly deserved all we have suffered, and all we may suffer; and he even rejoices heartily, when ever he hears of any disaster that befalls us.

It is impossible for me, sir, to make you sensible of the deep affliction which oppresses me when I consider the difficulties created by this unnatural son, and the inevitable ruin he is drawing on himself. That he has withdrawn himself from his best friends, and formed the most dangerous foreign connexions, are facts that I can no longer disguise to myself. I am totally at a loss to contrive any means of saving him from the consequences of his folly, and am therefore desirous of your counsel and assistance. But, indeed, his madness has arrived to such a pitch, that I fear nothing will make any impression on him but actual restraint, and yet, I am very unwilling to adopt any harsh measures, while there is the least chance of amendment.

Your advice, and especially your active interference, by writing to him or otherwise, will confer an everlast-

ing obligation on an afflicted parent, and your distressed suitor.

COLUMBLANUS.

LOAN OF 7,500,000 DOLLARS.

On Saturday last being, the day fixed for receiving proposals for the loan of 7,500,000 dollars authorized by an act of last session of Congress proposals for more than twelve millions and a half of dollars were offered to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loan was taken at 88 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 dollars in stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent. The privilege of prompt payment for the latter instalments not being given to the lenders in this loan, a measure which subjects the Treasury to pay interest on the money before it is wanted, the terms are one per cent better to the government, than those on which the loan of sixteen millions was contracted for six months since.

It thus appears that the loan closed in a manner the most satisfactory, promising very great facility and advantage on any future occasion. The several offers accepted were by the excess of their amount beyond the sum authorized to be loaned, obliged to be reduced 29 per cent on their amount.

This result affords a sure pledge to the government of ample resources, as far as it may be necessary to resort to loans in future. It is the more gratifying to the friends of the government and to good men of all parties, who must rejoice in the good credit of their government, inasmuch as this loan has been filled to overflowing, during a state of things truly discouraging; among the prominent circumstances of which we may enumerate the blockade of our harbors by ships of war; the vexatious depredations of the enemy on our foreign and coasting commerce; the consequent temporary suspension of both and particularly the former; the excessive expenditures occasioned by the increased military force brought into service and particularly of the militia, the most expensive and exclusively defensive force—and all this, too, when no success of our own occurred to enliven the feelings or loosen the purse strings of our citizens—for, let it be remembered, that the glorious victory on lake Erie, the only event of moment which has recently occurred, and which was well calculated to inspire confidence on the part of the leaders in the speedy and glorious termination of the war, was not known until the terms of the offers had all been fixed and handed into the Treasury Department. Let all these circumstances be collated with the opposition of a most daring & indeed wicked faction; which strove to undermine the credit and cripple the resources of the government—which even dared, yes, most impudently & basely dared, to menace those who ventured to lend their money to their own government, with exclusion, not only from the pale of the political church, but from the altar of their God!—[Remember this—it should never be forgotten]—and the result is as surprising as it is delightful. Yes, fellow citizens, friends of the government—a beneficent Providence smiles on the efforts of those who are engaged in nobly supporting the cause of our country! By sea, by land, at home they prosper. Under such auspices, who but the most timid and faint hearted can doubt of a triumph as glorious as our cause is righteous and just?

THE VALUE OF CANADA.

This is a point upon which the two political parties in this country appear to hold very different opinions; and which has been the subject of no little altercation among individuals. The opposers of the war, apparently influenced by motives not the most honorable, have made it a part of their system, by every possible means to discourage the enterprises of the United States, against

that country, and to prevent it from falling into their hands by conquest. With this view, they are constantly representing Canada as a mere barren waste, cold, dreary, and uncultivated, and incapable of cultivation; as a colony not merely useless, but a burden and expence to the mother country; and which the United States ought not to accept of, much less to acquire possession of, at the expence of the blood and treasure which must necessarily attend its conquest.

It will be recollected that the Canadas were originally settled by the French, who held the possession of them until within a little more than half a century. That in the year 1775, Great Britain commenced a war in America, against France, on account of certain intrusions which she alleged the French were making upon her American territory, by erecting a chain of Forts near the Lakes, and on the back of her provinces, by which it was intended to connect Canada to Louisiana, then also held by the French. That for some time, particularly in the campaigns of 1757 and 8, the British were very unsuccessful in their attempts against the French possessions in America. But in 1759, a large fleet having been sent up the river St. Lawrence, and upwards of twenty thousand troops having been transported across the Atlantic, at immense expence, for the purpose of conquering from the French the territory which now is represented as worse than useless to any power who possesses it—their affairs in that quarter wore a different aspect; and the forts of Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, having fallen into their hands, the conquest of the Canadas was completed by the victory on the heights of Abraham, and the surrender of Quebec on the 17th of Sept. of the same year.

It must also be recollected that the Colonies (except Louisiana) which now constitute the United States of America, then belonged to Great Britain. A part of which colonies abounded in all the articles of commerce—furs, timber, staves and, other lumber, pot and pearl ashes, naval stores, &c. &c. which were to be found in the Canadas; and of course the Canadas must have been of infinitely less value to Great Britain then than they now are, when she possesses no other territories, the productions of which are similar.

By the following extract from SMOLLET'S History of England, we shall see what an immense value was then put upon those acquisitions, now rendered infinitely more valuable by the increase of population, agriculture and commerce, as well as by the circumstances of Great Britain.

"Immediately after the action at the falls of Montmorenci, General Wolf had dispatched an officer to England, with a detail of that disaster, written with such elegance and accuracy as would not have disgraced the pen of a Cæsar. Though the public acquiesced in his conduct, they were exceedingly mortified at his miscarriage; and this mortification was the greater, as he seemed to despair of being able to strike any other stroke of importance for the accomplishment of their hope which had aspired at the absolute conquest of Canada. The first transports of their chagrin were not yet subsided, when Colonel Hale arrived in the ship Alcide, with an account of the victory and surrender of Quebec; which was immediately communicated to the people in an Extraordinary Gazette. The joy which this excited among the populace, rose in proportion to the despondence which the former had produced; all was rapture and riot; all was triumph and exultation, mingled with the praise of the all accomplished Wolf, which they exalted even to a ridiculous degree of hyperbole. The King expressed his satisfaction by conferring the honor of knighthood upon Captain Douglass, whose ship brought the first tidings of this success; and gra-

tified him and Colonel Hale with considerable presents: A day of solemn thanksgiving was appointed by proclamation, through all the dominions of Great Britain: The city of London, the Universities, and many other corporations of the kingdom, presented congratulatory addresses to his Majesty. The parliament was no sooner assembled than the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, expatiated upon the successes of the campaign, the transcendent merit of the deceased General, the conduct and courage of the admirals and officers who assisted in the conquest of Quebec. In consequence of this harangue, the House unanimously resolved to present an address, desiring his Majesty would order a Monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Maj. General Wolf; at the same time they passed another resolution, that the thanks of the House should be given to the surviving Generals and Admirals employed in the glorious and successful expedition to Quebec."

THE PEACE PARTY.

Opposition to the government, which in time of war, in too many instances, is but another name for treason, has arisen in the "New England States" to an alarming degree. And more danger (it has been very justly observed) is to be apprehended from this, than from any foreign power. Our country is infested with hordes of enemies, crying peace! peace!—while their days and nights are spent in planning operations to prolong the war. Every measure adopted by the administration, is by this "peace" party condemned; while they assist the enemy in every possible manner short of an actual resort to arms. Alas! for the degradation of our country! If, tears could flow in Heaven, they would be shed by our fathers in profusion, for the depravity and degeneracy of their apostate sons. Could WASHINGTON, who still lives in every genuine heart, arise from his tomb, how would he weep for the guilt of those who hypocritically assume his name and character, while they violate his precepts, and disregard his examples! Assuming the venerated name of WASHINGTON, and veiled by his mantle, treason and ambition, would wade through blood to power, and never be satisfied till it effected a disunion of the States and established the "Nation of New England." Americans! Republicans!—Arouse from your stupor. The shades of departed heroes now look down with anxiety to the result of the cause for which they fell. Be active, be vigilant, while yet the means of preserving your national freedom remain within your power. Let every friend to his country do his duty, and Heaven will still continue to protect us in the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which distinguish our beloved country from every other nation in the world.—*Bost. Chron.*

NUMBER II

OF

The Carolina Law Repository.

CONTAINING

(beside other interesting matter)

REPORTS

Of all the Cases decided at the last (July) term of the

SUPREME COURT.

Recruiting Service.

ALL Officers recruiting in this State, will apply to Captain Mark Harden for Funds and Cloathing to carry on the Recruiting Service, as he is appointed to superintend the minor Depot at this place. Their weekly returns will be sent to me at Columbia, South Carolina, the principal Rendezvous for the 6th Military District. Any Officer who shall fail or neglect to do his duty, will be reported to the War Department. Their weekly returns must not be neglected.

J. A. WELLSBORN,
Colonel 10th In. U. S. A. commanding
the 6th Military District.
Savannah, Aug. 16.